a hundred years ago nonestly): "I really

was taken down with fax that he might let approach, as he had ald give them. "Poor man!" said really gone at last! ir, dear! to think how ars more he'd have in Judy.

0 MINES.

eb. 1, 1879.—The mines e has taken the greater lation, but fully as ng worked this winter

the year.
December the Moose ed the largest amount ons, that she has for a e ore averaging high igh the mountain is of snow-water in the ughton is Superintend-the whole of the Come is working over 100 ng 300 as soon as spring ands his business thor-

about twenty-five men, ore, some of which is ngs mostly to Mr. A. r, and G. W. Brunk, of Russia, the Consoli-ent Help, the Gertrude, ite, and the D. H. Hill

untains.

nville mines, generally
rder on the north spur
ne of the best mines in
have produced nearly
ith the average work of ey were discovered in largely, and have an

Id largely, and have an ineral in sight of good ould work 100 or more most of the work done here are several places theen inches to sixty, at different parts of the ting four or five men, arge number that work on in seventy days took wortif of ore from this

te is being worked by ton, Fysse & Brooks are fortune from it. It is and in fair quantity.

d by Mrs. Snelleross, ing under lease; they are gray copper is paying nicely.

by Messrs. Hallack, developed by a long

ber of mines lying idle

away whenever a new ow is the time for par-excitement is at a dis-be bought for less than weral parties are taking pes here, where we are a higher grade ore.

the Money.

The Money of Journal.

The Miss Flood, and of the Bonanza Kings, a drowning by a San the handed and alone, his own life, dragged dark water, into which kating. The Bonanza by concurring gratitude used \$1,000,000, and reer of their darlings a higorian for the soughten man positively dehis lip, to receive the had no use for it. [P. was a plumber]

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

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 OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP — Concerning Kettle-Drums—The New York Exchange for Womau's Work—Modera Ciphers—Women as Lawyers. 4. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

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# WASHINGTON.

The House Engaged on the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

Defeat of the Scheme to Revolutionize the Survey

Conclusion of Dunn's Testimony Before the Potter Investigating Committee.

The Florida and South Carolina Returning Boards Fully Vindicated.

Passage of the Internal Revenue Bill in the Senate.

peal the Match Tax Rejected. Postmaster Palmer Still Search-

ing for an Official Habi-

The House Amendment to Re-

tation. Objections Urged Against Occupying the New Post-Office Build-

POTTER'S COMMITTEE.

WHAT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—If the investigation of the cipher plot accomplishes nothing else, it will clear up the doubt which has existed in the minds of many, some of them Republicans, as to the motives that influenced the Re-turning Boards of Florida and South Carolina in leclaring the result of the election of 1876 as they did, and will vindicate them from even the suspicion of having been corrupted by the Resuspicion of having been corrupted by the Republicans. The vindication of the South Carolina Returning Board was made complete to-day by the cross-examination of Gen. J. C. Dunn, who was a member of that body. The story he told was a straightforward one, and was not shaken by a searching cross-examination. The Demo-cratic theory that the Board held the count open

until it was ascertained that MONEY COULD NOT BE RAISED, was destroyed by Gen. Dunn's testimony. The Board adjourned when its life expired by statutory ilmtation, and before Solomon had given given up the hope of getting the money. On his return he described to Dunn the reception of the news in New York of the adjournment of the Board. The Democrats had promised to get the money from Henry Havemeyer, but he had gone to Jersey City that morning and was to return at 2 o'clock. Solomon said: If the decision had been held off till 2:30 o'clock the money would have been forthcoming, but before that time Smith M. Weed rushed into the Everett House in a state of great excitement, with a dispatch announcing that the jig was up, and that the Board had adjourned. That was a dramatic scene, and may well engage the brush of the future historical painter.

To the Western Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The Potter Committee met to-day, and resumed the exami-nation of Thomas C. Dunn, of the South Caroina Returning Board. He said that Solomor represented that there was an agent of Tilden in Columbia (Smith Weed) for the purpose of using money, if needed, to secure the Electoral vote. Don't think it was possible to count in Chamberlain and Tilden, though it was impossible to say what that count might do. Solomor wanted the Board to certify as the Court directed. He never named a price. When he came, at first, he said he was authorized to use

\$100,000, if necessary.

Mr. McMahon—How many Electors were the Returning Board to give the Tilden party? Did Mr. Solomon say?

A .- Just as many as the Supreme Court should order us to certify.
Q.—The \$100,000 had no temptation for you? A.—Well, sir, I don't care to vaunt my virtue. Q.—I simply repeat my question. It had no emptation for you?

A .- Not under those circumstances. O .- Just explain what those circumstances A .- Well, \$100,000 is a pretty large sum, and likely to influence anybody, but it was not

of the community. Q.-How much was Solomon to get on this transaction for being the go-between?

A.—That is for Mr. Solomon to answer. He never told me. We have been acquainted for

Q .- Prior to his offering the \$100,000, or engaging in this little scheme to corrupt your vir-tue, what was your opinion of him, or would it have been altered by this proposition? A .- I was not surprised at his making the proposition, because I was well acquainted with

Q.-You knew what sort of a man he was. but you thought he did not know what kind of a man you were?

A.—Well, I think he had perhaps some hope
I would accept when he first came to me, but I
quenched that hope at the very first conver-

quenched that hope at the very first conversation.

Q.—The relations between you and Solomon are still friendly, and the effort to corrupt you has made no change?

A.—Not at all, as far as I am concerned.

Mr. Springer—Weed says Solomon telegraphed some person in Columbia, stating "that the goods could not be delivered, and that that evening he had read the announcement of the Board's action."

A.—If Solomon telegraphed to that effect Wednesday morning then he must have lied to me. He told me they were negotiating for money, and if we would, wait until haif-past 2, when Henry Havenmeyer would return from Jersey City, the arrangement would be com-

Jersey City, the arrangement would be com-plete.

of New York, told bow he happened to go to Florida. He said he saw Dr. Cowgill after the Returning Board had adjourned, and said to him he (witness) did not see how they could fairly give the State to the Haves Electors, and fairly give the State to the Haves Electors, and if he were in Cowrill's place he should feel it his duty to give the vote to the Tilden electors. Witness said he held a thoroughly independent position, and could not be termed connsel to the Republican party, although he wrote for them opinions upon points of law, and did other legal work for them.

Mr. Hiscock produced a long report on the Republican side which was written by witness for delivery before the Returning Board. Witness admitted it was his handwriting, but devied any further recollection of it. He did not see any inconsistency in being counsel for both sides.

E. L. Parts

was recalled, and laid before the Committee a number of cipher telegrams which be had deciphered since his last examination, to show A pr

#### PRICE FIVE CENTS. Barlow's intimacy with the Democrats at Talla-

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THE REVENUE BILL. ITS PASSAGE IN THE SENATE.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The Senate de voted the afternoon to the consideration of the bill to amend the Internal-Revenue laws, which the bill resisted its enactment earnestly, insist-ing on a vote in the Senate on each amendment mittee of the Whole, but they found themselve almost always in the minority. An exception was the vote on the amendment striking out the abolition of the tax on matches which was in the House bill. This amendment was defeated by two majority. This would have deprived the Treasury of \$2,700,000 per annum, which is

THE ANNUAL AMOUNT of tax paid by the manufacturers of matches, who are opposed to the repeal, which would enable men of small capital to engage in the business of the particular and t ness. But by a Parliamentary dodge a verbal change was made in the amendment, which was thus again brought before the Senate, and agreed to by a vote of 33 yeas to 27 pays. So the House paragraph striking out the tax was not agreed to by the Senate, and the tax on matches remains.

The section of the Revised Statutes relative to

the taxation of savings banks was amended by striking out all of the thirtieth line and inserting "The deposits in associations or companies known as provident institutions, savings banks, savings fund, or savings institutions, recognized as such by the laws of their respective States, shall be exempt from tax on so much of their deposits as they have invested in securities of the United States, and on \$2,000 of each deposit made in the name of any one person, firm, or corporation, and the exemption provided for in this section shall equally apply to savings deposits in all legally organized banks whatever." This was strongly supported by Western men, and was submitted by Plumb. The bill passed-48 yeas, 21 nays.

IN THE HOUSE.

THE CENSUS BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The House, after wasting nearly two hours on questions o precedence, took up the Census bill, and devoted the entire day session to its consideration This was not done until after the Democrat had made a yea and nay record vote against proceeding with the appropriation bills. This vote the Republicans considered somewhat sig-nificant. The House decided to meet in evening session for the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill, with the announcement, privately, that an adjournment should not be had until after the bill is passed. As this is the bill to which the attempts will be made to attach the political amendments, members prepared themselves for the contest of an all-Mr. Cox, of New York, in support of his Cen-

AN ELABORATE AND ELOQUENT SPEECH. which was full of learning. The speech, indeed, in itself is a very complete history of the census in every country, from the Jewish census until now. The machinery by which the census of 1850 was taken, he insisted, was entirely inadequate for the purposes of the census of 1880, and he particularly desired the passage of the novel feature of his bill which vests the appointment of census-takers in the Governors of the States. He maintained that the States themselves were more interested in this matter than the Federal Government. Gen. Garfield, too, thought that the census of 1880 could not be taken with the existing machinery, but took issue with Cox on the question of the appointment of Census Supervisors, and maintained that it would be A VIOLATION OF A CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION for the Federal authorities to delegate this power to the Governors of the States. The adop- \$30,000,000! And the present bill makes protion of such a provision, he thought, would be fatal to the bill, not only on political grounds, but from the necessary lack of a centralized system which was perhaps the chief factor neces-

sary to a successful prosecution of the work.

Gen. Butler opposed the portion of the bill which vested the appointment of census officers in the Governors, and advocated the centralized system under the control of a Federal officer, and he offered an amendment, apparently more for the sake of making a sharp speech than with the expectation that it would be passed. He wanted to provide that the two political parties should be equally represented, and thought that in the last Massachusetts campaign if he had had a census-taker in his interest to act as political colporteur the result MIGHT HAVE BEEN DIFFERENT.

Butler was put out by the suggestion of Frye, of Maine, that the law against the distribution of bad literature might come in to operate against Gen. Butler's canvass with a census-

Butler wished to have the census-takers appointed as Supervisors of Elections are, appoint one from the Republican and one from the Democratic party. Gen. Butler was embarrassed to have Frye call his attention to the fact that be had left out the Greenback party. Butler's amendment was defeated,-but by only one majority, the yeas being 96 and nays 97. An amendment providing that if a Governor of a State shall fail to make an appointment of Supervisor before April, 1880, then the Secretary of the Interior shall make the appointment, was adopted.

The bill goes over with the expectation on the part of the friends of the Scuate bill that the essential features of that bill will be adopted.

The House met in evening session at 7:30. Nearly every member was in his seat, as a great political debate was expected. The attempt to take up and finish the Census bill was unsuccessful. The Legislative Appropriation bill was immediately commenced, and the contest over the surveys began. There was quite a bitter passage between some of the Western members and the Committee on Appropriations on the question whether in point of fact the Academy of Sciences have indorsed the changes as represented by the Committee, and a letter was read coming from one member of the Academy stating that it is not true that the Academy is a unit upon this question.

About half past 10 the House EVENING SESSION.

on the subject of the surveys, leaving the bill, the friends of the transfer say, in this condition: The Coast Survey is transferred from the Treasury to the Interior Department, and the consolidated bureau is given charge of the geographical work of the Coast Survey and the Interior Department, and the special scientific surveys known as the Powell, the Hayden, and the Wheeler Surveys are abolished; and a new Bureau of Geological Surveys is created, with a Chief to be appointed by the President. The office of the Surveyor-General was retained, and their functions remain as they are by existing law. The Consolidated Bureau caused by the transfer has only to do with geological and scientific work. In short, the Western men, under the lead of Patterson, of Colorado. and Page, of Calafornia, who did most of the work, DEFEATED THE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE TOOK FINAL ACTION DEFEATED THE APPROPRIATION COMMITTEE in its effort to destroy the General Land Office and the present land system, and all that has been accomplished is to abolish the several scientific surveys and to consolidate them in

one.

The surveys having been passed, the amendment to repeal the jurors' test-oath and the Federal Supervisor law authorizing the use of Deputy Marshals at elections were moved, and are pending; but by this hour there was a scanty attendance, and the Democratic leaders said privately that they

DID NOT DARK TO FORCE THE ISSUE

unless every man was in line. The Republican seats were full, so the Democrats, fearing to risk the fight to-night, forced an adjournment. There will be a protracted contest when the bill is again considered. The Republicans are resolute, and it is not believed will yield anything. A prolonged filibustering contest is likely to

follow. An election case is set for to-morrow, and this bill will hardly be proceeded with until after the election case is settled.

THE ARMY BILL.

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations held several meetings to-day, and considered the Army Appropriation bill. Although no definite conclusion was reached, it can be authoritatively stated that the Committee will strike out all this portion of the bill concerning the organiza-tion of the army upon the ground that legisla-tion of this character ought not to be ingrafted tion of this character ought not to be ingrafted in an Appropriation bill. Respecting the section authorizing railroad companies to transact a regular telegraph business over their own wires, and which measure contains the essence of the bill introduced by Senator Jones, of Florida, now being considered by the Senate Railroad Committee, it is the opinion of several members of the Appropriation Committee that this proposition will also be eliminated from the Army Appropriation bill, and that the recommendation will be made to refer this matter, as well as the Reagan Inter-State bill, to a Special Commission, which will examine both subjects critically during the recess, and report the result of their inquiry to the next Congress at its first session.

CHICAGO MATTERS. OUR POST-OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—Postminion Palmer had an interview with the Treasury authorities to-day on the subject of the removal of the Post-Office to the basement of the new Custom-House Building. The Secretary of the Treasury is understood to favor the plan, pro-WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18 .- Postmaster tect's office, an office which is notably conserva-tive in all such matters, is inclined to think that it is not practicable to arrange the basement so master Palmer brings from Supt. McDe statement that it is entirely practicable and desirable. Before the matter is decided the Secretary of the Treasury will probably authorize an official of the Supervising-Architect's Bureau to visit Chicago and report as to the feasibility of the plan. If he reports favorably, undoubtedly the removal will take place at the earliest posthe removal will take place at the emission sible day. First-Assistant-Postmaster-General Tyner to-day stated that no application had been made to him for any change in the Chicago Post-Office. Mr. Tyner is the official who has charge of all appointments.

THE BLODGETT CASE.

The first half of the Blodgett testimony came from the Government Printing-Office this afternoon. The remainder of it is expected to be finished to-morrow. It is not probable that the subject will be brought before the whole Judiciary Committee before Friday, that being the regular day for the meeting of the Committee. The Blodgett Sub-Committee proper has not held a meeting yet since it returned from Chicago, and still maintains a mysterious secrecy as to its decision.

"IMPROVEMENTS." HOW MONEY IS SQUANDERED BY PROPLICATE

DEMAGOQUES. pended, and the River and Harbor bill was wholesale log-rolling job than the last one. All constitutional limitations are lost sight of in the thirst for money to be expended in the "deestricts" of the respective members. Congressmen attempt to justify themselves in voting these immense sums to "improve" creeks, rivers, and harbors, by saying that the amount given is but a small per centiof engineers' estimates. This is true. But the fault is mordaring a survey of an immense number of creeks of no earthly value to commerce. The engineers survey the streams and make a record estimating cost of "improvements". port, estimating cost of "improvements." The "estimates" ordered in the river and harbor job last year are found to aggregate

vision for an increased number of "surveys." so that next year we will have a bundle of estimates aggregating thirty or forty millions!

Following are some of the surveys and estimates ordered in the present River and Harbor Outlet of Lake Winnipiseogee, New Han Broad Bay, Virginia. Link Horn Bay, Virginia. Link Haven Bay, Virginia. Chincoteague Iulet, Virginia. Shenandoah Bryer, Virginia. Shenandoah River, Virginia.
Cathause, Maine.
New Town Creek, New York.
Nanitoke River, Delaware and Maryland.
Northeast River, Maryland.
Channel leading in Cabin Creek, Maryland.
Northeast River, Maryland.
Lockwood's Folly River, North Carolina,
Tread River Creek, Maryland.
Slaughter Creek, Maryland.
Choptauk River, Maryland.
Secretary Creek, Maryland.
Canal connecting Galveston and Brazos R
Texas.

Secretary Creas, Secretary Creas, Secretary Creas, Services, Canal connecting Galveston and Brazos Rive exas.

Bayou Vermillion, Louisiana, Bayou Teche, Louisiana, Bayou Teche, Louisiana, Bayou Teche, Louisiana, Bayou Teche, Louisiana, Buck River, from mouth to Centerville, Tenn. Yaliabusha River, Mississippi.

Woxuhee River, Mississippi.

Cuiure River, Mississippi.

Waukegan Harbor, Illinois.
Break water at Mackinaw, Michigan.
Petaluma Creek, California.
Resurvey of Sabine River, Texas.
Resurvey of Wecbeo River, Texas.
Resurvey of Wecbeo River, Texas.
Charlotte Harbor, Florida.
Peace Creek, Florida.
Peace Creek, Florida.
Withlacooche River, Florida.
Black River, Arkansas.
Caney Fork of Cumberland River, Tenpessee.
St. Joseph River, Indiana and Michigan.
Trinidad River, California.
Archen's Hope River, Virginia.
Resurvey of Schewaing Harbor, Michigan.
Resurvey of Clinton River, Michigan.
Resurvey of bar at mouth of Beil River, Mic

Resurvey of bar at mouth of Bell River, Michigan.

Aroostook River, Maine.
Green River and its tributaries, Kentucky.
Muddy and Barren Rivers, Kentucky.
Bayou Deglaize, Louisiana.
Mosesbie Bar. Jonesport Maine.
South River, New Jersey.
Bayou Courtableau, Louisiana.
Bayou Courtableau, Louisiana.
Tichfan River, Louisiana.
Tichfan River, Louisiana.
Amite River, Louisiana.
Amite River, Louisiana.
Cheesynakes Creek, New Jersey.
Allegheny River, from French Creek to Olean,
New York.
Dan River, Wisconsin.
Wolf River, Wisconsin.
Wolf River, Wisconsin.
Wolf River, Louisiana.
Gipsy River, Alabama.
Gipsy River, Alabama.
These are specimens of the surveys and esti-

and Milloerry, Alabama.

Gipay River, Alabama.

These are specimens of the surveys and estimates ordered, and to pay for which surveys and estimates \$150,000 is appropriated to begin with. All this in addition to the work now going on, and to keep up which there is a continual cry for appropriations lest that already done shall be lost. One appropriation is made an entering wedge for another. The probabilities are that the "estimates" for the next River and Harbor Bill will call for \$40,000,000. In fact there is no setting a limit to the amount.

The utter waste of money is mainly to help members of Congress to be re-elected. There is nothing like an excenditure of money in a fellow's "deestrict" to help him along. So the abuse grows, our governmental affairs revoive in a vicious circle, and the chief end of all concerned is to rdn their hands as deeply as possible into the Treasury.

FERNANDO WOOD. HE ATTEMPTS TO INAUGURATE A COALITION BE-TWEEN THE DEMOCRATS AND THE GREEN-

BACKERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.—Mr. Nichol, of the Honest-Money League of Chicago, is here keeping watch of the Greenback heresy. What he thinks of the situation may be gathered from the following interview:

"Did you hear Judge Kelley's speech last night, and have you heard of Fernando Wood's motion, offered in the Committee of Ways and Means this morning, to defeat resumption?"

"I heard Judge Kelley's speech, and I have heard of Mr. Wood's motion."

"What does Mr. Wood mean?"

"I think it means an effort to make political capital on the part of Fernando Wood by his-

worked by lease. They by Commodore T. R.
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a the Russia and the
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mines in the devonian ations, generally called d in or near linestone. usk Ox and Ford mines hope they will, as this ought not to be lying

"If the substance of that motion is crystal-

fect of it?"

"If the substance of that motion is crystallized into a law, and the law executed, the effect of it will unquestionably be to break down the equivalency between greenbacks and coin."

"What would be the proper method of meeting the deficiency of twenty-seven millions which Secretary Sherman says will occur?"

"This would seem to be a matter of business, and the Government should conduct its business on business principles. If anybody owes a debt, and has not the money with which to pay it the proper thing to do is to borrow the money, if it can be done, and not to force one's creditors simply to receive a due-bill, which is substantially what is proposed by the issue of new greenbacks, to make up this deficiency. The proposition of Mr. Wood does not directly involve this idea, but it does remove from the Treasury the coin which has been accumulated for the purpose of resumption, and is now held to maintain the parity between gold and greenbacks. The next step, if this motion succeeds, will probably be to repeal the law granting the Secretary of the Treasury power to sell bonds to maintain resumption. Such a proposition has already been made in the House."

"Has it not been supposed that Fernando Wood was a bard-money man?"

"He undoubtedly has been a hard-money man, and no party in that State stands so emphatically committed to hard-money ideas as does the Democratic party. Even now, by law, in New York State, tazes are payable in coin, and, if I mistake not, in gold coin. And it was not until the Greenback party became a form dable factor in New York politics, that there was any tendency on the part of the Democratic of that State to cater to the Greenback theory."

"How does it hat pen that Wood's attitude?"

"I interpret Mr. Wood's position to mean that a Democratic son is to be thrown to the Greenbackers of his State."

"How does it hat pen that Wood is found in the Committee supporting the views of the King of Greenbackers, Judge Kelley?"

"Ordinarily, this would be extraordinary, but Judge K

"Did you hear Judge Kelley's speech last night, and was there anything new in it?"

"I heard so much of it as he said in the House last night. The speech as a whole has been withheld from the Record for revision.' He took no new positions, but he repeated some of the most ridiculous of the common stock arguments of the Greenback party."

"What were some of his arguments?"

"One of them, on which he laid great stress, was the alleged enormous contraction of the

"One of them, on which he laid great stress, was the aileged enormous contraction of the currency from 1865 to the present time, to which he attributed the panie of 1873, and all bast and existing depression. He claimed that there were two thousand millious of legal-tender paper money at the close of the War. He denounced Secretary McCullough in unmeasured terms, and charged him with perverting and misrepresenting the position of Daniel Webster with regard to paper money. He held that Daniel Webster's denunciation, quoted by McCullough, was a denunciation of just such paper money as Mr. McCullough was recommending, and that it was in no sense intended by Mr. Webster as an objection to Government legaltender notes."

Webster as an objection to Government legaltander notes."

"You hold, I believe, that McCullough was
correct and that Judge Kelley is wrong?"

"I do. Webster repeatedly declared in the
strongest terms that he was opposed to the
issue of paper by the Government to serve as
currency, and that there was no power in the
Constitution to make anything legal-tender except gold and silver; and in that very speech,
and the very paragraph which McCullough
quoted in his report, read by Judge Kelley
last night, the evils referred to by Daniel Webster were the evils resulting from the depression
of Continental and Colonial currency, and not
currency of the United States banks, or of any
bank."

"Do you charge Judge Kelley with misrepre-"Do you charge Judge Kelley with misrepre-

"Do vou charge Judge Kelley with misrepresenting Webster's position?"

"I think that Judge Kelley either misrepresented the position taken by Webster in that speech, or that he does not know what Mr-Webster's position was. I say that McCullough's representation of Webster's position was exactly correct, and is fully borne out by the text of the paragraph quoted."

Are you informed as to

THE MOVEMENT OF THE GREENBACKERS HERE, and of the meeting for Feb. 22?"
"No; not particularly with regard to this "No; not particularly with regard to this point. I have considerable information however, from different parts of the country that the Greenback local organizations are very active in holding meetings, organizing clubs, distributing documents, etc., and that their meetings are generally held in secret."

"Is there any probability of a union between the Greenbackers and Democrats?"

"There certainly is. I think the majority of the Democratic party will compromise with the distinctive Greenback men sufficiently to form

distinctively Greenback men sufficiently to form a coalition with them. Propositions like that of Fernando Wood unquestionably pave the way for such a union. The Democrats will put the Republicans in a position where they will either be compelled to vote against the appropriation for the payments of the arrears of pensions, or to vote for this proposition, viz.: To remove coin from the Treasury, and thus endanger the maintenance of resumption."

"What would the Republicans do under such circumstances?"

"What would the Republicans do under such circumstances?"

"I do not know. Some of them would, doubtless, vote with the Democrats, but many of them would not."

"What would such leaders as Garfield do?"

"Gen. Garfield, in my judgment, will resist any proposition that looks like interfering with the maintenance of resumption."

"Do you think it would be cheaper to borrow this money, forty millions, than to issue more greenbacks, or to use the coin at present accumulated?"

"I think it would be a greet deal cheaper."

lated?"

"I think it would be a great deal cheaper. Interest at 4 per cent on forty millions of dollars in bonds would be only \$1,600,000. Suppose that by the issue of forty millions new greenbacks, or by the removal of the coin from the Treasury balance, the present volume at par with greenbacks should be depreciated even I per cent, the damage to the business of the country and to the credit of the Government would be manifestly more expensive than the payment of \$1,600,000 in interest." "Do you think that either course would have

"I do think it would, and also to materially hinder, if not entirely to check, the present rapid sales of 4 per cent bonds, and the refunding of the national debt. There is no necessity for the Government to make forced loans at the present time, and there is no excuse for even taking the risk of breaking down resumption. The credit of the Government, under existing laws and the present policy of the Treasury, is excellent, and it commands the full confidence of the whole people and of the capitalists of the world. If refunding should be continued at the average rate since Jan. 1, before the end of the present year our entire 6 per cent indebtedness would be funded at 4 per cent, constituting a saving in annual interest of about \$18,000,000. Any proposition that looks like breaking down resumption by either the increase of their greenbacks or the removal of the resumption fund of coin would, in my judgment, check, if not entirely stop, the sale of 4 per cent bonds for funding purposes. The proposition to repeal the Resumption act during the first session of the present Congress unquestionably had that effect. During the montas of January and February, of last year, not a single call was made by the Secretary of the Treasury for 6 per cent bonds for refunding. Yet, since last January, the beginning of resumption, nearly \$200,000,000 in bonds have been called, showing, beyond question, that the maintenance of resumption does promote the refunding of the debt."

"Will not the Greenbackers and Democrats be patriotic enough not to attempt to break down resumption!"

"I do not think they will. Such Greenbackers as Ewang and Kei e; will risk anything to defeat. The Domocrat generally will risk anything to get votes to power." DEPRECIATING THE GREENBACK ?"

NOTES AND NEWS. THE SUBSIDISTS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—An exciting bebate is expected in the Senate to-morrow or the Post-Office Appropriation bill, which contains a clause subsidizing the Brazilian Mail Steamship lines. Senator Beck will interpose points of order that under Rule 29 subsidy amendments are not germane to the bill. This me point of order was raised last year under similar circumstances, and sustained. It is doubtful, however, whether the opponents of the subsidy are sufficiently strong this session to succeed in this preliminary skirmish. If they should be, then it is the intention of the subsidy to incorporate the proposition in the Post-Route bill, which the Post-Office Committee has purposely held back. Senator Ferry, Chairman of the latter Committee, has repeatedly declared that, if defeated in the attempt to ride the subsidy on the Post-Office Appropriation bill, he will engraft a similar incasure on the Post-Route bill. John Roach and his agents are especially active to might, marshaling his forces, and it will be no

fault of the veteran lobbyists if he is not sucsful. The prize at stake is well worth striv-for, since it will amount to \$3,000,000. THE SEGAR CLAIM.

In the Senate to-day the claim of Mr. Joseph Segar for \$5,000, being the amount allowed him by the Committee or Privileges and Elections in full satisfaction of his demands for salary and expenses of contesting his seat as Senator from Virginia during the period succeeding the reconstruction of that State, was ordered to be paid out of the Contingent Fund of the Senate by vote of 34 to 26. The Senate at first evinced a disposition to prevent action upon it, but Senators Hoar, Dawes, and With ers made such urgent appeals in the old gentleman's behalf that they ultimately succeeded passing the bill. Mr. Segar was elected United States Sepator from Virginia by the same Legislature that adopted the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and that gave the consent of Virginia to the formation of the State of West Virginia. As Senator Hoar contended, if such a body was not the lawful Legislature of Virginia, then the validity of two of its most important acts could well be seriously questioned. Mr. Segar obtained the money voted to him this afternoon. NEW ORLEANS NOMINATIONS.

The nominations of Badger for Collector of Customs, and McMillau for Postmaster of New Orleans, have been favorably reported, and Sen-ator Kellogy asserts they will be confirmed at the first executive session. The Capital is just full of Louisiana politicians, all deeply interest-ed in the confirmation of the above nominations. CONTESTING EXPENSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The House Committee on Elections to-day agreed to report a bill appropriating \$46,616 for paying the expenses of contestants and contestees to seats in the House. The aggregate claim is \$80,000. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

All the Departments will be closed on Saturay, Washington's birthday. THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

The Senste Committee on Finance has reported a bill amendatory of the charter of the Freedmen's Bank. It authorizes the acceptance of the tendered resignation of the present Commissioners, and devolves their duties upon the Comptroller of the Currency, with power to compound and compromise the debts and hisblities of the concern, to sell its property, and wind un the concern. The Commitmiler is also billities of the concern, to self its properly, and wind up the concern. The Comptroller is also directed to inquire into the management of the Company, and to begin civil and criminal suits, if warranted, against the Trustees and others having control. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to purchase the Freedmen's bank building for \$250,000. TOBACCO STAMPS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue dis-ontinues the printing of the 24-cent tobacco

EADS' CLAIM. The Senate Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard made a favorable report to-day on the application of James B. Eads and his associates for relief.

AN OHIO MAN. The President has nominated William Gar-vey, of Uhio, Indian Agent for the Nevads Agency.

THE FOUR PER CENTS. Subscriptions to the 4 per cent Government loan, since yesterday's report, aggregate \$4, 605,900.

THE RECORD. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 18.—The resolution

o pay Joseph Segar \$5,000 in full compensation for his expenses in prosecuting a claim to a seat as Senator from Virginia in 1863, was greed to-yeas, 34; nays. 26. Mr. Morrill moved to reconsider the vote b which the House bill was passed to authorize he issue of certificates of deposit in aid of funding the public debt. Agreed to.

Mr. Morrill then submitted an amendment providing that the money received from them shall be applied to the payment of bonds bearng interest at the rate of not less than 5 per cent per annum, instead of to 5-20 bonds only which bear 6 per cent, as at first authorized The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was The House bill to promote the knowledge o

steam-engineering and iron ship-building among students of scientific schools or colleges passed o-day without discussion. When the Senate bill to repeal the Revised

Statutes which forbid any one who served under the Confederacy from being appointed to the to its present consideration, and it was laid When the House bill to fix the pay of letter

carriers was reached, Mr. McCreery spoke in opposition to the bill, and said the letter-ca opposition to the bill, and said the letter-carriers were well paid. He referred to the salaries paid by the Government, and said more money was spent here every winter in seeking office than the offices were worth.

Pending discussion the bill was laid aside.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill received from the House was laid on the table until to-morrow.

Other appropriation bills passed by the House vesterday were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Appropriations.

After the morning business, consideration was resumed of the bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws, and Mr. Matthews spoke in favor of his amendment, offered last night, to tax tea 10 cents per pound and coffee two and one half cents per pound.

The amendment was rejected—yeas, 4; pays, 57. Those voting in the affirmative were Allison, Booth, Matthews, and Saunders.

The nestion then recurred on taxing coffee two

The question then recurred on taxing coffee two

out division.

Mr. Morrill submitted an amendment increasing the tax on tobacco from 16 to 20 cents per pound. Rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 42; as follows: und. Rejected-yeas, 21; nays, 42; as 10

	YEAS.	A
Allison, Blaine, Burnside, Cameron (Wis.),	Dawes, Edmunds, Hoar, Kirkwood,	Plumb, Rollins, Sargent, Saunders,
Chaffee, Conkling, Davis (III.),	McMillan, Oglesoy, Paddock,	Teller, Wad eigh, Windom-21.
	NAYS.	N. L.
Balley, Barnum, Bayard, Beck, Bruce, Butler, Cameron (Pa.), Cockreil, Cose, Conover, Davis (W. Va.), Dorsey, Eaton, Enstis.	Garlaud, Gordon, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Jones (Fla.), Jones (Nev.), Kellogg, Kernan, Lamar, McUreery, McDonsid, McPherson,	Marey, Merrmon, Merrmon, Morgab, Patterson, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Snields, Spencer, Thurman, Voorhees, Wallace, Whyte, Withers—42.
The second secon	ubmitted an ar	
Mi. Realisons 6		

empt from certain provisions of the existing lay

empt from certain provisions of the existing law small distilleries whose daily capacity does not exceed thirty gallons. Agred to—yeas, 47; nays, 19.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate, and Mr. Whyte submitted an amendment that the set take effect on the 1st of May instead of the 1st of April, as proposed by the Committee. Agreed to—yeas, 31; nays, 30.

After numerous parliamentary inquiries by various Senators, and the determination of points of order, Mr. Grover moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of Mr. Whyte was agreed to. This motion was agreed to—yeas, 35; nays, 30.

Mr. Whyte renewed his amendment, and it was again agreed to,—yeas, 34; nays, 32,—as follows:

IUWO.	THE COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON OF THE PERS	
	TEAS.	
Allison.	Eaton,	Morrill.
Anthony,	Eimunds,	Oglesby.
Barnum,	Ferry.	Paddock.
Blaine,	Grover.	Rollins.
Booth.	Hamlin,	Sargent.
Burnside,	Hoar.	Saulsbury.
Cameron (Wis	.). Howe.	Saunders,
Chaifee.	lugalle,	Teller,
Conkling,	Joues (Nev.)	Wadleigh.
Davis (Ill.),	Kirkwood,	Whyte.
Dawes,	McMillan,	Windom-34.
Dorsey,		
	SATS.	
Bailey.	Garland,	Maxey.
Bayard,	Gordon,	Merrimon.
Beck.	Harris.	Morgan.
Bruce,	Hereford.	Randoiph.
Botler	Jones (Fla.).	Ransom.

Conceron (Pa.), Gers (Fia. Conceron (Pa.), Kernan, Lamar, Conover, McCreery, Davis (W. Va.), McDonald, Eustis,

So the law in regard to the tax on matches re Union as at present.

Other amountments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to without division.

was then read	a tmru tm
s. 45; navs, 21,-	as follows:
	Maxey.
	Merrimon,
	Merrimon,
	Morgan, .
	Paddock,
	Patterson,
	Randopin,
), Jones (Fla.),	Ransom,
Jones Nev.),	Sautebury,
Kellogg,	Sharon,
Kernan.	Shields,
	Thurman,
	Voorbeed.
	Wallace,
	Whyte,
	Withers 45
	N Ithers
NAIS.	
Ferry,	Plamb,
Hamlin,	Rollins,
Hoar.	Sargent,
). Howe.	Saunders,
	Teller,
	Wadleigh.
Morrill.	Wind re-
	Kellogg, Kernan, Lamar, McCreery, McDonaid, McPherson, Matthews, NAYS. Perry, Hamlin, Hoar, Howe, Kirkwood, McMillian,

On motion of Mr. Dorsey, the Post-Office Ap-On motion of Mr. Dorsey, the rost-time Appropriation bill was taken up that it might come up as unfinished business to-morrow.

Mr. Thurman submitted an amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill appropriating \$50,000 towards defraving the cost of an ice-harbor at the mouth of the Muskingum River Chica. Referred. ver, Ohio. Referred.
Memorial services were then held in honor of

HOUSE. Motions to consider reports from the Committee on Ways and Means, or to proceed with the Legislative Appropriation bill, were rejected, and the House went into Committee of the Whole for consideration of the Census bill. Mr. Davis disclaimed any intentions of reflect-ing upon the Collectors of Internal Revenue at Chicago and St. Louis in his speech a few days

ago.

The Speaker recognized Mr. Wood for reports from the Committee on Ways and Means under a previous order of the House.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) made a point that the special control of the Census bill. The point was overruled by the Speaker, and, after some further discussion, Mr. Cox raised the question of consideration, and the House, by a vote of yeas, 91, nays, 135, refused to consider the reports from the Committee on Ways and

Means.

Mr. Hale then antagonized the Census bill with a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill. Deteated,—yeas, 117; nays, 123,—and Mr. Cox (N. Y.) reported back the Senate bill for taking he census with the House amendments.

Mr. Hale made a point of order, and the House vent into Committee of the Whole on the bill, Ir. Goode in the chair.

Mr. Cox explained the provisions of the bil.

There was no reason, he said, why the Marsha

Mr. Cox explained the provisions of the billThere was no reason, he said, why the Marsha.'s
appointed to execute the processes and arrest
persons should be made census-takers. There
would be, he feared, a bitter political contest in
1880, and the curse of such contests was the influence exercised by Federal office-holders. It
would be a happy day for the President and
people when the power of the President to appoint such officers as Postmasters and censustakers was modified or abolished.

Mr. Garfleid said, while he favored the general features of the bill, there were some he objected to. As much as he desired to see the
bill pass, he would vote against it if the amendment was adopted which transferred the powerto appoint Supervisors from the Secretary of
the Interior to the Governors of States. Such
a bill would be in direct violation of the Constitution, and he hoped the obnoxious section
would be abandoned. There had been such a
thing as ballot-box stuffing,—there might be
such a thing as census stuffing,—there might be
such a thing as census stuffing,—and Congress
should leave the appointing power in a man
over whom it has some control, and whom it
could punish if frauds were committed.

Mr. Butler thought the section unconstitutional, and was opposed to the section also because enumerators would be appointed on
political brounds. He was in favor of having

tional, and was opposed to the section also because enumerators would be appointed on political grounds. He was in favor of having one Supervisor appointed from one political darty, and the next from another, and so on.

Several members—"How about the Greenbackers!"

Mr. Butler—There is no occasion for this emotion, geutlemen. [Laughter.] If I can get the Republicans to work against the Democrats and the Democrats against the Republicans, the success of the Nationals will be se-

Mr. Ryan, of the Census Committee, favored he Governors of States.

The bill was finally read by sections for amend

ment. The first amendment was that reported by the Committee transferring the power of appointing Supervisors from the Secretary of the Interior to the Governors.

Mr. Carilele moved an amendment so as to provide that if any Governors shall fail to make

1880, the Secretary of the Interior shall make suen appointments. Agreed to. Mr. Conger said the amendment of the Com-mittee was to take away from National control and give to State control the appointment of enumerators merely for political purposes. He enumerators merely tor bontical purposes. He moved to amend so as to strike out the clause for the appointment of Supervisors by Governors. Rejected—yeas, 10; nays, 11—and, after the presentation and rejection of other amendments, the Committee rose.

Recess.

Upon reassembling the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on the Legislative, Junicial, and Executive Appropriation bill. The pending amendment was the one offered by Mr. Atkins consolidating the

the one offered by Mr. Atkins consolidating the sections relating to surveys.

Mr. Page submitted an amendment providing that the system of public-land surveys be continued under the present management, and striking out the clause which abolishes the offices of Surzeyors-General.

Mr. Haskell, in supporting Page's amendment, read an extract from a letter from a member of the National Academy of Sciences, stating that some of the strongest members of the Academy were opposed to the transfer.

Mr. Sparks demanded the name of the author.

Mr. Haskell replied, it was a letter to Mr. Freeman, of Pennsylvania, and be did not feel authorized to state the name of the author.

authorized to state the name of the author.

Mr. Sparks insisted upon knowing the name of the author of the letter.

Mr. Haskell—If you would violate the privacy of a private letter I will not.

Mr. Sparks—I would not quote from a letter I would not give the author of. I would not give the author of.

Mr. Haskell, amid much laughter and confusion, crossed the alsle and shook the letter in Mr. Sparks' face to show him the signature.

Mr. Sparks' amendment was adonted.

After order had been obtained, and some discussion. Mr. Page's amendment was adopted—reas, 98; nays, 79.

Mr. Atkins then modified his amendment to consolidate the sections in regard to survers, exclusive of the clauses stricken out by Mr. Page's amendment, and, with some slight changes, it was adopted—yeas, 88; nays, 4f.

The last section of the bill having been disposed of, Mr. Atkins offered an amendment providing for the salaries of Surveyors-General and the expenses of their offices. Agreed to.

Then the Committee went back to that portion of the bill providing for the Judiciary, which had been postported because of the political amendments to be offered to it.

Mr. Herbert submitted an amendment in regard to the mode of drawing grand and petit jurors.

Mr. Southard submitted an amendment re-Points of order were made, on which the decision was paessd.

The Committee then rose, and the House ad-

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 18.—The State Re form Clubs' Convention, which opened to-day, was numerically smaller than expected. The cities represented are Chicago, Tonica, Ottawa, Monmouth, Kirkwood, Mansfield, Panvers, Brighton, Clinton, Freeport, Ellisville arr w-smith, Galva, Joliet, Chenoa, San Jose, Canton, and Bloomington. Nearly 150 delegates are present, and more arriving. Almost all day was consumed in listening to the reports of the delegates regarding the progress of the work in their respective precincts, all of which indicate hard work and encouraging results. To-night the Opera-House was crowded. The audience was highly entertained by Miss Frances E. Will-ard, of Chicago, who delivered an eloquent ad-dress.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springfield, Ill., Feb. 18.—The State Board of Agriculture met to-day for the purpose of locating the State Fair for the next two years. Proposals were presented from Bloomington, Jacksonville, Monmouth, and Springfield, and parties were present from each point to urge Board located it at Springfield, the vote standing Springfield 13; Jacksonville 3; Bloomington 2. Messrs. Emery, Cobb, and Washbarn were not present.

FOREIGN.

The Contest Between the German Reichstag and the Government.

Bitter Opposition Shown to Prince Bismarck's Disciplinary Measure.

Russian Evacuation of Turkish Territory Already Commenced.

Confilet of Authority Between the French Chambers and Paris Municipality.

A Disposition Evinced to Let the De Broglie Cabinet Off Easy.

Impecunious Army Officers Mob the Khedive and His Ministers.

Weekly Review of the English

Breadstuffs Trade.

GERMANY.

THE DISCIPLINARY PERIOD. LONDON, Feb. 18. - The Daily Telegraph's Berlin correspondent says : "The result of the debate on the proposition to arrest and prosecute Deputy Fritzsche on a charge of violating the Socialist law, will foreshadow the fate of the Disciplinary bill. In parliamentary circles there seems to be little doubt that the bill will be rejected by a considerable majority. For the first time the National Liberals and the Progressists are united. Still, the previous wavering policy of the National Liberals must not be forgotten, and it is quite possible that a slashing speech by Prince Bismarck would dissolve the alliance. THE IMPERIAL BANK.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an inrease in specie of 9,950,000 marks. IN THE REICHSTAG

BERLIN, Feb. 18 .- Prince Hohenlohe wa o-day elected Second Vice-President of the Reichstag, having obtained 106 votes against 78 for Herr Lazius.

Another letter from Count Stolberg-Werigerode was submitted to the Reichstag asking Parliamentary approval of the pros cution and arrest of Deputy Hasselmann, whereupon Lasker gave notice of a motion contesting the correctness of the Govern-ment's interpretation of the law, and refusng the consent of the Reichstag to arrests. Debate on the subject was postponed until to-morrow. The National Liberals, Ultranontanes, and Progressists have agreed to support Lasker. DUTY ON HOPS

BERLIN, Feb. 18 .- The National Zeitung states that the Customs Tariff Committee have decided to propose an import duty of 10 marks per 100 weight on hops, but to adit wool and cotton free. GETTING INTERESTING

BERLIN, Feb. 18 .- The Free Conservatives will support Deputy Laskier's motion, as they consider the action of the Government ary. The Liberals will declare the did not, when voting for the Socialist law, intend to give it the meaning that a member of the Reichstag could by a mere police order be prevented from fulfilling his constitutional duties in the House. ILL.

Gen Von Roon is hopelessly ill. THE ACCUSED.

LONDON, Feb. 13.-A Berlin dispatch says: Deputies Fritzsche and Hasselmann were in the Reichstag Tuesday, and were apparently confident that the Reichstag will show a fearless spirit. They are encouraged in this feeling by the fact that the Criminal Court of Frankfort yesterday acquitted members of the staff of the Frankfurter-Zeitung, who had published a collective protest against Bis marck's assertion that that journal was managed in the interests of France. One of the staff only was sentenced to seven weeks' imprisonment for two other articles.

The dispatch further states it is believed the Government is pressing its request for the Reichstag's sanction of the arrests of Deputies when it knows it is certain to be re jected, with the object of finding a pretext for dissolving the Chambers.

TURKEY.

EVACUATING. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 18.-Measures are being taken to occupy the territory evacuated by Russians. Orders have been given for seven battalions of the Turkish troops to advance from the Tchataldja lines in the direction of Adrianople. A portion of two regiments of gen d'armeria, which are to be ready by the 1st of March, will likewise be sent into that prevince. The gen d'armerie will be under English and French officers. The Russian army train was to begin moving from Adrianople toward Buorgas to-day,

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 18 .- The paper money known as "caimes" is to be immediately withdrawn.

DEPRECIATED PAPER CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 18 .- The Minister of Finance announcing that a new Turkish loan has been concluded, declares it will be in great part devoted to buying up the paper currency at 25 per cent of its nominal

NEGOTIATIONS. CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 18.—The Sultan has authorized the commencement of negotiations relative to Bosnia and Herzegovina on the basis proposed.

GREAT BRITAIN. SIGNIFICANT.

LONDON, Feb. 18 .- Col. Colthurst, the Home-Ruler, has been elected member of Parliament for the County Cork by 6,130 majority over his nephew, Sir George Colthurst, Conservative, and an influential landowner.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The majority for the Home-Rule candidate at the election for member of Parliament in the County of Cork was larger than the most sanguine persons auticipated. The election was fought on the questions of home-rule and fixity-of-tenure alone. Col. Colthurst, the accessful candidate, advocated both propositions, while his opponent, Sir George Col-thurst, his nephew (Conservative), declared that the first was the degradation of Ireland and the latter meant spoliation. The landlords generally sided with the Conservative

LIVE STOCK LOST. Lospon, Feb. 18,-The steamship Sc o, which has arrived at Hull, from New York, lost eighty-one head of cattle and 163 head of sheep on the passage.

STRIKE TERMINATED. The strike of iron and steel founders at Sheffield has terminated, the men accepting a reduction in their wages.

THE CATTLE PROHIBITION ORDER. LONDOW, Feb. 18.—In the House of Commons, Sir George Campbell, member for the Kirkcaldy District, will move on Tuesday next that the summary prohibition of the importation of cattle from the United States is calculated to destroy an important trade and to deprive England of the advantages of cheap meat. WILL LET IT ALONE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.-In the House of Commons Sir Stafford Northcote said the Government has decided not to deal with the Irish University question.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Eighteen Catholi Bishops of Ireland met at Weymouth to-day, and adopted resolutions strongly censuring the Government for its conduct in regard to University education. WILL NOT BE SUPERSEDED.

LONDON, Feb. 18 .- The War office denie that it has at present any intention to super sede Lord Chelmsford in command of the forces operating against the Zulus. UNWARRANTED INVASION.

London, Feb. 18.-Sir Charles Dilke has

given notice of a motion in the House of

Commons that, while ready to assist in retrieving the situation at the Cape, the House considers the Zulu territory was invaded on inadequate grounds. FRANCE.

FATAL TYPHUS. Parts. Feb. 18.—Sixteen soldiers in barracks near the military school have died with typhus fever within a few days.

RESIGNED. PARIS. Feb. 18.—The Journal Des Debats says the Municipality has resigned in conse quence of the canceling of their grant to the returning Communists. THE IMPEACHMENT SCHEME.

The Temps has information that the port of the Commission on the acts of the Ministry of the 16th of May will simply state the facts without expressing an opinion relative to impeachment. The Ministry will thus be able to state their views. It is said that M. Waddington, at to-day's Council, formally announced that he will resist the mpeachment movement, and make it a Cabnet question.

Pierre Magne, formerly Minister of Finance, is dead. ANNULLED.

DIED.

Paris, Feb. 18.—The Chamber of Deputies has, on account of alleged informality, annulled the appointment of De la Fosse Bonapartist member of the Electoral Commission. Louis Blanc is one of the new members of the Commission. The Cabinet has annulled the decision of

which the Municipality of Paris asserted the right to control the Prefecture of Police The Municipality has violently protested, and will probably appeal to the Council of

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE. WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, Feb. 18.-The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the corn trade the past week, says: There was much rain early in the week, but the weather is now colder. In many districts the soil is too wet for erally marketed in spite of the damp weather and loss in prices. Large supplies of illconditioned grain have increased the dullness in trade. There were very few samples of dry, home-grown wheat at the market on Monday, and at the end of the day the bulk REMAINED UNSOLD.

The quotations of the preceding week were with difficulty maintained. The imports of foreign wheat into London were moderate, 36,000 quarters arriving on Monday, mostly consisting of American and Russian, which millers bought to a fair extent, especially the Russian. There is no material improvement in trade, either in London or Liverpool. The American visible supply is still enor-

the deficiency in France and Spain. Business generally is TRANSACTED WITH DISTRUST, owing to the long-continued depression.

nous, but the excess ought to be balanced by

Feeding corn little changed. Barley steady. Liberal arrivals of maize have caused a tendency in buyers' favor, both on spot and to arrive. Oats lost last week's advance, as milder weather deprived the trade of recent activity. Sales of English wheat last week, 62,239

quarters, against 40,096 quarters the same period the previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending the 8th inst.; 780,112 hundred weights of wheat and 141,527 hundred weights of flour.

CLAMORING FOR THEIR PAY. CAIRO, Feb. 18 .- The official residences of the President of the Council and the Minister of Finance have been surrounded to-day by the disbanded officers, demanding their arrears of pay.

EGYPT.

PROPOSED ARMY REDUCTION ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 18.—The Egyptian Budget proposes that the army be reduced to 10,000 men, and that the remainder, including 2,000 officers, be disbanded. MOBBED.

Carso, Feb. 18.-The crowd which gathered before the Ministry of Finance to-day was composed of some 400 disbanded officers. who clamored angrily for arrears of pay. Nubar Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Rivers Wilson, Minister of Finance, were insulted by a mob as they were leaving the Ministry. The latter's coat was torn. Thirty rioters entered the building, but were expelled on the arrival of the Khedive and foreign Consuls. The rioters then invested the Ministry. The Khedive harangued the crowd, and made three futile attempts to depart in a carriage, but was himself insult-ed. Meanwhile, his body-guard arrived, and fired on and dispersed the rioters. Several arrests were made. Nubar Pasha was shot in the hand. His coachman and the Khedive's Master of Ceremonies were also wounded.

> RUSSIA. STRIKE.

St. Perenspuno, Feb. 18 .- A strike has occurred in two large cotton mills here for increased pay, diminution of bours of labor, and the dissmissal of the English foremen. It is believed the movement will spread. SATISFACTORILY SETTLED.

Russe announces that the Arabitable affeir has been entisfactorily arranged.

St. PETERSBURG, Feb. 18.-The Grand Duke Nicholas, son of the Grand Duke Con stantine, has been exiled to Orenburg, for communicating with the Berlin National Zeitung in regard to the Berlin strategic

SPAIN.

POLITICAL.
MADRID, Feb. 18.—A number of Constitu ionalists were present yesterday at a ban quet given in furtherance of the coalition with the adherents of Castellar, in the event of a dissolution of the Cortes. The majority of the Constitutionalists are in favor of a coalition, but await the arrival of Gen. Martinez Campos from Cuba before deciding

AFGHANISTAN. KAUFMANN. By Cuble to New York Herald.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A cablegram from Ta-hkend says: "Gen. Kaufmann is making arrangements for a rapid journey to St. Petersburg, to consult with the Czar and Russian Ministry regarding affairs in the East. He is expected to leave Tashkend soon, and will certainly go unless the arrival of the embassy of the Ameer Shere Ali interposes some important obstacle to his departure."

> AUSTRIA. AD INTERIM.

VIENNA, Feb. 18.-Premier Stremayr has nformed the Reichsrath that the new Min. istry is merely appointed to fill a gap until the dissolution of the Chamber.

BY MAIL. EXPORT OF AMERICAN MEAT TO ENGLAND.

From the London Gazette, Jan. 1.

The import of American meat into this country

is assuming such large dimensions that it is not surprising farmers begin to be somewhat anxious as to the future of the cattle trade. Some inormation on the subject, which will be inter esting not only to them but to meat consumers generally, was given at a dinner held a few days ago at Glasgow, by the butchers engaged in the American meat trade. The Chairman in the course of his observations observed that "farmers might be assured that the coming summe and autumn would be the worst they had to face with America, large freight contracts having been entered into for the transport of cattle into Britain. So large were those contracts that he was afraid many of them would never be completed, as, if all were fulfilled, cattle would be as cheap with us as in America." With regard to the increase of the American trade, it was stated that the entire quantity of meat imported into Great Britain in 1876 was 16,165,632 pounds, the money value of which was £339,395. In 1878 it had risen to 53,661,216 nounds, with a money value of £1,284,764; while from Europe the total money value of dead meat was only £06,585. The value of the imports of all classes of live stock into Great Britain last year from America and the Continent was £7,454,482, and with dead meat added, Was 24.404.35, and with dead meat added, \$2,785,781. Of that sum nearly \$24,000,000 was from America. Every year, it was pointed out, Europe can spare fewer cattle, and it is to America we must look to make up the delicency to the home supply. Sooner or later all these importations of meat must tell upon our butchers' bills; but at present they remain, strange to any as high as every say, as high as ever. HOW A STRIKE ENDED.

London Speciator, Feb. 1.

The struggle between the laborers in Kent and the farmers who locked them out has ended in the men's departure for New Zealand. The men, it will be remembered, struck against a reduction of work, and were then locked out ill they should abandon the Union. The farmers believed that, under the pressure of the hard times, they would yield; but the younger men determined to emigrate, and introduce into the Colony the cultivation of Kentish hops. The Government of New Zealand, which prefers this class of immerants to all others, readily agreed to assist them, and on Wednesday six hundred emigrants, most of them young men, the pick of the country-side, started from Maidstone for the Antipodes. Two hundred had gone before five weeks ago: and England has, therefore, lost perhaps half a regiment,—five hundred men, every one of whom will, in about two years, draw out two or three families or perhaps a whole village. whom will, in about two years, draw out two or three families, or perhaps a whole village. The emigration is good for the world, and perhaps even for England, or rather for the people who live in it who are better as well as happier at the Anticodes than living here, on wages which are not sufficient to allow of civilized life; but it is impossible not to regret such losses, which a different tenure of the soil would as we besteve, prevent. The men, according to an eye witness, who writes in the Dally News, all plead the absence of any prospect of "getting on."

CASUALTIES.

to his creditors, the stock having touched. Su, but, of course, it has not affected his own pocket. The stock has been bypothecated for loans amounting to 30 per cent of its face value. What other toxics he may have had outside of these, only himself and those in his confidence know, but, granting everything that has been stated, he is still a rich man, if the pc session on paper of an equity in stock valued at \$4,000,000 be an evidence of wealth. It is also said his wife has a considerable fortune in real estate in her name, which he gave her, but this is not the question. The point is that Jay Gould has irretrievably lost his prestige an leader of the market. So badly has he been outgeneraled that the rabble will no longer follow where he orders. His name has been shorn of its terror, and his power for evil has ceased, he can never again hope to recover his footing in Union Pacific, and he must go through life a disappointed man, compelled to see others reaging the benefits of his misdirected life-work,—for there is little doubt that his conquerers will take up the thread of his scheme where they wreached it from his hands. They have advantages on this score hedid not possess, being owners of large smounts of stocks in connecting roads. Where he wis ecompelled to pull down, they will be able to ouid up, and in this sense the public will be benefited, though, from the character of the speculators who have supplant ed, him, it is more than doubtful whether any other benefit will accrue." ROTTEN BRIDGE.

Special Directo to The Tribune.

SELMA, Ala., Feb. 18.—The up passengertrain of the Selme, Rome & Dalton Road today fell through Mulberry Creek bridge, and completely wrecked every car except the sleep-er, which hung by the abutments of the bridge and allowed the inmates to escape. Mr. George Evans, a leading young Selmian, was killed in-stantly. Supt. Stanton and Conductor White were mortally wounded. Three pegroes are said to be lost in the wreck, and two white hands are missing. Twelve persons are slightly injured. The express car and its contents were utterly destroyed. It is found that the bridge was thoroughly rotten. It will take two weeks to rebuild.

was thoroughly rotten. It will take two weeks to rebuild.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 18.—The killed at the Selma accident were George R. Evans and two negroes, names unknown. Fatally injured.—M. Stanton, General Superintendent; Capt. White, conductor; N. Y. Hunter, mail agent. Severely injured—Albert Ritner, brakeman; John Shoemaker. baggage-master; H. A. Reynolds, express messenger; John Rivers, colored brakeman; Jordan Lee, colored porter; Miss Welch, Miss Graham, Miss Bradford, Tallageda; Nathan Kahn, St. Louis; A. Mever, Baltimore; T. G. Pulliam, Savannah; Ben Schuster, Selma; Mrs. Portis and two daughters, St. Louis; and four negro passengers, hames unknown. A loaded box-car with sixty bales of cotton, mail, baggage, and express cars and one coach were totally burned. The bridge was perfectly rotten. The scene at the wreck is heartrending.

CRUSHED TO DEATH. Special Dispates to The Tribune.

Galena, Ill., Feb. 18.—Henry Kipp, a miner, aged 22 years, and unmarried, was killed in a mineral shaft at Pilot Knob, near this city, yesterday afternoon, by the breaking away of the cap-rock of a drift at the mouth of which be was working. The stone broke Kipp's left leg and crushed in his side.

BRAKEMAN HURT.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
KENOSHA, Wis., Feb. 18.—This afternoo James O'Connor, a baggageman on the Western road, was very seriously injured while coupling cars. Grave fears are entertained for his re-

THE OTTAWA CONVENTION.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Feb. 18.—A large number of representative citizens of this county will attend the mass Canal Convention to be held at tend the mass Canal Convention to be held at Ottawa day after to-morrow. The Convention, which will be the first attempt to unite those who favor the improvement and enlargement of the canal in some tangible way, promises to be a grand success. The people are thoroughly aroused, and every town interested will send representatives. The delegation from this county is composed of the following well-known citizens: W. S. Brooks, J. G. Elwood, W. E. Henry, Amos Savage, J. H. Ferris, George Wightman, L. H. Goodrich, John L. Norton, C. B. Hayward, C. C. Smith, J. S. McDonald, Robert Walsh, J. H. Henderson, S. G. Nelson, S. B. Reed, J. 1. Donahue, William Zarley, H. F. Piepenbriuk, Isaac Nobes, William Varkins, Maj. Boylan, William Davidson, Conrad Taige, M. L. Adams, Cal Zarley, J. N. Fryer, John Mahoney, D. MeL. u chlin, James Goodspeel, Robert Clow, Dan henderson, E. D. Conley, Dr. S. Trott, G. N. Chittenden, George Gavlord, A. O. Marshail, D. G. Searles, J. M. Thompson, E. Portet, Marshail Truby, R. E. Barber, Thomas Williams. JAY GOULD.

The New York Papers Still Have Him Utterly Defeated.

Allow, However, that He Is Worth About \$5,000,000.

Alleged Victory of the Young Bulls Who Have Been Hooking Him.

He Has Been Sent to Elbs, and Can Nevar Again Sway the Street.

willing to retire altogether from the Union Pa-erne, if desired to do so. Mr. Sage added his belief that Gould would leave the street,

except as he might take a hand in fo

ecasional amusement. The Times says, "The fact that Jay Gould has been forced in

tirrender his control of the Union Pacific Rail

road was the engrossing topic of conversation on Wall street and in business circles every-

where to-day. Gould never made any secret that his ambition contemplated nothing less than the formation and control of a grand trusk

Boston, with branches in all direction, tapping the principal mines and centres of business along the

Vanderbilt, but on a much larger scale, and

Vanderbilt, but on a much thought that, as in the latter's case, success would be accepted as justification of any means, disraputable, he might employ to ac-

however disreputable, he might employ to accomplish his ends. In furtherance of his de-

signs, he secured control of the Union Pacific as

a nucleus for his proposed through line. The methods by which he obtained funds

to do this are known to everybody conversant with the history of the Erie

Railroad and with the manipulations of Black Friday. He has held on to his Union Pacific

coldings with a tenscious grip, knowing that,

without them, success was out of the question.
It is asserted that he had every share of stock

owned by him stamped across its face with his name in red ink, to enhance the difficulty of

ent wrecker of every connecting or competing

manipulations. Fortunately he has been beaten

tevery point. Many railroads have been ruin-

ed, many widows and orphans whose all was invested in their stocks and bonds have starved,

but Jay Gould did not profit by the disaster he

wrought. The story of the recent rise in stocks has been told. Gould, as usual,

was on the wrecking side, but was outgeneraled, Providence, Resumption, and re-turning presperity being on the side of his op-

onents. In his desperation he resorted to

every trick with which long practice had made him familiar, but only succeeded in

entangling himself more inextricably at each

entangling himself more inextricably at each move. His principal attacks and been directed against the Chicago & Northwestern Company. At length he found himself "short" of 20,000 shares of common and 15,000 shares of the preferred stock of that road, the former at 65 and the latter at 90. His Union Pacific holdings had been hypothecated to the last cent anybody would leud on them. His cash was exhausted, and his credit gone. He was compelled to sue for terms. These offered by his creditors and accepted by him were detailed yesterday. He

cepted by him were detailed yesterday. He lost on 20,000 shares of Northwestern common, at 65, \$1.300,000; on 15,000 shares of Northwestern preferred, at 90, \$1.350,000, making his total debt from this source \$2,650,000. He gave up 40,000 shares of Union Pacific at 65, equal to \$2,600,000, and, in consideration of a balance of \$50,000 gaves call at 1 per cent on 50,000 shares of Union Pacific for sixty days at 75. The privilege has already been worth \$250,000 to his creditors, the stock having touched. 80, but, of course, it has not affected his own bocket. The stock has been hypothecated for loans

A WINTER GARDEN.

Report of the State Fair at Gainesville, la

Florida.
Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
GAINESVILLE, Fla., Feb. 18.—The fourth an-

nual State Fair commenced here to-day, to con-tinue five days. The grounds are very fine, well

arranged, and considered the fluestin the South. It is their first use for the purpose. The weather is beautiful, 70 degrees above zero. The attendance is large. The exhibition of fruits, flowers, and vegetables is large, and very interesting; also the display of Florida curiosities.

ties. The grounds have a race-track of half a mile in length, in excellent condition. A large number of horses are entered for the races, in-

number of horses are entered for the races, is cluding several of first-class records. The betting is spirited. This afternoon P. M. O'Hara, the Chicago pedestrian, raced against the trotting-horse Gracie D., of 2:22 record, he to make a half-mile run, the mare to make a mile. He wot, in 2:24. Large numbers are arriving from all parts of the South, including the Jackson-ville artitlery and a full brass band.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CLINTON, Ill., Feb. 18.—Henry Stauffer, the overseer of the Poor-Farm, who left rather un-

overseer of the Poor-Farm, who left rather unceremonously a few weeks ago for parts in known to his friends, has returned to his first love. A happy reunion has been brought about between his wife and himself.

Esq. Edward Arnold, an old, respected, and wealthy farmer of Creek Township, De Witt County, after an illness of several months, died yesterday of consumption. He occupied many prominent positions in this county during his life.

The tramp nuisance is prevailing again in this city. Large numbers apply every night for shelter. They will be arrested to leave the city when ordered by the City Marshal. They have committed many depredations in this county.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 18.—Mi Grimes, a woman of the town, living bers,

the past ten years are full of his dis

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—That Jay Gould his stepped down and out as a leader in Well strees is acknowledged. That his enemies gare his terms was doubtless due not to consideration for him, but to their own interest in preventing such a panic in stocks generally as might easily have followed that they forced the great bear into bankruptcy. They did force him to virtually retire from the street. Russell have a prominent Director of Union Pacific, and one of the new Syndicate which proposes to run that road, expressed it all when he said Gould wanted to take a rest, did not care about working as hard as he had been doing, and was

members had done so muc
The Committee met at
about 9 o'clock in the n formal meeting. They to joined by Gen. Ducat, Col officers of the militia, and It was agreed that the Co visit the office of the Sup and get the views of the and get the views of the of the possibility of a danger break in Chicago, and the up a military organization. They were met by Assi Dixon, after having been r tleman by Superintenden that Mr. Dixon had exclusing and drilling of the polymer of Mr. Dixon told the Com question, that it was abserved was a large number of petty who were arming the regular militia organiz known as Socialists of were not boys, arming the exercise, but were men, a ness. The Communist or disciplined, the greater mucheroof having seen serv Country. They were as fellows, with no particula except to destroy everyth. except to destroy everyth property that they could l THEY WERE

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Second Day's Sessi

They Make an Inspec

The Police Officials E

The Springfield Sub-Co-Affairs resumed and closed commencing at an early ho

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and in force, under discip would become a teror to had been fully demonst defiant of the civil autho had waited upon the Supooffice and made threats it authorities would some da seat." and that they wo chaff. Nothing could e and defiance before the rithe city were organized, riots they succumbed and discipline, but the city were organized, riots they succumbed and discipline, but the beaten this time; time we will be prepared lickspittles,"—referring ments. Since that time thing and arming citizens quietly but earnestly. Into be found out, but it large. If this state of afficon, the lives and property be jeopardized. He thou duty of the State to meet people by force, promptly his judgment, founded up not think that a Sherif amounted to anything, would not or could not be or disciplined to do any would make matters ten the police force shoul of the State militia on occase of a riot immediate swhich could not be the coupon the First Brigade, formed their duties credit were a power behind the yamost salutary effect up was in favor of any law AN APPICIENT MILI

Here was a city of 500, police force of 300 men an area of territory second continent. With the continent. an armed and disciplined backs to enforce order, in powered, the present policy but let the military be dissoon see where we would chieago would very soon believed that had it not it tion of citizen cavalry fantry, a large portion

factry, a large portion of the city would nashes. He thou eavalry was indispensable charging upon the crowcheck until the heavier be brought into the falso available in fanking around behind their bar. Maj. Bander, also of was questioned by the Coincided with those o said he, "at the time of with a child upon one other hand, ready to the military."

At a little after 11 o'c Representatives Mock, (Senator Bash having the night before), ace Ducat, Col. Appleton, number of others, repair First Regiment, and me Col. Swain, Quarterma members of the First. In looking over the built, the company roo corps, and staff rooms, lerv. In the latter placincluding Representation off the palm with a turn the strangers, the Journal off the palm with a turn the strangers expending the plane with a turn the strangers expendent. The gentler stand that in fitting up panies had not used a funds, but all expense BY SPECIAL and by individual contr of the members them had been obtained from of the Committee spok thing they saw, and say

tary organization, they the State, if all the me could be made to see Having completed to the armory at the Fire followers wended their the Second Regiment, ing. Here, as they has the officers of the States of th the officers of the sthings quite so comfor of the Committee wer zation, which had not First in having a mem of means, and in not suitable building for were met by Coltae Second, who he had and what he men were given to un harmony existed bets (the First and the Sedid not ask for anyth

did not ask for anyt The Inspectors cover east side of the build the quarters of the bry Regiment. The Gard exhibited to the had never seen one of ments. The stalls (the anything more) of the examined, and then the battery rooms, as

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Northwestern common, on 15,000 shares preferred, at 90, 5 total debt from this gave up 40,000 shares of all to \$2,600,000, and, in dance of \$50,000 shares of \$50,000 shares of \$50,000 shares of sixty days at 75. ady been worth \$250,000 outh having touched 80, ot affected his own pockabypothecated for loans cent of its face value, hay have had outside of those in his confidence verything that has been man, if the possession on tock valued at \$4,000.000 aith. It is also said his fortune in rear estate in the that Jay Gould has irrefee as leader of the marteen outgeneraled that onger follow where he has been shorn of its r for evil has ceased, be to recover his footing e must go through life a polled to see others reapmisdirected life-work,—that his conquerers will his scheme where they ands. They have advanded not possess, being ownof stocks in connecting

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Feb. 18.—The fourth an-need here to-day, to con-

unds are very fine, well

ed the finest in the South. he purpose. The weather, s above zero. The at-

GARDEN.

nipulations of Black on to his Union Pacific

ld has been for

The Springfield Sub-Committee on Military Affairs resumed and closed its labors yesterday. commencing at an early hour in the morning. In their session the night before the members had only taken the evidence of officers of the militia organizations and citizens of Chicago, but vesterday they were invited to make a tou of inspection and judge for themselves, from what they actually saw, of the requirements of the First and Second Infantry Regiments, the First Cavalry, and the Chicago Battery. The members of the Committee were unanimous in the opinion that it was a shame for the State to refuse to sid the military after the judividual members had done so much for themselves.

The Committee met at the Grand Pacific at about 9 e'clock in the morning, but held no formal meeting. They were soon afterward joined by Gen. Ducat, Col. Appleton, and other officers of the militia, and numerous citizens. It was agreed that the Committee should fire visit the office of the Superintendent of Police. and get the views of the city officials regarding ibility of a dangerous Communistic ou

islative Committee of In-

vestigation.

ries and Equipments of

the Troops.

The Police Officials Explain the Possi-

ble Dangers in Case of An-

other Riot.

the possibility of a dangerous Communistic outbreak in Chicago, and the necessity of keeping up s military organization.

They were met by Assistant Superintendent Dixon, after having been referred to that gentleman by Superintendent Scavev, who stated that Mr. Dixon had exclusive charge of the arming and drilling of the police force.

Mr. Dixon told the Committee, in reply to a question, that it was absolutely true that there was a large number of private citizens in this city who were arming themselves outside the regular militia organizations. These were known as Socialists or Communists, and they were not boys, arming themselves for sport and exercise, but were men, and they meant business. The Communist organization he said was disciplined, the greater number of the members thereof having seen service before in the Old Country. They were as a rule a resolute set of fellows, with no particular interests at stake, except to destroy everything in the shape of property that they could lay their hands on.

property that they could lay their hands on.

THEY WERE RECKLESS,
and in force, under discipline and organization,
would become a teror to the community. It
had been fully demonstrated that they were
defant of the civil authorities, as committees
had waited upon the Superintendent in his own
office and made threats that the police and the
authorities would some day have to "take a back
seat." and that they would be blown up like
chaff. Nothing could exceed their insolence
and defance before the military commands of
the city were organized. At the time of the
riots they succumbed to a superior force
and discipline, but they said, "We are
beaten this time; but the next
time we will be brepared for your hordes of
lickspittles,"—referring to the militiar regiments. Since that time the process of organizing and arming citizens had been going on
quietly but earnestly. The total force could
not be found out, but it was believed to be
large. If this state of affairs was allowed to ro
on, the lives and property of the citizens would
be jeopardized. He thought that it was the
duty of the State to meet any overtacts of these
people by force, promptly and effectually. In
his judgment, founded upon experience, he did
not think that a Sheriff's posse comitatus
amounted to anything. In the first place it
would not or could not be sufficiently organized
or disciplined to do any rood, and a defeat
would make matters ten times worse.

Mr. Dixon also expressed it as his opinion
that the police force should not be made a part
of the State militia on occasions of this kind. In
case of a riot immediate action should be taken,
which could not be the case if the police were
subservient to order from the State. There
would have to be too much red tape:
Speaking of the riots of last year, Mr. Dixon
said too much praise could not be bestowed
upon the First Bryade. The members performed their duties creditably and bravely, and
were a power behind the police force, which had
a most sailutary effect upon the rioters. In regard to th

AN EFFICIENT MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

AN EFFICIENT MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

Here was a city of 500,000 inhabitants with a police force of 300 men to protect them, over an area of territory second to no city on the Continent. With the certainty that there was an armed and disciplined military force at their backs to enforce order, in case they were overpowered, the present police force might answer, but let the military be disbanded, and we should soon see where we would be. In his opinion, Chicago would very soon be in mob power. He believed that had it not been for the organization of citizen cavalry and the troops of infantry, a large portion of the business part of the city would have been laid a shes. He thought a company of cavalry was indispensable, in a time like this, in charging upon the crowd and keeping them in check until the heavier fighting material could be brought into the field. The horsemen were also available in finnking the mob and getting

also available in flanking the mob and getting

be brought into the field. The horsemen were also available in flanking the mob and getting around behind their barricades.

Maj. Bander, also of the Police Department, was questioned by the Committee, and his views coincided with those of Col. Dixon. "Why," said he, "at the time of the riots I saw a woman with a child upon one arm and a brick in the other hand, ready to throw at the police and the military."

At a little after 11 o'clock Senator Munn and Representatives Mock, Sherman, and Harts (Senator Bash having returned to Springfield the night before), accompanied by Maj.-Gen. Ducat, Col. Appleton, Col. Lippincott, and a number of others, repaired to the armory of the First Regiment, and met there by appointment Col. Swain, Quartermaster Bangs, and other members of the First. An hour was consumed in looking over the building, the main drill-hails, the company rooms, the officers', drum corps, and staff rooms, and the shooting-gallery. In the latter place several of the visitors, including Representative Mock, Senator Munn, Joe Dixon and others, tred their hand upon the targets, the Journal representative carrying off the palm with a bull's-eye. At every turn the strangers expressed their delight at the systematic, elegant and soldierly appearance of everything. They particularly admired the cinb-rooms of the several companies in the basement. The gentlemen were given to understand that in fitting up these rooms the companies had not used a dollar of the general funds, but all expense had been borne.

BY SPECIAL ASSESSMENT,

BY SPECIAL ASSESSMENT, and by individual contribution from the pockets of the members themselves, and not a dollar had been obtained from outside. The members of the Committee spoke in high praise of every-thing they saw, and said if the citizen soldiers took such an enthusiastic interest in the mili-tary organization, they should be supported by the State, if all the members of the Assembly could be made to see as the Committe did about

could be made to fee as the Committee did about the matter.

Having completed the tour of investigation in the armory of the First, the committee and its followers wended their way to the quarters of the Second Regiment, in the Exposition Building. Here, as they had been warned by some of the officers of the Second, they did not find things quite so comfortable, and the sympathies of the Committee went out toward this organization, which had not been so fortunate as the First in having a membership composed of men of means, and in not being able to secure a suitable building for an armory. The visitors were met by Col. Quirk, Commander of the Second, who showed them what he had and what he required. The Committeemen were given to understand that the utmost harmony existed between the two organizations (the First and the Second Regiments), and one did not ask for anything that the other did not receive.

The Inspectors continued their journey to the

The Inspectors continued their journey to the cast side of the building, where were located the quarters of the battery and the First Cavalry Regiment. The Gatling gun was drawn out and exhibited to the admiration of those who had never seen one of these murderous implements. The stalls (they could scarcely be called anything more) of the cavalry companies were examined, and then the Committee returned to the hattery rooms, and proceeded to draw con-

Reuresentative Mock, Chairman of the House Committee, backed up against a Napoleon and signified that he would like the attention of the company for a few moments. The Committee and escort gathered about in a circle, and Mr. Mock proceeded. He said the labors of the Committee in this city had drawn to a close. There would be no more meetings held, unless some one had something to suggest, and no further examination or inspection was necessary, the members of the Committee already had

THE MILITIA. seen and heard enough to satisfy them that the wants of the militia organizations of Chicago Second Day's Session of the Leg-

and they were impressed with the importance of keeping up the organization which showed itself so efficient with the small means at their command. He said he deeply synpathized with the Second Regiment and the cavalry on account of their deplorable condition, and he promised that he would do all in his power to get the Legislature to meet the requirements of the military with a liberal appropriation. As regarded the bills which had been placed before them, the Committee was satisfied that they, in the main, were good, and one of them he thought would be passed, although a portion of each might be used. HAD NOT BEEN EXAGGERATED, They Make an Inspection of the Armo-

Gen. Ducat said the Sixth Battalion had quar-

Geo. Ducat said the Sixth Battalion had quarters down toward the south end of the city: but, as they were very similar to those of the Second Regiment, perhaps it was unnecessary to visit them, as the Committee had already seen enough to form a correct judgment of the requirements of the military of Chicago.

Col. Dixon spoke of the efficiency of the organizations, and said that, without the militia at their backs at the time of riot, he was satisfied the police would have been overpowered. Both the First and Second Regiments responded promptly to the call, and every man in the city who belonged to them turned out. They stood their ground, and did all that was required of them. He regarded the military organization as an absolutely necessary institution in Chicago, and indispensable to the safety of the city. Senator Muon said he was both delighted and surprised to find the military in such a condition in Chicago, and he thought it would be next to criminal neglect on the part of the State if it did not do something for the citizen-soldiers after they had done so much for themselves and the State by putting their hands into their pockets and paying their own bills. He alluded particularly to the First Regiment in this, and, while he admired the energy of the members of this organization, who, he understood, were in a financial condition to do this, his sympathies were with the Second Regiment and the cavairy, which could not afford to bear the burden. He thought they

thought they

WERE ENTITLED TO BETTER QUARTERS. WERE ENTITLED TO BETTER QUARTERS.

Mr. Dixon wished it understood by the Committee that, while the First Regiment was surrounded with mere comforts, it had never received any more money from the State or outside sources than the other organizations, and the little evidences of taste or luxury that were observed in its armory were placed there at the individual expense of the members, who could better afford to do it, but who had grown tired of the constant burden and apparent unappreciation of the people, and now refused to do anything further.

Lieut. Bangs, Quartermaster of the First Regment, had informed the Committee at the armory that the monthly assessments of members were stopped, and, if money was not forthcoming from some source, the command would disband.

disband.

Mr. Mock paid a compliment to Chicago as a city by saying that he differed from Col. Munn in one particular,—he was not "surprised" at seeing the citizen-soldiers organizing and taking such resolute means to defend themselves and the people and property, for the name of Chicago was familiar in every corner of the world and the enterprise exhibited by the soldier-boys was only a reflection of the enterprise exhibited

by the citizens in everything.

Col. Munn responded by saying that he had heard of Chicago enterprise, but he had never seen it concentrated and bottled up before, where anybody could actually look at it. [Laughter.]
The members of the Committee then shook hands with and bade their escort good-by, promising to de all in their power before the Senate and Legislature, on their return to Springfield, in behalf of the militia.

#### THE COURTS.

Record of the Most Important Events Yes H. W. Jackson, Receiver of the Third Na tional Bank, filed a petition yesterday setting out that he had filed a claim against J. H. C. Gross for \$5,573.96, secured by a mortgage on the S. W. 14 of Sec. 2, 30, 7, by taking a quitclaim deed of the property from the mortgagor. He, however, released his claim to the crops of 1877, and then leased the property to Nicholas Morrison and William Breen for \$400 a year. The claim of the bank for \$7,731.26, against W. W. Mills, bankrupt, secured by a lien on 1,700 mink-skins and 150 sets of manufactured furs, has been partly settled by selling all the skins for \$227 and part of the furs for \$457.78 ret. Other claim for unstated amounts against J. Irving Pearce, S. S. Ben jamin, and J. McKay Sanger, all secured by 220 shares of Pullman Palace-Car Company stock, were settled by the sale of the stock for \$16,-811.25. The bank-safe was disposed of for \$800. that being the best price obtainable. And the Receiver asks that the above compromises be approved, which was done.

Daniel Butler filed a bill yesterday against his wife, Betsey, asking for a divorce on the ground of descrition.

Thirty-two years ago Rebecca Messenger was married to Fisher Messenger, and she tuifilled all her duties to him until about a year ago, when she was obliged to leave him. She charges that he has been guilty of divers acts of cruelty, and particularly that in January, 1878, he "poisend" her by putting "stricknen" in some "corne" she had been eating, in consequence of which she was very sick. He is worth some \$5,000 or \$6,000, and she asks that this may be divided so as to give her a good share. DIVORCES.

as to give her a good share.

Horace P. Grant also filed a bill to be released from his obligations to his wife, Florence E. Grant, on account of her adultery.

Lastly Joseph Hartrath complains that he, too, has a faithless wife, Mina Hartrath, from when he would like to get a divorce.

whom he would like to get a divorce. Samuel V. Hoffman commenced a suit yester-day for \$3,000 against Elisha W. Cole. . Eugene B. Hoxsie brought suit for \$5,000 against the Farmers' Co-operative Manufactur-M. S. Otis et al. for the use of W. A. Russell

began a suit to recover \$7,000 of William M. Van Nortwick.

BANKRUPTCY.

Discharges were issued yesterday to Nelson L. Stone, William M. and James F. Olcott, and John E. Van Peit.

The assets of M. D. Buchanan, J. F. Bonfield, and Charles E. Rollins were ordered to be sold at auction after three weeks' notice by publication. Robert E. Jenkins was appinted Assignee of Jacob L. Scheueman and of Richard Waterman. An Assignee will be chosen for William L.

Bosworth at 10 a. m. to-day. SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Henry L. Young and others, trustees under the will of Henry Young, filed a bill yesterday against John and Annie E. Nutt, Henry Brookes, and Harriet N. Brookes, to foreclose a mortgage for \$13,000 on Lots 7 and 10, in Block 14, and Sublots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of Nutt & Middleton's Subdivision of Lots 7, 8, 9, and 10, in Block 17, in Lyman, Larned & Woodbridge's Subdivision of the E. ½ of the N. W. ½ of Sec. 11, 38, 14. Also another against John and Annie E. Nutt, and Harriett N. Brookes, and W. F. Bennett, to foreclose a mortgage for \$6,500

F. Bennett, to foreclose a mortgage for \$6,500 on Block 66 in Cornell. CIRCUIT COURT.

Joseph L. Martin filed a petition for habeas corpus, stating that he was arrested on a charge of vagrancy without a warrant, and fined \$100 and costs. His case was heard before Judge McAllister, and he was discharged because the punishment was not limited to six months' imprisonment, as required by law.

prisonment, as required by law.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Maloney, a fugitive from justice from Virginia, was yesterday discharged by Judge Williams on a writ of habeas corpus. In the hearing of the case an attempt was made to show that Capt. Hood had committed a contempt of court in connection with the writ, but the testimony entirely exonerated him. The prisoner was discharged because it appeared that he had been arrested at the request of the Virginia authorities without a warrant, which the Court said was irregular and intolerable in such cases. Maloney without a warrant, which the Court said was irregular and intolerable in such cases. Maloney was taken to the jail and released, but, as he was going down the steps, was rearrested on another charge, and last night he was to be taken back to Virginia on a requisition, where, it is stated, he owes the State five years' service.

Michael Hennessey was found guilty of an assault, and remanded.

William McDonald pleaded guilty to driving away a horse, and was remanded.

away a horse, and was remanded.

John O'Brien pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded. THE CALL.
JUDGE BLODGETT-199 to 241 inclusive. Nos.
198. 1, 188, and 255, Warren vs. Stoddart, on
trial, and probably good for the day.
JUDGE GARY-226, 228, 229, 230% to 234, 236,
to 238, 240% to 243, 245 to 249, and 251 to 254,
all inclusive. No case on trial.
JUDGE JAMESON-Assists Judge Gary. No case on
trial.

JUDGE MOORE-18, 19, 20, 21. No case of trial.

JUDES ROGERS—Set cases 5, 671, Gondy vs. City, and 3, 221. Farrell vs. Chicago. Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. and calendar Nos. 6, 17, 21 to 25, inclusive. No. 16, Murphy vs. Johnson on Ital.

calendar, and Nos. 1 to 10, inclusive, of new calendar. No case on trial. calendar. No case on trial.
JUDGE MCALLISTER—12 to 38, inclusive, except
32. No case on trial.
JUDGE FARWELL—2, 036, Brew vs. Brew. No.
1.795, Gurney vs. Gurney, on trial.
JUDGE WILLIAMS—No. 984, 986, 846, 847,
1,013, 995, 988, and 658.
JUDGE LOOMIS—The same as Tuesday.

JUDGE LOOMIS—The same as Tuesday.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—George B. Archer vs. Olof O. Ostrom and S. D. Weakley, \$286. 83.—Oliver S. Carter vs. Charles W. Speer, \$304. 16.—Same vs. Same, \$1,200.20.—Ernst Hasselfeldt vs. George Taylor, \$799. 24.

JUDGE GARY—J. P. Bayer vs. Charles Dehn; verdict. \$145. and motion for new trial.—People etc. use of J. S. McDaniel vs. A. C. Underwood, J.F. Derby, and Stephen Keough; verdict, \$78.29, and motion for new trial.—Chicago Orphan Asylum vs. Nathan North, \$241.—George H. Frost vs. Mrs. Ellen P. Vali; verdict, \$278, and motion for new trial.—Kate Caline vs. Thomas Foster; verdict, \$678. 77, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—Anthony Dutler vs. Charles Cummings. \$54.

### THE COUNCIL.

tion Bill.

The Council held an adjourned meeting yes-

terday afternoon, Ald. Tuley in the chair, the absentees being Cook and Daly.

itself into a committee of the whole for the pur-pose of considering the Appropriation bill. Ald. Cullerton opposed the motion, believing that it would cause unnecessary delay. If any additions or reductions were to be made it could

Ald. Rawieigh referred to the custom, but be-lieved himself the business would be facilitated by acting in the Council. He was not tenacious, and would withdraw the motion.

Ald. Throop moved that the Council take up

the Appropriation bill. The motion was agreed to. The Chair called on Aid. Rawleigh to relieve

The first item of the bill was then taken up. the understanding being that, if no changes were made, the items should stand adopted. BUILDING-INSPECTION DEPARTMENT.

For salary of Superintendent of Buildings .\$2,500
For salary of Secretary 1,200
For salaries of four Building Inspectors at \$1,000 ... 4,000
For books, printing, stationery, etc ... 300

For probable deficiency arising in the col-lection of this appropriation..... . 520 \$5, 720

Ald. Tuley said the salaries of Secretary and Inspectors last year were \$4,200. Now they were \$5,500. What was the reason of the in-

Aid. Pearsons answered that there were only two Inspectors last year.

Aid. Seaton remarked that 10 per cent had been added to all salaries to cover shrinkage in collection. Ald. Lawler wanted to know if that was legal.

collection.

Ald. Lawler wanted to know if that was legal. Information ought to be had on that point at the start. He was in favor of wiping out the whole item and turning the inspection of buildings over to the Police Department. But if the item was to stand, the salary of the Secretary, who did all the work, should be increased. He moved to make it \$1,500. The Superintendent spent all his time at the Court-House.

Ald. Tuley equid find fifty men who would fill the position of \$1,000. The question of increase of salaries might as well be met at once. If Aldermen were voting their own money it would be all right, but, being agents of others, to add \$300 would be robbery.

The motion was not agreed to, yeas, 3,—Turner, McNally, and Lawier; nays, 27.

Ald. Waldo understood the Elevator Inspector had been inadvertently omitted. He moven to insert \$2,500 for him.

Ald. Cary moved to amend by making the salary \$1,200.

Ald. Cullerton was not in favor of either. He was opposed to increasing the number of Inspectors; four, to cover the whole city, were of no use. Ald. Lawler's ifea was a good one. But he thought \$8,000 was sufficient for the Department.

But he thought \$8,000 was sufficient for the Department.

Ald. Pearsons urged that one of the Building Inspectors could look after the elevators.

Ald. Cary insisted that it was necessary to provide for the Elevator Inspector specifically, as the office was created by ordinance.

The amendment was agreed to,—yeas, 25; nays, 6,—Pearsons, Lodding, Cullerton, Throop, Seaton, and Rawleigh.

Ald. Smyth moved to strike out 4 and insert 2, and strike out \$4,000 and insert \$3,000.

Ald. Gilbert spoke against this. The efficiency of the Department wasn't the best last year. He didn't see why it should be crippled. Four Inspectors were not too many. Inspectors were not too many.

Ald. Waldo believed, if the police did their Aid. Throop asked if it was the duty of the police to stand around buildings and see that the ordinances were complied with?

Aid. Waldo said the police could take care of

Ald. Waldo said the police could take care of the minor offenses.

The amendment was not agreed to.
Ald. Tully moved to strike out four and insert three, and strike out \$4,000 and insert \$3,000.

\$3,000.

This also was lost.
Ald. Culierton moved to strike out "Less cash from miscellaneous sources, \$2,800. ALD, THROOP

ALD. THROOF
said the item was put in with a view of lessening taxation. It represented a portion of what was saved from last year. There was \$200,000 of savings in the Treasury, and there would be \$200,000 more.

Ald. Cullerton was opposed to the item. He didn't propose to be caught in a trap. Wasn't it true that the Finance Committee intended to take a portion of the money from the Treasury? It looked to him like a scheme to reduce salaries.

ries.

Ald. Tuley looked at the matter in the same light, sayingit was the duty of the Council to pay as much cash as possible on all salaries under \$1.000. The \$400,000, he thought, should be

The motion to strike out was agreed to.
The \$520 was increased to \$620 to cover the CITY CEMETERY.

For purchase of grounds and other expenses, \$2,500
Ald. Lodding moved to strike out. That
sum had been appropriated for years. Where had the money gone?

Ald. Tuley could see no necessity for the appropriation. The cemetery had ceased to be a cemetery, and he desired to know what was done with the money.

Ald. Pearsons referred him to the Comptroller's report, from which it appeared that the expenditures were \$1,080.

Ald. Tuley asked if it was spent for cemetery in the comptroller's there a walking competers in

Ald. Tuley asked if it was spent for cemetery purposes, or was there a walking cemetery in the Comptroller's office who drew the money?

Aid. Throop said there was a large number of bodies yet in the cemetery, and the lots in other gravevards, to which the bodies were to be revoyed had to be paid for.

graveyards, to which the bodies were to be removed, had to be paid for.

The motion to strike out was lost.

Ald. Cary said there was a balance, and moved to strike out \$2,500 and insert \$1,000.

The motion was agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

CITY-HALL FUND.

Toward construction of City Hall..........\$200,000

Ald. Cullerton moved to strike the item out.

The Comptroller's report showed that there
was \$518,602.03 to the credit of the fund. If
that were true, not a dollar should be appropriated. He asked how much of the \$150,000
set aside last year had been drawn out.

Ald. Pearsons couldn't tell him.

Ald. Schweisthal said there was \$129,307 unexpended of last year's appropriation.

Ald. Pearsons couldn't teil him.

Ald. Schweisthal said there was \$129,307 unexpended of last year's appropriation.

Ald. Cullerton said the Canal Fund was credited with \$600,000 which belonged to the City-Hail Fund. Why should the Council put \$200,-000 on top of that?

Ald. Lawler opened out on the City-Hill, denouncing it as a "damnable disgrace to the city."

Ald. Pearsons said the city was in duty bound to make good the Canal Redemption Fund.

Ald. Lawler conskiered \$25,000 a sufficient sum. That would give \$150,000 with the unexpended balance,—more than was spent lastyear. He wanted a low appropriation, but was in favor of cutting the thousands.

Ald. Cullerton would not vote \$200,000 to make good a steal. He charged that \$600,000 of the Canal-Redemption Fund had been stolen from the Treasury. Of the amount in the Treasury, \$300,000 belonged to that fund.

Ald. Lodding moved to amend by striking out and inserting \$70,692, which, with the balance, would make \$200,000.

Ald. Ballard believed the people were willing to be taxed to finish the building at the same time the counfy completed its part. The building should not be crippled.

Ald. Lawler asked if the street rumor was true that the stone at the quarries had run out. Ald. Ballard replied that he hadn't heard the rumor, but there was stone enough in the quarry to build a thousand such structures.

A long talk followed, many speeches being made under the impression that the balance to the credit of the Canal Redemption Fund was actually in the Treasury, but all the words went for naught when Ald. Tuley explained that the balance was fictitious.

Ald. Though a diagrace, it would answer the purpose of a City-Hall. This would be the

last year of cheap building. If \$200,000 could be expended, it ought to be.

Ald. Throop alluded to the obligations the Council was under to the people, saying that an appropriation of \$200,000 would not be too much.

much.

Ald. Cullerton moved to temporarily postpone the item in order that the Superintendent of Buildings might be consulted as to the amount of money to be expended this year.

The motion was agreed to.

CITY HAY-SCALES. For rent of grounds, in addition to revenue

For rent of grounds, in addition to revenue therefrom \$3,000

Ald. Cary moved to reduce to \$500.

Ald. Lawler moved to strike out entirely.

Ald. Oliver said it appeared that there was money to the credit of the fund, and asked why the city didn't pay its debts. He knew a man whose ground was used for scales who hadn't been able to get any money for fifteen months.

Ald. Seaton said there was no money appropriated for the purpose.

Ald. Cary moved to temporarily postpone in order to get information.

The motion was agreed to.

CONTINGENT FUND.

For contingent and other expenses, and for corporate purposes not otherwise expressly provided for, \$50,000, to be taken from the miscellaneous receipts.

Ald. Tuley moved to strike out and insert "unexpended balance." There was a balance to the credit of the fund of \$171,886.63.
Ald. Gilbert moved to strike out \$50,000 and insert \$20,000.

Ald. Tuley wanted to know what the \$20,000 was needed for.

Ald. Pearsons said that money was borrowed to carry the coupons of the bonded debt, and interest had to be paid on it.

Ald. Cullerton remarked that of the unexpended balance \$77,000 was in the Treasury Jan. 27.

The motion of Ald. Tuley was

The motion of Ald. Tuley was agreed to. COST OF COLLECTING CITY TAXES. For expenses of collecting city taxes and for copying delinquent tax lists.....\$ 60,000 Less cash from miscellaneous sources.... 2,000

\$ 58,000 Ald. Tuley moved to strike out the \$2,000. The motion prevailed.

\$130,000 ess cash from miscellaneous sources ... \$ 96,000

For probable deficiency arising in the col-lection of this appropriation.... 9,600 \$105,600

Ald. Lawler believed the taxpayers would not object to an increase, since it would place the city in good condition and give employment to a large number of men. Clean streets were as much of a necessity as lights. He moved that the South Division be given \$60,000, the West \$100,000, and the North \$40,000.

Ald. Pearsons said there were unexpended balances—South, \$15,200, West, \$22,000, and North, \$14,000. After consultation with the officials, the Committee reached the conclusion that their recommendation would be ample. It should be remembered that much paving had been done since last year.

Ald. Lawler said lots of work had been done, but not paid for.

but not paid for.

Ald. Pearsons said payments had been made in scrip, which would be redeemed when the Ald. Gilbert said, when the Council asked in

Ald. Gilbert said, when the Council asked in October for information, they were told the South Division Fund was nearly expended. Now it appeared that there was \$15,000 on hand.

Ald. Throop gave the balances as, North, \$9,000, South, \$10,000, West, \$13,000. These were the figures, minus the percentage for non-collection. Not as much money was needed this year, and he hoped there would be economy in this direction.

Ald. Stauber spoke of the necessity, from a sanitary point of view, for keeping the streets and ditches clean. The amount should be at least the same as last year.

Ald. Tuley said economy in street-cleaning meant an increase in interments. All the money appropriated last year should have been expended. Why was it not? The Council should save in something else. He favored adding \$10,000 to the South, \$13,000 to the West, and \$6,000 for the North, and the unexpended balances.

Ald. Cullerton quoted from the Comptroller's Ald. Cullerton quoted from the Comptroller's report to show that there were \$107.314 in actual cash in the Treasury to the credit of the Screet-Cleaning Fund. Was there no way in which the money appropriated could be expended? Why should the people be assessed year after year?

Ald. Lawler said it was about time the money was accounted, and a committee appointed to look over the books. He was in favor of spending every dollar of the appropriation.

The Council then adjourned until this evening.

# SOUTH PARKS.

Annual Report of the Commissioners.

The South Park Commissioners held a meet ing yesterday afternoon, at which sundry bills to the amount of \$652 were audited and ordered paid. The annual report, a copy of which has been sent to the County Board, was then adopt ed. The first matter to which the document gives attention is a financial statement concern-ing the South Parks, from their inception to Dec. 1, 1878. It is as follows:

Tax certificates (in possession of Com-

\$6, 624, 509 LIABILITIES.

1st series. 2d series. Bonds (sold) ..\$1,756,000 \$451,000 Bonds (retired) 518,000 182,000

| South | Sout

\$6,624,509

It will be observed from the foregoing statement that the amount expended for "improvement and maintenance" very nearly balances the "park tax," being the proceeds from the annual tax levied for the improvement and maintenance of the South Clark and other purposes mentioned in the laws creating the same.

Also, that the land purchased for the South Park has coat \$255, 736,45 more than the net proceeds from the special assessment to date; the collections from the assessment being \$345,535.50 in arrears.

Amount due and uncollected on the special assessment for the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th installments and accreed interest to Dec, 1, 1878, \$245, 927, 03 Amount to be collected on the 7th and 8th installments and interest on the same to Dec, 1, 1878, ..., 990, 453, 86 The outstanding bonds amount to \$1,507,000, as shown by the statement.

The Commission have yet to purchase about 300 acres more land (about 1, 023 acres having been acquired).

The report then details, for the benefit of the special content of the same to the same than the same yet to the same about 300 acres more land (about 1, 023 acres having been acquired).

The report then details, for the benefit of the county Solous, the improvements made during the past year in the parks. It states that the entrance to the West Park from Grove parkway, which was one of the most uninviting portions of the park system, has this year been so improved as to transform the same into a most beautiful pleasureway, which when cempleted in the spring, by the planting of trees and other embellishments, will become the handsomest improvement yet made by this Commission, with its pretty summer-house depot where the passengers can sit and enjoy the pleasing effect upon arriving at or while waiting to depart from the park.

The north end of Grove parkway has also

upon arriving at or while waiting to depart from the park.

The north end of Grove parkway has also been greatly improved by the completion of its western roadway, and the making of a stone sidewalk as far south as the Stock-Yards Railroad crossing; the changing over and remaking of the eastern roadway, sidewalk, and plantingspace to the same point—five feet having been taken off from the east side of the road to make room for a sidewalk and proper planting-space, so that a single row of trees may be planted between the road and sidewalk. Five feet was likewise taken off from the centre ground and added to the width of the street on its west side.

The large open roadway at the intersection of the north drive of Oakwood boulevard and Grove parkway has been properly improved, which makes a finished pleasure-way of the park property to the railroad track. Cobblestone gutters on each side of the west driveway have been finished from the railroad to Forty-seventh street, and the road-bed is being covered with cinders, ready for the stone top-dressing in the spring.

The Commission has planted out in the park-

grounds upwards of 30,000 trees during the Year.

The grass of the lawns, planting-spaces, and open grounds has been cut and kept in good order. The trees shrubs, flowers, and greenhouses gre all in excellent condition. The drives and walks have been kept clean and free from weeds, well sprinkled and in good order and repair.

drives and walks have been kept clean and free from weeds, well sprinkled and in good order and repair.

There was also a statement of the receipts and expenditures during 1878, from which it appears that the cash on hand Dec. 1, 1877, was \$67,780.85. The sum of \$110 was received from discounts, \$161,441.17 from the tax warrants of 1877 and prior years, \$453,626.56 from special assessments, and \$4,748.24 from sundry sources; total, \$687,706.81. The expenses for the vear ending Dec. 31, 1878, amounted to \$527,816.47, of which \$57,737.18 was for the land account, \$6,300 for legal expenses, \$119,379.16 for interest on bonds, \$8,534 for the work of making special assessments, \$134,000 for bond contracts, \$11,-906.17 for interest on contracts, \$5,332.70 for legal expenses, \$13,514.85 for salary account, \$10,706.25 for park poice, \$30,066 for improving Grove parkway and the entrance on the west, \$9,241.07 for walks on the Grand boulevard, \$10,486.86 for work on Western avenue, \$20,544.24 for West Division Park, \$29,212.02 for East Division Park, \$7,333.10 for trees, \$8,072.13 for flowers, and \$6,456.56 for water.

The report was signed by all of the Commissioners.

Time is money, but health is happiness. If you have a bad cold or cough, use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; it will cure you. Price, 25 cents. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & K. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-sv.
ROBERT TRRUMSTON, West-Side News Denot, 1
Blue laisand-sv., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Joweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

BOARDING AND LODGING. In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per is seriion. Bach additional line, 10 cents.

North Side. 5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.-FIRST-CLASS board, \$4 to \$6 per week, with use of plane and bath; day board, \$3.50. 217 ILLINOIS-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD, with rooms, \$4 to \$5 per week; five minutes walk from State and Madison-sta.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—NICELY FURNISH ed front room, with board, for gentleman and wite or two gentlemen; terms moderate. 1079 WABASH-AV. - NEATLY FURNISHED

CLARENCE HOUSE. 100 WELL FURNISHED rooms—Nos. 351, 333, 335, and 337 State-st., four blocks south of the Palmer House. Board and room, per day, \$1,50 to \$2; per week, \$5 to \$10. Also furnished rooms to rent without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—L Single warm rooms, \$4,50 to \$4 per week. Twenty-one meal-tickets, \$3,50. Transients, \$1 per day.

SANDS HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Madison-st.—Fermanent board at very low rates. Transient, \$2,00 per day. Day board \$5. Come and see. WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Rooms and board, \$5 to \$7 per week. Table board \$4. Transients, \$1,50 per day. floters.

DOARDING—WE ARE THE AGENTS FOR A large number of first-class boarding-houses and for many private families, who will not advertise. Reliable people wanting choice board or rooms will do well to call on us. No charge to boarders or tenants. ROOM RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, ROOM STribune Building.

BOARD WANTS DOARD-BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND MALE oblids suitable apartments in a private family: a liberal price will be paid for the right kind of accommodations. Re lies stating location, terms, and other particulars, will receive attention by addressing O 51, Tribune office.

ALWAYS ON HAND THE LARGEST STOCK OF ORGANS THE NORTHW

ORGANS THE NORTHWEST.

STRICTLY FIRST-CIN THE NORTHWEST.

WARKANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

IN CASES ADAPTED TO THE CHIRCH THE LODGE.

THE COLOR.

THE SCHOOL.

THE PARLOR.

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on application to W. W. KIMBALL.

Corner State and Adama-sts.

A LARGE STOCK OF THOSE ELEGANT DECKER BROS. Upright Planos, so noted for their brillian-cy and singing quality of tone, fresh from the factory. Don't fall to see them. STORY & CAMP. 188 and 190 State-st. State-st.

MISS ZELINE MANTEY, GRADUATE OF THE
Conservatory of Leipzg. Germany (who bas removed from the Palmer House to 416 Michigan-av.),
will take a limited number of pupils for the violin, and
also classes for ensemble playing. DURCHASERS OF PIANOS, CALL AND SEE OUR extensive stock of new Mathushek Pianos. We can suit you on price. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-8t.

AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING SALESMAN about to start to Leadville is desirous of representing one or two reliable houses in that place and vicinity. Address N 91, Tribune office. vicinity. Address N 91, Tribune office.

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A GOODRICH, ATTOKNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEAR-born-st., Chicago. Advice free. Fourteen years' experience.

I A. Oufn-sa., chicago. Auvice ree. Fourteen years experience.

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QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE-ment; doctor in constant attendance; strictly con-fidential and private. Box 383, Chicago. THE GEORGE H. HESS OPEN FIRE-PLACE IS just the thing. SUMMER COOK-STOVE CO., 42 Dearborn-st. WATED-BY A LADY, WHO HAS HAD PRAC-tice and experience, copying or writing to do at home. Address A A J. Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. FOR SALE-TWO OR THREE GOOD HORNES, ACcustomed to the city; sold only for want of use. Also, two single wagons, and two single wagons with tops, suitable for grocers or markets. D. D. MALLU-RY & CO., 114 West Randolph-St. FOR SALE -FINE LITTLE SADDLE-MARE, theap, 8 years, sound and kind. Address L 99, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND HRARSE.
Address, with price and description, J. R. DIL-WORTH, Fort Scott, Kas. TO EXCHANGE.

COR EXCHANGE—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM for a good clean stock of drugs or hardware. O 88, Tribune office.

M. ERCHANDINE TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE FOR M. sale \$150,000 worth of staple merchandise, all wholesale stock in printe order. Will sell in lots of from \$5,000 to \$15,000 and take in payment one-third cash and two-thirds good real estate. Address MERCHANT, BOX 2578, New York City. TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS EECOND-HAND buggy for a gold watch. Address N 95. Tribune.

BOOKS-TMPORTANT TO PHYSICIANS—WOOD'S library of standard medical authors; \$50 worth of medical books for \$12. For particulars call or ad-dress W. T. KEENER, dealer in American and foreign medical books, 96 Washington-8. medical books, 96 Washington-st.

500 Outum Library RECEIVED TO-DAY.

American Cyclopedia, 16 vols., library, 870.00
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Books bought for cash, down-stairs, MILLER'S, 102
Madigon-st.

BOOKS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. AT LOW PRICES—THE UNION FURNITURE COM-pany, 503 West Madison-st., sell furniture, car-pets, crockery, stoves, cutler, etc., etc., on easy pay-ments; open Thursday and Saturday evenings. POR SALE—SECOND-HAND STOVES, VERY cheap; we need the room. Summer Cook-Stove Company, 42 Dearborn-st. Company, 42 Dearborn-st.

PARTIES GOING TO HOUSEKEEPING CAN BUY
my outfit one-third its cost. 388 State-st., fourt

DROF. W. R. HARPER, PH. D., OF THEOLOGICAL Seminary, Morgan Park, will give instruction in Hebrew to students in the city. Address MORGAN PARK. PAISE.

(PELEGRAPHY—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN be taught telegraphy, practically, fitting them for employment. Apply at 280 East Ohio-st.

INSTRUCTION.

POR LEASE—TO LUMBERMEN—600X400 FEET corner of she river and Thirty-fifth-st.; very favorable terms. The uest point in the city for retailing. J. L. LEE, 176 Washington-st., southwest cor. Fifth-av. PERSONAL-C A B, WILL BE IN CHICAGO Wednesday morning; same hotel as last visit; send didress. A A. DERSONAL-JUNE TIME. NEXT SUNDAY AT

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splendld working order; have no further use for it.
dress N 98, 1r.bune office. CAST OFF CLOTHING

GELDER'S, 864 State-st. Orders by mail prompt-

CITY REAL ESTATE. his column, three lines or less, 25 cents per n. Each additional line 10 cents

FOR SALE-2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front house on Park-av., near Union Park, south front. Apply to O. W. BALLARD, 135 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—
120-acre farm in Johnson County, Ia., all in cultivation, for sale or exchange.
Brown stone dwelling. p., d.-r., and k. on first floor.
West Side, for sale or exchange.
A first-class brick dwelling on Michigan-av., between
Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth-sts., for \$6, 250 cash;
great bargain.

GEORGE R. CLARKE&CO.,
92 Washington-st.

Polt SALE—AT \$80,000, THE ARCADE BLOCK.

Nos. 158 and 160 Clarkst. near Madison. The store is 40x115 to alley, with arcade on the south, five stories high, with basement; cost \$65,000, and the lot is worth \$50,000. Will command a rent now of \$10,000, and when Chicago wakes up again \$15,000. Title perfect. Now this means business, for this vanable property must be sold. Call and examine it immediately if you want a bargain. E. H. CUMMINGS, office in store No. 158 Clarkst.

No. 18s Clarkest.

FOR SALE—3-STORY MARBLE FRONT HQUSE ON Michigan-av. north of Twenty-second-st.

30x150, with 2-story house, Oak-av., near Vincennes, \$5, 500.

37x175 on Wabash-av., near Thirty-seventh-st.

10 lots corner Vincennes-av. and Forty-second-st.

20 lots corner Leavitt and Moore-sts.

5 lots corner Egan and Stewart-avs.

88 Washington-st. POR SALE-600 FERT NEAR McCORMICK'S REA f er Factory, adjoining railroad tracks, suitable : manufacturing purposes.

S. Washington-ss
S. Washington-ss

FOR SALE-TERMS TO SUIT-12-ROOM HOU and lot, Fremont-st., near Centre-st. cars. Want offer. M. C. KELLEY, 146 Madison-st. POR SALE—48X160 FEET TO ALLEY ON NORT West corner of Indiana-av. and Thirty-fourth-THOMAS FREEMAN, 120 Randolph-st., Room 4. FOR SALE-ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON CALUMET Met-av. Best house of its size in the city. MAT-SON HILL, 97 Washington-st. FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 50X180 FEET NEAR Twenty-sixth-st., east front. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTIETHst., extra choice building lot, 27% feet. MATSON
HILL, 98 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY—283 FEET ON
Grove-st, and 281 feet on the river, south of Righteenth-st. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st. POR SALE-FOR CASH-LOT ON ILLINOIS-ST.
between Dearborn-st. and State-st., that was
worth, in Issa Sauda foot, will now be sold for S65 a
foot. Apply to H. M. THOMPSON, 101 Washington-st

COUNTRY REAL ESTATIS COUNTRY REAL ESTATISTORY AND FARMERS TO STOCK-RAISERS AND FARMERS —One-half interest in a farm in Missouri, situated three miles from a railroad. The farm consists of 1, 200 acres, 40) acres fenced and improved, the balance pasture and timber land, with running water. It is well stocked with cattle, horses, and hogs. A good man wanted to purchase an interest and take the management of the business. There is a good house with eight rooms, large barn and sheds, ice and milk-house. No one need answer who has not from \$5, (0) to \$10,000 to invest. Address STOCK-KAISER, Tribune office. to invest. Address STOCK-RAISER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NURSERY AND FRUIT FARM ON C.,
B. & Q. R. R., cheap; doing good business; 126
acres: price, \$12,000. Would take half in good Western land, time on other half. Address B74. Tribune.

FOR SALE—AURORA FARM—CLOSE TO LIMITS,
good improvements, living water, good soil, underlaid with gravel; on two traveled roads: one of the most desirable farms and locations around Aurora.
Would take good land or city property in part pay. J.
C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED WANTED—A NICE COTTAGE OR SMALL BRICK house, south of Twenty-second-st, east of State; \$3,000 to \$3,500. GEOIGGE PETERSON, Renting Agent, 901 Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

WANTED—A MANUFACTURING FIRM DESIRES to buy a block of from 5 to 15 acres of good dry wind within a mile and a half of the Union Stock Yards; will pay sash, but it must be a bargain; no attention paid and the state of the County of the Coun

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Handolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854. A NY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND planos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

A NY SUM WANTED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS,
Or other security (without removal), \$25, \$50,
\$100, or more, ioaned at 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER
Once to ioan on watches, diamonds, and valuables
of every description at GOLDS-MID'S Loan and Ballion
Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1885. OANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC. without removal: also on other good securities Dearborn-st., Room 18. MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT ON IMPROVED and property in Calcago, or on Illinois farms with 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, 142 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums to sult. Apply at UNION TRUST
GO., 183 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERALS.
MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERALS.
av., between 1 and 3:30 p. m.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, machinery, and other good collateral. JAS. B. STOILEY, 84 LaSalic-st., Room 24. NICKELS AND PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EX-

Tribune.

OILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES of \$10 in exchange for currency at counting-room of Tribune Company.

TO LOAN-\$5,000, \$7,500, \$10,000, \$12,500, \$15,000 or \$20,000, at 7 per cent interest, on first-class improved property. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 92 Wash-ington-st. incton-st.

TO LOAN—\$500, \$1,000, \$1,500, \$2,000, \$2,500, and \$5,000 on improved city real estate. DAVIS & WALKER, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—\$3,000 ON IMPROVED CITY PROPER-ty, at 8 per cent, for 3 or 5 years. Apply to 0. W. BALLARD, 138 Randolph-st. TO LOAN-\$70.000 IN SUMS OF \$5,000, \$10,000 or \$20,000, at 7 to 8 per cent: money in hand; n delay. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st. WANTED-83,000 FOR 1 YEAR ON REAL ESTATE worth \$3,000 and good stock worth three times pay 20 per cent net. 0 94, Tribune office. pay 20 per cent net. O 19, Tribune omice.

O PER CENT MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED farms in Illinois. DEAN & PAYNE, State Agents Northwestern Life-Insurance Company, Randolph and Dearborn-stat, Chicago.

21.500 WANTED ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 50. Tribune office.

West Sides

TO RENT-\$12 PER MONTH UNTIL MAY 1, AND
\$15 thereafter, flue two-story brick houses, 434
Irving-place and 13 Filimore-st.: also two-story frame,
30 Harvard-st. \$8; second floor, 10 Harvard-st. Inquire at 385 Western-sv.

TO RENT-IN WELLINGTON-PLACE, KENWOOD, Corner of Forty-sixth-st. and Woodiawn-av., a two-story cottage containing 6 rooms and cellar, lake and rain water. Inquire of C. B. DUPEE, corner Clark and Sixteenth-sts. South Side.

TO RENT-NICE FLATS CHEAP, TWO NICE stores in good business location. GEORGE PETERSON, renting agent, 501 Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

South Side.
To RENT-FURNISHED FRONT BED-ROOM, WITH
fire, to gent or to a couple. 411 State-st., Room 14. TO RENT-PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS NICELY furnished at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO BENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c. Miscellameous.

To RENT-FOR FIVE YEARS-FIFTREN ACRES, northwest corner of Wentworth-av. and Thirty-inith-st., and ten acres, northwest corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Stewart-av. N. BACON, Room 22, 152 LaSalle-st.

Lasaile-st.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK
building, suitable for first-class saloon, and dininground up-stalts. Only responsible parties need to apply. JACOB White, 92 Washington-st. WANTED TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-A BUILDING ON OR NEAR a railroad track suitable for manufacturing. T Tribune office. WANTED-TO RENT-LARGE ROOM WITH POW Botel J. S. W., Commercia

WANTED—TO RENT—BY P. BROWN, REAL Estate and house-renting agent, 655 Cottage Grove-av., houses, cottages, and dweltings in all parts of the South Side, having more applications from reliable tenants than I can at present supply. Rents collected, taxes paid, estates managed, and special attention given to non-residence.

A PRACTICAL, PUSHING BUSINESS MAN wants a capitalist to put money against his services, and form a partnership for buying and farming from 1,000 to 4,00 acres of wheat land on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. From experience and facts I can show a larger return with less risk than from anything cise. I will do no experience yearly the purse. From \$10,000 can be used profitably. Address for \$10,000 can be used profitably. Address for the purse of \$100 can be used profitably. Address for the purse of \$100 can be used profitably. Address for the purse of \$100 can be used profitably. Address for the purse of \$100 can be used profitably. Address for the purse of \$100 can be used profitably. Address for the purse of \$100 can be used profitably. Address for the purse of \$100 can be used profitably. Address for the purse of \$100 can be used profitably. Address for the purse of \$100 can be used profitably. Address for the purse of \$100 can be used to \$100 can be used profitably. Address for \$100 can be used profitably.

TEN, Freeport, III.

FOR SALE-STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A wholesale cyster and gah house; will inventor about \$600. A good opening for an energetic man Address O 91. Tribune office. GREAT BARGAIN-A STOCK OF GROCERIES of best locality in the city, doing first rate business offered for sale for cash only at a great bargain; owner has other business. N 94, Tribune office. LOST AND FOUND.

OST-FEB. 16, ONE GRAY MARE, HIGH-HEAD-on one hind leg; also one bay mare. A suitable reward will be paid for their return to the UNION STOCK-YARD & TRANSIT COMPANY. I ARD & TRANSIT COMPANY.

LOST—FEB. 17. EITHER ON CAMPBELL OR Western-av or Madison-st. cars, a lady's gold bin, with amethyst stone in centre. Pinder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to 118 East Madison-st., Hoom 7. son-st., Room 7.

STRAYED—FROM UNION STOCK-YARD SALE-stables, two mules, one gray and one brown, about 8 years old; weigh 2,400 pounds.

WANTED-MALE HELP. this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per on. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers. Clerks, &co.

WANTED-FIVE A 1 DRESS GOODS SALESMEN, none but those having the best of reference need apply. BOSTON STORE, 118 and 120 State-st.

Trades.

WANTED 20 NO. 1 CABINET-MAKERS. ADdress F. W. JANSEN & SON, Quincy, Ill. WANTED-A FEW GOOD CAPPERS TO CAP open-top meat cans. Apply to Chicago Meat-Pres. Co., Michigan and LaSalle-sts. WANTED-A GOOD HOTEL COOK: ONE WHO
thoroughly understands cooking in all its brancha. Address 0 93, Tribune office. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE SMITH at 71 East Twenty-second-st.; steady job.

Wiscellaneous.
W ANTED-A GENTLEMAN OF EDUCATION WHO Is unemployed and willing to work hard. Address Tie, Tribune office. WANTED-A GOOD MAN FOR EVERY STATE
to sell our goods by sample. Fair salary paid
LA BELLE MAN'F'G CO., 33 Clark-st., Chicago. W ANTED—A FIRST-CLASS THAVELING SALES
man for a wholesale tobseco and cigar house.
Only experienced men with undoubted references need
spoly. We want a man for Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska, and are willing to pay a good salary to the right
man. Address 0 s7, Tribune office. WANTED-BOY FOR OFFICE WORK, NOT OVER 16 years of age: must be a good penman, and reside with parents. Address O 96, Tribune office. WANTED-TWO GOOD BOYS TO WORK IN A bake-shop. 199 South Despiaines-st. FISHER WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY: MUST BE YOUNG.

Wastive, correct, and a good penman; applicants state are and residence in their own handwriting. Address INSURANCE, Tribuae office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD APPEARRoom 29, 121 Dearborn-st. WANTED—A GEEMAN BARTENDER TO HELD around a saloon. Southeast corner of Clark and Jackson-sts. Jackson-sts.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN ERRANDS AND WORK
in store; wages, \$2 per week. Apply to J. M.
MOODY, 186 State-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—CANVASSRIS EVERYWHERE TO
sell teas to families; first cost; 50 per cent profits
small capital. S. M. KENNEDY, Pittsburg Pa.

WANTED-SERVANT FOR GENERAL HOUSE-man preferred; situation permanent. Apply at once. 37 Pine-at.

WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and take care of children. 1182 Wabash av. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL Processors; must be a good cook. Apply at 133 WANTED-A NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work in a small family. Apply at 1638 Dearbornst., near Thirty-first. WANTED—A STRONG, ACTIVE WOMAN FOR general housework and a young girl for second work; must have good references. At 380 West Tay

WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK in a private family, no boarders; must be a good cook, 404 West Adams-st.

WANTED-A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL, GERman or Swede, to cook for a nice family; no washing. Apply to MRS. WHITTAKER, 246 North Clark-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL AT WANTED-A GIRL TO DO WORK IN A SMALL family. Call at 379 Hubbard-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT COOK FOR FAMILY of three; also to wash and iron. German or Scandinavian preferred. Room D. 163 South Clark-st. 54 per week. WANTED-GIRLS WITH MACHINES WITH binders. 173 Clark-st., third floor front.

W ANTED-A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT girl to take care of infant at good wages, at once; references. At 505 Fulton-st.

WANTED-A GOOD NURSK-GIRL. IMMEDIATE-lower on the cancome well recommended; none other need apply. 37 Aidine-gaquare.

WANTED-A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWEGIAN Nurse-girl, not less than 16 years old, for a child 2 years old; one that can assist in sewing, at 1083 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous

WANTED-YOUNG LADY OF GOOD APPEAR-ROOM 29, 121 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED\_MALE. Rook keepers, Clerks, &co SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH 38 year's experience in purchasing for the clothing and dry-goods trade, home and abroad, is restroug or con-necting himself with some large house to act as buyer, or as selling agent for manufacturers; also, experi-enced buyer in auction goods; highest references. Ad-dress L, Box 2914, New York City.

STUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEPPER, SALES-man, etc., by a man of experience, resident of the elty, with no bad habits; is thorough and reliable; low-salary after capability proven; good references. Ad-dress for five days N +6. Trioune office. STUATION WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF THE Chicago Board of Trade; young man; good account-ant; salary a sured 110 per week. Best of reference. Address N 97, Tribune office. Address N 97, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 28, having 8 years' experience in the nardware trade (or an interest in a small business) either in city or country town; A 1 references. Address T 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKRESPER, CORgood reference. Address T 13, Tribune affice.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGE GENtieman of five years' experience as traveling salesman for wholesale dry goods ye notion house; best of reference. Address O 89, Tribune office.

reference. Address O 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A HOTEL CLERK OF
many years' experience as clerk as well as steward
and the state of the seek hotels in the United
States and will go in the hotel business single man.
Address AL L., Post-Office, Chicago. OITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED man in hardware or groceries; best of references given. Address A 88, Tribune office. Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS

—By a first-class cutter. Best of city reference.

Address T 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRACTICAL CUSTOM

CULter; can furnish best of references from Chicago
and last employer. For particulars address, before the
lat of March, A, Box 120, Bryan, O. Ist of March, A. BOX 120, Bryan, O.

SITUATION WANTED—AS POREMAN OR OTHServise by an expert mechanic, designer, and worker of every describtion of wood-work inventor and
operator of all kinds of wood-working and other machinery and tools; bookkeeper, architect, master machanic; rapid and scientific. Address T 14, Tribune.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD SWEDISH girls, good cooks, washers, and froners. Apply as 82 East Chicago-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—TO DO GENERAL, housework in a private family by two Norwegias girls. Please call at 308 West Indiana-st. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO HOUSEWORK. SITUATION WANTED-BY FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry cook. Best of references. 134 East S and pastry cook. Best of references. 134 East Eric-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do second-work or general housework in a smail family. Call for 2 days at 69 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MEAT and pastry-cook. Please call at 249 Michigan-at.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOM-anto do keneral housework; good references. Address Z41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general housework in a private family; good references. Call, for two days, at 1176 Wabbash-av. To do general housework in a private ramily; soor references. Cail, for two days, at 1178 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH GIRL TO DO general housework in small family. Apply, two days, at 156 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as first-class cook in a private family; reference given. Call or address ets Delaware-place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CAPABLE, GOOD girl, for general or second work in small family; good reference. 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASH-er, and ironer, in a private family: reference for equired. Call for three days at 53 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK by a young American lady; references required and given. N 21, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS IN boarding-house or restaurant; has her own home to go to nights. 51 East Van Buren-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY AS housekeeper in a first-class private family; is willing to assist in sewing; can give good city reference. Call or address 258 Calumet-av. Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES IN NEED
Of good Scandinavian or German female help can be
supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 105 Milwaukee-ay.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG AMERIcan lady as teacher or governoss; is a competent
instructor and music teacher. Address B 73, Tribune.

STORAGE.

PIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78, 78, AND 30 East Van Buren-st.: established 1975; permanent and reliable. Advances made at current rates. Safety vaults. Leur Struck of the state of the state

A GENTS WANTED-I DESIRE TO EMPLOY A imited number of traveling agents to canvess for a popular commercial agency; none but thorough posiness men of good address and experience need apply situation permanent and lugrative. WM. L. STRICK.

The exhibition of fruits, is large, and very interlay of Florida curiosite a race-track of half a
lient condition. A large
intered for the races, inlass records. The betting
moon P. M. O'Hara, the
ed sgainst the trottingrecord, he to make a
to make a mile. He
mbers are airriving from
including the Jacksonbrass band. to The Tribune.

8.—Henry Stauffer, exrm, who left rather uneeks ago for parts un an old, respected, and sek Township, DeWitt of several months, died

prevailing again in this apply every night for arrested to-day under efused to leave the city ty Marshal. They have ations in this county.

to The Tribune. town, living here, took

# The Tribune.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—No. 1319 F street. AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, between Dearborn and State.
Fagement of Miss Ada Cavendish. Afternoon:
You Like It." Evening: "New Magdalen."

Baverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engager
of Mr. John A. Stevens. "Unknown." After

Hooley's Theatre.

olph street, between Clark and Lasalle, ent of the New York Criterion Comedy Co Whims," Afternoon and evening. Hamlin's Theatre.

Metropolitan Theatre.
Clark street, opportte Sherman House. "Tina, the

Academy of Music.

Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe.
riety entertainment. Afternoon and evening. SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ST. BERNARD COMMANDERY, NO. 35, K. T. Feated Conclave Wednesday evening, Jan. 19, at 7°, clock. Business of importance and work on the T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights are courteously invite by order of C. F. MAUREII, E. C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1879.

In a card printed in another column, Ald. JAMES H. GILBERT withdraws his name from nsideration in connection with the Republican nomination for Mayor.

President GREVT's new Cabinet will resist the ultra-Republican proposition to impeach the De Brogle Cabinet. An announcement of this intention was yesterday made by M. Wappingron, President of the Council.

Gov. Cullon, in a message to the Legislature transmitted yesterday, presents his reasons for believing the State Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commission be an institution of great value and worth all the money it has cost since its creation, which is a good deal.

The Senate has passed the till providing for a reduction to 16 cents of the tax on manufactured tobacco. The effort to secure the repeal of the tax on friction matches was defeated. It is estimated that the effect of the measure relating to the tobacco tax will be to reduce the revenue from tobacco

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER Was yesterday elected United States Senator from Michigan to fill the vacancy created by Judge Christiancy's resignation. He received the entire Republican vote in both branches of the Legislature separately, and to-day his elec-tion will be declared in joint convention. can vote in both branches of the His term expires March 3, 1881.

The Census bill was considered in the House yesterday, but without final action. Judging from the votes taken on various motions and amendments, it is evident that the Democratic majority will be able to carry that clause transferring the power to appoint census-takers from the Secretary of the Interior to the Governors of States.

The needless prohibition of the importation of American cattle decreed by the English Government is to be made the subject of discussion in Parliament. Sir George CAMPBELL on Tuesday next will bring up the question on a motion that the measure of hibition is calculated to destroy an infportant trade and to deprive the poorer classes of England of the advantages of cheap

How to get to Leadville, what is to be seen and experienced along the route, and many other matters of interest in that conon, are set forth in a letter which we print this morning from a correspondent who has rightly judged that there is a very general desire to know more about the new place where the wheel of fortune has begun

The Sleeping-Car Committee have finished their investigations and returned to Springfield; with new ideas as to what it costs to provide the public with sleeping accommo ons at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Before leaving they made a formal acknowledgment of the ample facilities afforded for arriving at an intelligent understanding o the subject matter of their inquiries.

The German Government, in its dealings with the Socialist element, is meeting with determined opposition from the Liberal factions in the Reichstag. A proposition from the Minister of Justice that the Im perial Parliament approve of the prosecution and arrest of Deputy Hasselmann will be bitterly opposed by the National Liberals tramontanes, who have entered into a coalition to defeat the disciplinary scheme which BISMARCK is attempting to carry out.

The political amendments to the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill were last evening offered in the House, in accordance with the Democratic caucus programme. The amendments provide for repeal of the law requiring the juror's test-oath, and also the law providing for the appointment of Federal Super-Election. They were not pressed to a vote last evening, the Democrats ming it unsafe to risk it except with the benches full on their side, as the Republicans will vote solid against the repeal of the Election law, and it is confidently expected that the Senate will refuse to conin such an amendment, even at of defeating the Legislative Appropriation bill. It is the policy of the to as far as possible discourage the duress of taking them as they stand, or or e of attaching political measures to suspending the Government for want of

bills providing for annual appropriations, and to insist upon the consideration of such measures separately and on their merits.

agent, etc., is now on his way to numerous enitentiaries, in which his total term of ervice is to be something over sixty years. He has not let the grass grow under his feet since he started to "run crooked." His exploits are so many and of so grave a character that he has found it necessary to put in pleas of guilty in several different courts; therwise, his sentences would aggregate 120 years of imprisonment, at the expiration of which time, as the usual formula has it, he would be taken from his place of confinement and hanged by the neck until dead.

ner Madison and Desriorn-sta. Chicago, Ill.
for the delivery of The Tainune at E auston,
od, and Hyde Park left in the counti g-room The real condition, needs, and deserving of the militia organizations of Chicago have been so thoroughly impressed upon the Legislative Committee during their stay in the city that there is the best of reason that the State will be just and generous in recognition of the zeal and self-sacrifice which have made it possible to equip and maintain these organizations so necessary to the preservation of the safety and the good name of a great city and a great State. When the Legislature shall have ascertained through its Committee on Military Affairs what is needed to place the State militia upon an adequate footing, there ought to be no difficulty in making suitable appropriation for that purpose. It is an expenditure that the taxpayers will cordially ratify.

HOW CONGRESS LEGISLATES.

Senator George F. Hoar, formerly and for many years a member of the National House of Representatives, published in the February number of the North American Review a paper descriptive of the "Conduct of Business in Congress." The article is not only interesting, but eminently instructive It tells not only what may be done in Con gress, and how it is done, but explains why there is so much left undone that might be done, and also why so much that is done is so imperfect.

In framing the Constitution the struggle between the large States and the small States on the matter of representation was one of the most embarrassing. The small States claimed for their protection equality of representation. The result was that equality was extended to the Senate, and it was pro vided that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills. The conces sion to the Senate of the power of amending money or revenue bills renders the exclusive right of the House to originate such bills a barren one, and, as experience has shown has weakened the character and authority of the House as part of the National Legisla-

everal special, appropriation bills annually and these contain appropriations averaging two hundred millions of dollars. As the House considers these bills separately, they are sent to the Senate, and that body generally adds many other millions to the ag gregate appropriations. When the right of Senate to amend was conceded, the House lost any superior control of these bills which might otherwise have pertaine to it. Instead of appropriating money by separate bills, the Senate now loads down th House bills and in a measure compels tha body to give weight to the Senate's actio which it would not give to merely Senat The House of Representatives has, how

ever, by a system of rules, completely de-

stroyed its rightful power over the national

appropriation bills. When an appropriation bill is reported it goes to the Committee of the Whole, and is then subject to debate and open to amendment. Thus far, in the ordinary transaction of business, these bills are debated, and each member has the opportunity to move an amendment. When the bill is taken out of Committee of the Whole this privilege practically ends, and under the operation of the previous question the House is brought to a vote on the whole bill. The bill then goes to the Senate, where it is open to unlimited debate and amendment; anything and everything may be added to it by majority vote, and debate cannot be closed so long as any Senator wishes to speak. The Senate passes the bill in whatever amended form it may think proper, and sends it back to the House, where the question is confined to concurring in the Senate amendments. Before the more important of these bills are reached in both Houses, the session has so advanced as to be near its close. Every second year, the life of a Congress terminates on the 3d of March at the end of a ninety-days' session, in which at least twenty-five days are lost by the holi days and other interruptions. In the alternate sessions, the bills are never matured until near the time fixed by resolution for adjournment. When the Senate amendments are presented to the House, the state of business and the complication of the rules forbid any attempt to consider the Senate amendments. numbering perhaps several hundred to each bill. The right of debate is therefore denied. One vote is taken by which the House rejects all the Senate amendments, and the Senate, upon being notified, responds by a vote " insisting " on all its amendments. No debate or deliberation is had in either House. A Committee of Conference, consisting of three Senators and three Representatives, is appointed, to whom the whole bill is committed. To these six members is delegated the whole deliberative authority of the two Houses. They meet, and, whenever they can, patch up an agreement. This agreement is reported. It may consist in the result that out of 200 amendments the Senate is to recede from 40, that the House will concur in 100, and that the House will accept 60 with amendments fixed by the conferees. The report, which is never printed, announces the action on the amendments by numbers, and the two Houses adopt the report in whole or reject it in whole. In case of a rejection, or a failure to agree, new Committees are appointed, who continue at work patching and compromising, until an agreement is reached which the two Houses will accept. These Conference Committees practically decide and determine every question on which the two Houses have differed, and no one outside of the Conference Committees has, or can have, any accurate knowledge of what the bill contains until after it has be come a law and is published. The preliminary debate in the House, and the

more deliberate debate in the Senate,

are of necessity practically valueless because in the midnight hours of the session

all these money bills receive their final shape

and character in the Conference Committees,

ignorance, without reading, and under the

and are finally adopted, by both Houses i

necessary appropriations. It will be seen that, after all, the House rarely, if ever, gives one hour to the consideration of the action by the Senate on the appropriation bills, so that the privilege of originating these bills is of no substantial value in the way of controlling such legislation.

In the matter of general legislation the

body. All bills are matured by committees,

and the labor of legislation is performed in

these committees. All bills introduced by

members are referred to these committees,

where a majority of them remain unacted on. There are forty-seven permanent and several special committees. All legislation reported by other than the appropriation committees proceeds from these. These committees are called in succession for reports, and each is entitled to one hour on each of two successive days. Ordinarily, under all the interruptions, each committee has about two hours each session for making reports, and in which the bills are to be debated and considered. It takes forty minutes to take a vote by yeas and nays. The result is that when a committee makes a report and is anxious to have a bill passed, the debate is confined to one hour, which is allotted to the member reporting the bill; he may parcel this hour out to other members, but at its close moves the previous question, which terminates debate and cuts off all amendment. The vote is then taken on the passage of the bill. Of course the action on a bill may be delayed or defeated by filibustering, which, however, is not deliberation. Another device by which action may be secured is by moving, under the rules on certain specified days, that the rules be suspended and a bill named be passed. No debate or amendment is in order under such a motion. and if two-thirds vote for the motion the bill is passed, and Mr. HOAR says: "And in this mode hundreds of measures of vital importance receive, near the close of exhausting sessions, without being debated. amended, printed, or understood, the constitutional assent of the American people. It is declared that a majority of the bills of general legislation are thus passed in the House. The reader will understand, therefore, that practically there is no such thing as discussion, thorough examination, and understanding of the legislation by the House of Representatives, which cannot be said to be deliberative body. On Monday last the House passed two bills-one appropriating \$29,000,000 for back pensions and \$6,000,-000 for so-called river and harbor improvements-without one word of debate, without permitting an amendment in any form. These bills will go to the Senate, and there be increased, perhaps, several millions, and the House will have no discretion but to pass them bodily or reject them. This River and Harbor bill consists of an aggregation of items which, if considered separately and voted on separately, would be reduced 80 per cent; butt under the rules of the House which prohibit debate and separate votes, this and all other jobs for the plunder of

the Treasury are forced through annually. The House in 1841 adopted the one-hour ule, and another rule giving a majority of the House the power to take a bill out of committee and bring it to a vote without debate. Since then the House has practically ceased to be a deliberative body, its legislation being generally accomplished under the suspension of the rules or the previous question, both of which exclude debate and

Mr. CLAY in 1841 proposed to adopt the previous question in the Senate, but eventually abandoned it, so fierce was the oppoportant agent in the destruction of the character of the House as a deliberative body, and relates numerous instances of its operation. In searching for and proposing remedies, he among other things urges that the Speaker should be selected because of his fitness for the office, and should never be a partisan, as he always is. He says: "The House is losing its freedom of debate, of amendment, even of knowledge of what it is itself doing. A member is almost the last person to ask what is contained in an appropriation bill on its final passage. More and more the contest over important measures is a contest not whether they shall be discussed, but whether they shall be brought to a vote. The Speak er becomes a party leader, while obliged to observe forms of impartiality. There is nowhere responsibility for securing the attention to important measures, and no authority to decide between their different claims." In conclusion, he claims that the restoration to the House of its function of a deliberative assembly can only be fully accomplished by a reduction of its members.- To this the House will never give its assent until forced by irresistable public opinion. This may be delayed by the removal from Congress of the consideration of private claims, and by reor- moneys. ganization of the system of committees, which shall give the House the benefit of responsible leadership.

The Potter Committee is to be congratu lated that now and then it gets hold of a reliable, straightforward witness who has a good memory, who never forgets, " no never," not even "hardly ever." One of this class is Mr. Dunn, of Boston, ex-Comptroller of South Carolina, and a member of the Returning Board of that State. He remembered everything that took place in the negotiations for stealing the vote of South Carolina and with a distinctness and consistency that left little opportunity for embarrassing cross-examination. Mr. Dunn's statement, in brief, is, that Mr. SMITH WEED was in South Carolina with the object of purchasing the vote for Mr. TILDEN, this being the most direct course, since, as the gobetween, Solomon, said, "It is better to use gold than steel." The latter was employed to buy the Board and worked under orders to report to the local Chairman of the Democratic Committee. He proached Dunn upon the subject, and Dunn purposely led him meanwhile keeping Gov. CHAMBERLAIN informed of the progress of his negotiations. In this manner, Dunn discovered that the Democratic Supreme Court had been fixed, and that the Returning Board was to be offered the \$80,000 and requested to obey the orders of the Court, which would decide that the Board could not act judicially and would direct it what votes to count and what to throw out. The offer was made to DUNN and rejected. The Democratic Court sent the Board to jail, but it was of no use. The conspiracy fell through, for the Board had ompleted its work and declared the election of the HAYES Electors.

oly carries weight by its very brevity and andor and the inability of the to break it down, but it fits in perfectly with ses as to the infamous negotis-

ions between Gramercy Park and Columbia, conducted by TILDEN, PELTON, MARBLE, WEED, SOLOMON & Co. Having established the fact of these negotiations and their corrupt purposes, and having traced the responsibility for them directly to the doors of Gramercy Park and the headquarters of the National Democratic Committee House can hardly be said to be a deliberative of the mouths of their own witnesses, we do not see any object in further prolonging the investigation. The primary object of the investigation was long ago lost sight of. It is no longer an assault upon Mr. HAYES, but a defense of Mr. TILDEN against an infamous attempt to steal the Presidency. Even that defense is rapidly assuming the nature of an apology, but as each fresh witness only sinks the Gramercy Park reformer still deeper into the mire, it would be simple humanity towards a poor old man, who, according to popular belief, was up to his eyes in corruption, and according to his own statement was the dupe of his corrupt managers, for Messrs, POTTER, SPRINGER & Co to adjourn their investigation sine die and release him from what is cruel and unnecessary torture. Even admitting that the Republicans are as deep in the mud as they claim, by their own witnesses they are shown to be so much deeper in the mire that any further continuance of the investigation is not only foreign to its purposes, but is a waste of money and time, and gratuitous punishment of Mr. Trapen.

THE CANAL UNFRAGRANCE.

When complaints were first made a few eks ago by the Joliet people, and others living on the line of the canal and river, about the bad smells which they charged to the Chicago sewers, THE TRIBUNE explained that the condition of the canal this winter is entirely exceptional, and that there is no permanent evil for which the people are astified in demanding an artificial remedy at the public expense, but only a transien annoyance which will be cured shortly by natural remedy and may not recur for years The investigation made by Chief-Engineer CHESBROUGH and Col. Mason, also an expert from this city, has fully confirmed the theory we advanced at the time. These gentleme find, upon examination, that the surface of the ice in the canal is 14 inches below the summer water-level, and also that the ice tself is 18 inches thick. The ordinar depth of the water in the canal when the bottom is clear is about 5\ feet; from this must now be deducted the sand and sediment at the bottom accumulated during the winter, which probably amounts in places to 15 or 16 inches; also, the thickness of the ice (18 inches) and the fall of the surface (14 inches); so, in the aggregat there are three and a half feet less of water n the canal now than ordinarily, or only about two feet of free water altogether. It s not strange, therefore, that the engineers should have found from the velocity of water passing through the gates at Lockport tha water has been coming into the canal only at the rate of 800 cubic feet per minute, when the calculated volume is 25,000 fee per minute. That is to say, there is jus now not more than one-thirtieth as much water passing through the canal as usua and the collection of sediment, garbage, and excrement of all kinds is inevitable for the

ime being. Now, as to the femedy which a Committe Joliet men are to discuss here to-day There is just one that is practicable, and wi be efficient, viz.: The spring flood, which nay reasonably be expected within three or four weeks, and which will sweep out the river and canal into the lake, wash them clear of all offensive material, and prepare the way for the usual flow of water into the canal. This spring flood may be depended upon as surely as the change of seasons; it cleanses the Chicago sewers, washes out the North and South Branches, reverses the cur rent of the river back into the lake for the time being, and ries off all the accumulations of the winter months. This natural purifier will be at work before the Committees having the matter under discussion can mature and attempt any plan for artificial interference and, having done its work, it will leave nothing to offend the nostrils of the Joliet people for another year at least. Indeed there will not again be reasonable cause for complaint until we shall have another win ter equally severe. During the ordinary winters the flow of water through the cana has force enough to carry off and purify by dilution the outpourings of the Chicago River, and it will only be after a long stretch of exceptionally cold weather, such as the present winter afforded, that the stench nuisance will be renewed for a brief period. to be removed again by the process we have described. Hence the circumstances of the case do not warrant the serious consideration of any scheme for cleaning out the canal which involves the outlay of public

ARE WE A NATION ! The editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitu tion is making a desperate effort to grapple with the issue of 'National vs. State Sov. ereignty, and evidently thinks he has discovered a "poser" in the following question: "When the thirteen original States entered into a formal compact for their own protection, and framed an organic law for their mutual government, was any one of them coerced into ratifying the compact or the Constitution? Did they not enter into the Union of their own free will and accord? Were any of their sister Colonies com pelled to come into the Union? When the thirteen States entered into the compact and framed the Constitution, did they reserve any rights, or did they create what THE TRIBUNE would call a

nation"? Did they surrender all their powers

editor of THE TRIBUNE should look up his text

and rights to the General Government?

The "text-books," which the editor of the Atlanta paper has evidently failed to consult, uniformly answer that a "nation" was created by the original compact of thirteen British Colonies. Beginning with the Declaration of Independence, he will find the very first sentence speaks of the necessity of "one people" (the American people) dissolving the political bands that have connected them with "another" (the British people or nation), and of assuming a separat and equal station "among the Powers of the earth." That is one text which indicates the purpose of creating a nation. The Articles of Confederation established the name of "the United States of America," and agreed upon certain national functions for the general government, and important restrictious upon the several Colonies which had then become States. But, as the national function was not thereby sufficiently estab lished, the Constitution of 1797 was adopted and it was made to set forth in its preamble that "We, the people of the United States in order to form a more perfect Union," etc., "so ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." Therel the national function was created beyond all

and such limitations have been made in the shape of several amendments to the original instrument. It provides for the admission of new territory and communities as a part of the nation, and twenty-five pieces of territory have been sliced off the national domain and shaped and fashioned into States. The breath of life was breathed into them by the National Government, and they became living States, and integral parts of the nation, by coming in under the general agreement and pledging obedience to the Constitution. There has never been a definition of the term "nation" that would exclude the United States Government, and the strength of this nation is only the greater because it took its power from an reement of all the parts that compose it, and not from coercion and conquest. If the editor of the miscalled Constitution

insists upon the text-book examination, we

would refer him to a treatise on Paleontology

(the meaning of which he can find in the dictionary), in which he will find a description, and possibly an illustration, o' what is called stygmaria with fuccides and sigillaria, which may convey to him a very good idea of the character of this nation. This paleontological specimen resembles the trunk of a tree, with its roots running out below in various directions. Applied to our Government, these roots represent the States and the trunk the General Government. The roots are a part and the trunk a part of an organic body but the functions of the roots cease at a certain point and there converge in the general body or trunk, to which they are tributary and which towers above them all. This thee may take on new roots which give it new life and strength, but neither the original nor the acquired roots can be lopped off except by a force superior to the combined power of resistance in the nation. The South tried to develop such force, but failed; it found by experience such a demonstration that the United States of America are a nation that its people ought not in reason to have any further doubt about the matter. If such doubt be still encouraged, and if it shall ever again manifest tself in an effort to try the national strength. there will be another and still more convincing manifestation of the important national function known as self-preserva ion. Actual experience has fully borne out

the text-books in this matter of nationality. CHICAGO'S FINANCIAL CONDITION. There seems to be a conspiracy among the newspapers of other cities to exaggerate the debt of Chicago and dwell upon the necessity of reform in the City Government. Perhaps there is some spite work in all this. but there may be also some misapprehension on the subject arising from the vigorous and successful efforts of the Chicago press three years ago to rout the tax-eaters who were fastening themselves uson the Municipal Government. But the fact that these efforts were then successful seems to be persistently gnored. The bummers were defeated both n the general city ticket and in the majority of the wards, so that during the past two years the City of Chicago has been managed with an economy which we think has scarce ly a parallel in any other important city in the country. The Comptroller's report for 1878, which

has just been received in pamphlet form, furnishes abundant refutation for the current slanders against the credit of Chicago. The total bonded debt of Chicago is now \$13,058,500, as against \$43,500,000 for Boston, \$33,000,000 for Baltimore, \$35,000,000 for Brooklyn, \$23,000,000 for Cincinnati, \$66,000,000 for Philadelphia, \$16,000,000 for St. Louis, and \$140,000,000 for New York. This single fact alone ought to be a sufficient answer to the unjust generalization that the City Government is loaded down with debt. As a matter of fact, the debt per capita is much smaller than that of any other large city in the country. Besides this, it cannot be increased, because the Constitution of the State prohibits any debt beyond 5 per cent of the valuation of taxable property. On the contrary, the debt has been actually reduced during the past two years about \$400,000. along with a large reduction in the current taxation of the past three years, and in spite of special difficulties arising from the necessity of keeping the different funds separate, so that a surplus in one fund is not allowed to balance a deficiency in another. It should also be stated that of this debt of \$13,000,000 the Water Works take care of their share, which amounts to \$4,250,000, and which will ultimately be extinguished by earnings for water-service. This brief statement is sufficient to prove that, financially, Chicago is not in a bad way, but on the contrary is in a much better condition than most of the other American municipalities.

The City of Chicago is still considerably embarrassed by reason of a defective revenue system, under which the taxes are not collected until eighteen months after the appropriations are made, and by the construction of the laws so as to prevent the borrowing of money in anticipation of the taxcollections. But, in defiance of these embarrassments, the taxes of the past two years have averaged \$1,000,000 per annum less than they had been for some years before; and, during the year just finished, only 85 per cent the tax-levy was expended, in order to allow for failure in collections and to begin an accumulation which will ultimately enable the city to pay as it goes. There is now a movement for changing the Revenue law, which seems to be an earnest and practical effort; and, if successful, the time will not be far distant when Chicago will be able to pay cash for everything it buys and for all services rendered, and to proceed with a steady reduction of the city debt. If there is another large city that can make as favorable a showing of economy and good credit we shall be glad to chronicle the facts.

Mr. John Welsh, our Minister to Great Britain, has written a letter to Secretary Evants complaining that his salary of \$17,500 per annum is not "sufficient to maintain the dignity of his office," and asking that some measures be taken to increase it. Mr. Evarts has sent this communication to the House of Represent atives, by which it has been referred to the Committee on Apprepriations. The thing for WELSH to do is to resign and come ho let somebody take his place who will live within his salary. It WELSH wants to live in grand style, and have parties, balls, dinners, and receptions which his official income will not pay for, he should draw on his private means. He is understood to be a very wealthy man, and in receipt of a large income. One reason for his appoint-ment was that he is very rich and could support with perfect ease, if he desired to equal or eclipse them in fashionable entertainments pomp, and gorgeousness. It would seem that he desires to enjoy the splurge and flam, but wants the American taxpayers to foot the bill for him, which they are not very likely to acceede to. The thing for the old gent to do is to pack up his things and return to Philadelphia His services are of no value; the whole diplosafely be dispensed with, thus saving a large sun

of money. We quite agree with a contemporary which says:

There is no question but that under the present system of menaring international affairs, so far as the United States is concerned. Ministers are merely figureheads. In all the important and deficate negotiations we have had to conduct with Great Britain since the War our representative at the Court of St. James has had very little to do with them. When Mr. Charles Francis Adams was Minister, doring the War, he rendered invaluable services, but the circumstances then were extraordinary. Mr. Revenny Johnson negotiated the Charles Don Convention, but that was quickly sepudiated on this side of the Atlantic, and the breinfaires leading up to the Treaty of Washington were formulated by our State Department and the British Foreign Office, the American Minister at London merely receiving and transmitting the communications that passed between them. His official station was so far recognized as to make him the agent of the interchange, but he had no voice in the compact. This was the case also in the recent controversy in which the two Governments were engaged with regard to the fisheries difficulty and the payment of the Halifax award. Mr. Evalurs did business direct with the British Foreign Office, save that our Minister handed his dispatches to Lord Salisaura and received back the latter's dispatches for the Americian Secretary. Another instance in point was when we nad our trouple with Spain in 1873, growing out of the capture and massacre of the Virginius' officers and crow. Gen. Stockless, then our Minister at Madrid, did not appear to any great extent in that quarrel. Of course, it will be strued that the prestice of this nation requires that it shall maintain a diplomatic establishment commensurate with its importance. The argument touches national pride in a sensitive spot and recommensurate with its importance. The argument touches many people to the cost of a system, even though it is practically useless. But the oles does not carry sufficient weight Mr. WHEELER was elected to the County

not led his suffering constituents to believe that he was a reformer, it is altogether probable that he would not have been elected. The disussion upon the resolution introduced by Mr. Wood, prohibiting the entertainment at the Hospital and Insane Asylum of others than Commissioners, brings out Mr. WHERLER's po-culiar ideas of reform. In the matter of visiting the county institutions, be desired the largest latitude. He would make the Poor-House and Insane Asylum hotels for the accom modation of the public, with this difference from the ordinary hotel that the entertainment should be free, and that every facility should be furnished for visiting them free of cost. Mr. WHEELER would have free carriages to and from them. In other words, if the numer ous relatives of a pauper took a fancy to visi him to see how he was getting on, " his sisters and his cousins, and his sunts" would summor nacks, barouches and coupes and ride out it rincely style at the county's expense. The ward bummers and loafers, actuated by the desire to know what the county was doing for their friends, would call their carriages and charge the bill to the county. This class of ax-eaters always have a vital interest in the management of the county institutions, first, because they hope some day to have a hand in he stealings, and, second, in the ordinary course of events they are likely, sooner or later, to be come inmates themselves. Hence they would be obliged to make frequent visits, and thus a thriving business in transportation between Chicago and Jefferson would soon grow up, to the delight of livery-stables and he public backmen. Mr. WHEELER appears to est advantage, however, as a reformer in his osition, that if the visitors wanted a free drink while there it should be furnished free of cost. This would open up a bummer's Paradise. A ambition of the ordinary loafer, and appear to be the conditions of Mr. WHEELER'S ideas of reform. We would suggest to this reformer that he consult Dr. D'UNGER and take a few bottles of his cinchona rubra to eradicate these deas before he goes any further in his work of reform, and, if they do not operate, that the people of Hyde Park request him to step down out. It is to the credit of the Board that the original resolution was adopted almost unanimously, but the vote does not affect the numbug of Mr. WHEELER's claims as a re-

We find this in the London Spectator: " 'The Life that Now Is, and Nature and Life,' by ROBERT COLLYER. This does not strike us as implies that it is so admirably chosen as to ex- nutrition and development of the first." The sermons range over an infinite multitude of topics, from the 'Ihorn in the Flesh' to the Battlefield of Fort Donelson.' Mr. COLLYER. t seems, was once a Methodist preacher in England; he is now a minister of the Church of the Liberal Faith, in Chicago, where, we understand, he is particularly acceptable. In plain English, he is a Unitarian, as might at once be inferred from almost any one of his discourses, which dwell much on the tolerant and rogressive aspects of Christianity. He began life, it appears, as a blacksmith, but it is fair say that, though he is now and then rather too nely, and even grotesque, and lets slip here and there expressions not exactly in good taste, he is never, as far as we can see, vulgar. But he seems to us to try too much to moo the Bible, and the result occasionally is bardly satisfactory, and produces a sense of inconspoken of as a Jewish JOHN KNOX, or JOHN Brown,-this latter comparison is perhaps not out of place in America; but one may easily glide into inappropriate and even ludicrou parallels, in the constant effort to be vivid and lively. And this is specially the danger man whose culture is not of the highest order Still we can well believe that Mr. COLLYER i an effective preacher."

Prof. FAWGETT, the blind member of Parlie nent, has an interesting article in the February number of the Noticenth Century on "The Financial Condition of India." One passage from it is striking: "Until quite lately India was looked upon as an extremely wealthy country, and there was no project, however costly that India was not supposed to be rich enough to pay for. Now, however, juster ideas of the resources of the country and of the condition of the people prevail. The recurrence of famines and other circumstances which have caused mor attention to be directed to Indian questions have at length led the English public to take firm hold of the fact that India is an extremely poor country, and that the great mass of he people are in such a state of impoverishmen that the Government will have to contend with exceptional difficulties if it becomes necessar to procure increased revenue by taxation Prof. FAWCETT shows further that the only arisen of late years is the opium tax; that the revenue from land, salt, excise, customs and stamps has either remained stationary of fallen off; and that excessive military expenditure, more than anything else, has created the present financial embarrassment. "The day is not far distant," remarks the writer in conclud ing, "when, with common consent, it will be said that those are the wisest Governors of India who act steadily upon the maxim of a great statesman, that 'finance is the key of England's position in India." "

The New York Times gives the following deplorable account of Mr. TILDEN's personal appearance in the Cipher Committee-room: "It was a pitiable spectacle to look at this infirm old man, his expressionless countenance seamed all over with physical decay, his thm, gray hair straying confusedly in all directions over his poll, his feeble body sunken into a beap, and his transparent hands shaking violently with palsy, mumbling denials which few unprejudiced listeners doubted were untrue, so utterly inconsistent were they with the ordinary cir cumstances of every-day life. Every few mo ments-often in the middle of a sent would stop for breath, and would then go on without inflection or indication of any kind the any other faculty of his mind than his memor

Those of our readers who may be investing on this year's great three-year-old races in England will do well to note that by the death of Gen-Prese the nomination of Peter, the favorite, and probably the best horse of the year, becomes void. A somewhat similar case, if we remembed.

ber rightly, happened on Derby-Day, when the nominator of the winner died,—not, however, till after the race had been run. Gen. Part. by the way, figured in the exposure and rectification of the most sensational turf francion record. In 1844 a colt named Rusning Rein on record. Acro came in first for the Derby, the General's horse, Orlando, being second. He declared that there had been a fraud, and that the winner was really a four-year-old horse, and, after some sensati judicial proceedings, the truth of his allega was established and the race was awarde rlando. If we do not gravely err, one of the principal managers of the Running Rein plant was an American sporting journalist who has of late years gone in for reforming the wicked turfmen of the West.

Mr. PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON has recently sserted, without going behind his observa much more intoxicating than red. An old school-mate of his at Lausanne now gives test mony to the same effect. The sobriety of the peasants who habitually use red wine as com pared with that of the drinkers of white wine s said to be very marked. White wine is particularly injurious to the nervous system. Few persons who use much of it attain old age with their faculties unimpaired. But the reason why red wine is less intoxicating is not reason ing to the habitual users of it. Red wine, seems, contains a good deal of tannin, which exercises an astringent influence on the tissues of the atomach, closes its pores, and prevents the between ruining the stomach with tannin and the nervous system with alcohol, there is little Board from Hyde Park as a reformer. Had he hoice. Beer would be better, but that is said to be injurious to the kidneys.

Cremation is more than ever a question o the day in England. The people of Woking have sent a deputation to the Home Secretary Mr. Choss, to ask his interference agai operations of a Cremation Company which ha bought land in the public cemetery, and is about to go to work burning the dead. The Company, it appears, bought into the cemeter, in an underhanded way through a middleman. Mr. Cross intimated that the practice of cre mation in England would be discussed in Parfament, and that he would take an adverse view. He advised the Woking people to prose cute the experiment in their midst as a nui The only solid objection to cremation the we have seen urged in the English newspapers and the one that promises to prevail against interfere with the system of inquest. poisoning much more easy, and perhaps faciliate grave cases of person

The nomination of Canon Lightroot, Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge to the Bishopric of Durham, is generally approved by the Euglish press and people. The Spectator, indeed, thinks Dr. LIGHTFOOT will not be so useful in his new post as he was in his old one; but this is only in the way of compli ment. "Unquestionably," says the editor in another part of the same article, "the Bishop-Designate of Durham is the equal of the ablest Bishops on the Bench, and the superior of much the greater number of them. He adds a new dignity to the office of Bishop." Canon LIGHTroot is chiefly known on this side of the water for his Pauline commentaries and his connec-tion with the Bible Revision, which he aid more than any other single man perhaps to bring shout. His book in favor of a revision of the New Testament is the most powerful argument yet advanced on either side of the question.

Prof. TYNDALL writes to the London Times calling attention to the remarkable escape of Galveston from yellow fever last summer, and the evidence that it was due largely to the rigic quarantine that was maintained. from the report of the Board of Health to this effect, and intimates that the experience of Galveston should encourage the British authorities to insist upon "due precautions in our inter-course with infected regions." No doubt, be ed in the spread of an epidemic. It may be that a change in our atmospheric conditions or in our sermons, though Mr. Collyer in his preface | ed the second of the above factors unfit for the tine in the face of such positive testimony in favor of it as that furnished from the experience

The President has appointed the Hon. Horatio C. Burchard, of Illinois, Director of the Mint in place of Dr. Lindennan, deceased. As in Burchard probably knows notating whatever sout the business, the appointment can hardly be classed as one eminently fit to be made.—Indianapotes Journal. It is clear that you are ignorant of his fitness

for the position. He is better qualified for Mini Director than any available man in the United States. His special studies, his make of mind his peculiar abilities,-all combine to emine for the place that has held it in fifty years.

The New York Tribune clearly lost its head and threw away its reputation for good sense making such a terrible clatter about the cip dispatches. The procuring of those dispatches and their translation were, under the circumstances, notable achievements, worthy of any newspaper; but the devoting of the editorial page of the *Tribune* exclusively to cipher business for many days was a blunder. It put our esteemed contemporary in the position of an old hen with one chicken.

In noticing the resignation of M. HALANZIES, former Director of the Opera at Paris, the London Times correspondent said severely: "He was satisfied with depending for large receipts on the staircase, which being now familiar to everybody, his successor will have to rely, not on marble, but on music." The new Director, it is probable, was appointed on this understanding.

When Mr. WHEELER was nominated for election to the County Board it was said in some quarters that he was not altogether the sim pure reformer that he pretended to be. All doubt ourspis score will be removed by his remarkable defense of the practice of giving free drinks to Commissioners and their friends at the county charitable institutions.

"The newspaper of the present age," said . which the average man can see the SOCRATES which he supposes himself to be." We hope the average man who is in search of such a Socrates doesn't look much in the columns of our "esteemed," but envious and incapable

Commissioner WHEELER doesn't seem to have an idea what a dispensary is, if it isn't a pisce where loafers can get whisky out of a vial at the public expense.

# PERSONALS.

The pig-tail is a tail of wo. The old Rebel yell used to scare Ben But er, but he now vells it himself. The wages of Ah Sin is-but, now we think of it, he isn't allowed to earn any. Capt. Bogardus wants to shoot that match

over again, also some Eastern editors. Truth—the plain, unvarnished truth—sppears to have gone to meet Charley Ross. Perhaps we may be allowed by a partial

public to refer to the Mongolian as a must The British Parliament should not delay passing a bist to the effect that the Zulus must got Hi! there; stop the Chinese! They must not go. Not until they bring home our sh

The German Mission has been so long unfilled that we may now call it the German om

Judge Hilton has fixed up a tea-room in the basement of the Stewart store to farnish free tea to his clerks. A magnificently carved block of stone weighing 18,000 pounds has been received from Dom Pedro as a contribution toward the Washington monument. Why didn't

Mr. Tilden is so disgus by nephew that he won't lear hole of his barrel. Minister Christiancy

Peruvian bark, but he belie bite. He sin't afraid, any A good riddance to country wants washing bills if it can't pay 'em. Simon Cameron claims State of Pennsylvania. But that she owns Simon Camero

Mr. Bret Harte has had lecturing at London that this The fact that Cetyway tance to fighting leads us to have signed the Berlin peace The barrel, it appears only means of support. B debt of \$1,146.10, which he

Wade Hampton, it is f

other leg. It is unfortunate he didn't have a nephew to

Mr. Ruskin is indulg bitter art criticisms, and per nad better not Whistler m Congress has said that go, yet we hesitate to believ Congressman is obliged to

Tennyson is the father and the hand which inscribe "The Princess" and "Loo be used in the well-directed The first husband of M of Bridgeport, Conn., hange onsy, and a second has ju physicians say that married Mr. G. P. A. Healey b aportrait of Stanley, the ex-Academy has "little doubt trait ever painted of Stanley ary of enterprising journali whom the public already ow

famous men."

Capt. Bogardus indi allegations charging him wit made in Wilke's Spirit. T tions of innocence are so seem his alm in life is glass twenty-one yards rise. An fraud at all, it was most it famous men."

The Zulus wear only a the English forces would n had they not first been sur such dreadful immodesty.

must be remembered, are m
people, and hence are not in
English Court receptions. POLITI

SENATOR SPENCE BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 1 of the Fort Abercombie Re advocated by Senator summer visited the old is gratified to observe that acres of the best when River Valley. It was an Spencer wanted to get his The settlers of the country it be sold in parcels of for hundred and sixty acres. Senator Spencer will set after his term expires in M terests there are making I not be long, in getting politics. He already under His friend, At G. Edwards of the Protection Life-in Chicago, owns a newspar Spencer's political interes. The scheme is to control and also take in the P With these strategic pocommand, Spencer woul "raise h—l and sull news help dictate to our Represand possibly make States Senator when summer visited the old I

and possibly
States Senator
or his portion
a State. Spence portion Spencer a State. Spencer is the admission of the Te would forestall some of hi people of Dakota are als mission of the Tarrier mission of the Territory as a division east and west The Northern Pacific could itself, and will be isolated kota for years. Lines of and west. There is no in or social, between the sew the Territory and either ac deal larger than New Yo Northern Dakota will hav P.) from the Red River to distance of 400 miles. A

development ber popul

THE WE OFFICE OF THE CH WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. slightly warmer, souther slowly falling baromete weather during the day. For the Lower Lake reerly winds, partly cloudy of snow during the night ture, and during the day For the Upper Lake re easterly to southerly wi the northern portions, night by colder north to

For the Upper Mississis Valleys partly cloudy we south to west winds, an eter.
The Tennessee and Crise. The Mississippi w

LOCAL OBS Time. Bar. Thr Hu.
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3:10 a.m. 30, 247 37 88

Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Albany. 30, 32 11
Albena. 30, 32 18
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Buffaio. 30, 36 19
Cairo 30, 35 37
Cheyenne 21, 90 22
Chicago 30, 25 27
Cheunnat 31, 55 27
Cheyenand 30, 36 17 ort Huron

LASALLE AND OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—It Commissioners vs. The cover damages for ob from mud denosits fro jury returned a verdict verdict was delayed a count of a juror's sic reach the Court-House the counsel for the de-the verdict except in the panel. An appeal will

died,-not, however, n the exposure and sensational turf fraud named Running Rein by, the General's horse, He declared that there he winner was really a truth of his alle race' was awarded to gravely err, one of the ig journalist who has reforming the wicker

AMERTON has recently ind his observat us, that white wine is me now gives testi use red wine as com rinkers of white wine, arked. White wine is the nervous system, set of it attain old age spaired. But the reason ricating is not reassurers of it. Red wine, it deal of tannia. deal of tannin, which fluence on the tissues of ores, and prevents the going to the brain. As mach with tannin and alcohol, there is little better, but that is said ipeys.

in ever a question of the people of Woking the Home Secretary, ublic cemetery, and is urning the dead. The ught into the cemetery through a middleman, lat the practice of cred be discussed in Par loking people to prose-neir midst as a nulsance, on to cremation that e English newspapers, to prevail against t least, is that it would tem of inquest, make sy, and perhaps facili-

on Lightfoot, Profesham, is generally aps Dr. LIGHTFOOT will post as he was in his y," says the editor article, "the Bishop nd the superior of much them. He adds a new ishop." Canon Light this side of the water ntaries and his connec-sion, which he aid more man perhaps to bring for of a revision of the nost powerful argument ide of the question.

to the London Time remarkable escape of fever last summer, and due largely to the rigic ntained. He quotes Board of Health to this t the experience of Gal e the British authorities gions." No doubt, he ed and soil-are concern emic. It may be that ric conditions or in our e case of plague, render-love factors unfit for the ment of the first." But on for neglecting quaranhed from the experience

inted the Hon. Horarto s, Director of the Mint in an, deceased. As Mr. ws nothing whatever about intment can hardly be tily fit to be made.—In-

ignorant of his fitness ter qualified for Mint Il combine to eminently es. He is the best man old it in flity years.

tation for good sense by clatter about the cipher ring of those dispatches were, under the circumvements, worthy of any syoting of the editorial colusively to cipher busing a blunder. It out our in the position of an

tion of M. HALANZIER, ation of M. HALANZIBA, Opera at Paris, the Lon-tsaidseverely: "He was ig for large receipts on ag now familiar to everyhave to rely, not on The new Director, it is on this understanding.

was nominated for elec-ard it was said in some t attogether the simon-pretended to be. All be removed by his repractice of giving free

the present age," said . can see the SOCRATES is in search of such a much in the columns of

LER doesn't seem to have ary is, if it isn't a place whisky out of a vial at

DNALS.

of wo.

used to scare Ben But imself. n is-but, now we think

to earn any. ats to shoot that match stern editors.

et Charley Ross. allowed by a partial agolian as a mu

ent should not delay t that the Zulus must go Chinese! They must bring home our shirts,

call it the German omis-

rved block of sto

ton monument. Why didn't he send money? The ittee can't sell the stone or put it in their

Mr. Tilden is so disgusted with his unhappy nephew that he won't leave him even the bung-Minister Christiancy has heard of the

Peruvian bark, but he believes it is worse than its bite. He ain't afraid, any way. A good riddance to the Chinese. This try wants washing bills which it can read, even

Simon Cameron claims that he owns the State of Pennsylvania. But Widow Oliver claims that she owns Simon Cameron. Mr. Bret Harte has had such poor success

jecturing at London that this Government must appoint another representative at Crefeld. The fact that Cetywayo exhibits no reluctance to fighting leads us to believe that he must

have signed the Berlin peace treaty. The barrel, it appears, was Mr. Pelton's only means of support. He has been sued for a debt of \$1, 146. 10, which he is unable to pay.

Wade Hampton, it is feared, will lose his other leg. It is unfortunate for Mr. Hampton that he didn't have a nephew to ride that mule for him. Mr. Ruskin is indulging in some more bitter art criticisms, and perhaps the London artist nad better not Whistler until he is out of the

Congress has said that the Chinese mus go, yet we hesitate to believe that the wife of any Congressman is obliged to take in washing for

Tennyson is the father of a little new boy. and the hand which inscribed the glowing lines of "The Princess" and "Locksley Hall" will soon be used in the well-directed spank.

The first husband of Mrs. Hugo Hartman, of Bridgeport, Conn., hanged himself from jeal-ons, and a second has just shot himself. Yet physicians say that married men live the longest. Mr. G. P. A. Healey has recently finished portrait of Stanley, the explorer, and the London temy has "little doubt that it is the best porresit ever painted of Stanley, the secular mis ary of enterprising journalism," by an artist "to whom the public already owes so many records of

Capt. Bogardus indignantly denies the allegations charging him with crookedness recently made in Wilke's Spirit. The Captain's protestaions of innocence are so earnest that it would seem his aim in tife is glass balls and honesty at twenty-one yards rise. And then, if there was any fraud at all, it was most likely his nephew who

The Zulus wear only a cartridge-box, and the English forces would not have been whipped had they not first been surprised and shocke sucn dreadful immodesty. The English soldiers, it must be remembered, are made up of the common English Court receptions.

#### POLITICAL.

SENATOR SPENCER'S SCHEMES.

Bismarck, D. T., Feb. 14.—The proposed sale of the Fort Abercombie Reservation in this Territory by the Secretary of War may have been advocated by Senator Spencer. Spencer last summer visited the old reservation, and was

THE WEATHER. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19-1 a. m.-Indications: For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, slightly warmer, southerly to westerly winds, slowly falling barometer, and partly cloudy

weather during the day.

For the Lower Lake region, easterly to southof snow during the night, slowly rising temperature, and during the hight, slowly rising tempera-ture, and during the day failing barometer.

For the Upper Lake region falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, with light snow in the northern portions, followed during the night by colder north to west winds and rising

arometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Vaileys partly cloudy weather and light snow, south to west winds, and falling barometer in the southern portions, followed by colder northerly to westerly winds and rising barometering to westerly winds and rising barometers.

rise. The Mississippi will fall at stations below

Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain Weather.

The Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers will LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Feb. 18. Time. | Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weather 6:55 a. m. 30, 387 25 87 N. E. 8 Cloudy, 11:18 a. m. 30, 314 28 77 E. 3 Cloudy, 2200 p. m. 31, 230 28 77 E. 2 Fair, 5:00 p. m. 31, 244 30 78 E. 3 Cloudy, 9:00 p. m. 30, 244 30 78 E. 2 Clour, 9:00 p. m. 30, 244 38 88 S. E. 2 Clour, 10:18 p. m. .0, 237 27 88 S. E. 2 Clear. Maximum, 30: minimum, 24.
GENERAL OB SERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Feb. 18-10:18 p.m.

10any 30.32	11	N. W., fresh .02 Clearing.	perv of John Laubenhe
Ipena 30.32	18	S. E., freso Clear.	
reckinridge 29.92	22	N. E., brisk . 10 Clearing.	ther effort to obtain a n
uffaio 30.36	19	N.E., gen Lt. snow.	sentence on Thursday.
airo 30.35	37	E., light Cloudy.	
neyenne 24.99	22	N. E., gen Clear.	George and Rudolph,
hicago 30, 24	27	8., light Clear.	also conclude to receive
nemnati 30.35	27	S., gentle Cloudy.	their attorneys make
eveland 30.38	17	N. E., gen Clear.	
avenport 30.21	28	S., gentle Cloudy.	bolster them up in the
enver 30.10	30	E., light Clear.	the verdict. The fact
es Moines 30.06	34	S. W. fresh Cloudy.	Supreme Court canno
etroit 30.32	19	N. E., gen Clear.	
oage City 29.79	35	S. W . gen Fair	August, and perhaps no
uluch, Minn 30.06	23	Calm06 Lt. snow.	to do with the back-dow
me 36, 33	22	E., gentle Cloudy.	
canaba 30.22	18	S. E., light Cloudy.	THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY.
Garry 30.35 -	-04	N., brisk Cloudy.	PLEADS
ort Gibson 30. 22	34	E., fresh Clear.	NEW YORK, Feb. 18
rand Haven 30.29	14	E., gentle Clear.	
dianapolis. 30,32	21	Calm Clear.	Fifteenth Infantry, to-d
eokuk 3J. 16	30	S., gentle Threat'g.	
Crosse 1. 30.08	30	S., fresh01 Lt. snow.	a charge of bigamy to a
avenworth 30, 10	85	S., fresh Fair.	pleading guilty. In his
uisville 30.34	28	E., light Clear.	
adison 30.20	26	S. fresh Cloudy.	that at the time of his n
Arquette 30.17	24	W., gentle Cloudy.	
emphis 30.34	36	N., fresh Cloudy.	believed he had been
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shville 30.37	31	N. W., gen Cloudy	
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orth Platte. 29.89	28	N. W., fresh Clear.	
naha 30.01	35	S. W. gen Cloudy.	the great wrong charged
Wezo 30.37	16	N., fresh Clear.	that in acting solely upo
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oche, Nev. 29.98		W., gentle Clear.	grave a matter he comm
tisourg 30.34	24	N. W., gen Lt. snow.	in its consequences to of
rt Huron. 30.32		E. light Clear.	to make whatever ret
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Cramento 30. 20	19	Calm Clear	there may be in the full
It LakeCity 30.04	60	Calm Clear.	wrongful act, and awaits
	47	E., gentle Threat'g.	the Court
n Francisco 30.36	22	S., fresh Clear.	the cours.
1 Fraucisco 30, 24	54	Calm Fair.	
reveport 30. 28	44	E., gentle Clear.	M'DO
Louis 30.27	30	S., fresh Clear.	Special Dignatch

# LASALLE AND THE CANAL

LASALLE AND THE CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribums.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—In the case of the Canal Commissioners vs. The City of LaSalle, to recover damages for obstructions to navigation from mud deposits from the city's sewers, the jury returned a verdict of \$600 damages. The verdict was delayed all day yesterday on account of a juror's sickness and inability to reach the Court-House after sealing the verdict, the counsel for the defense refusing to receive the verdict except in the presence of the entire panel. An appeal will be taken from the decision of the Circuit Court.

### CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Man in Cincinnati Entices Two Little Girls Away from School.

One of Them Cruelly Outraged and Both Left in a Deep

A Postmistress the Victim of Another Brute in a Western Town.

The Sentences which Await Robert Mc-Kimie's Attention in Various States.

A Schoolmaster Near Pittsburg Tries to "Correct" a Tough Crowd.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI. O., Feb. 18.—A horrible outrage was brought to light in this city to-night. Two little girls named Hoberg and Johannes, each about 6 years of age, who had been sent to the Everett Street School in the morning, did not return at the usual time at night. For several hours their parents could find no traces of them, and it was reported to the police au-thorities that they had been probably kidnapped. Late in the evening, however, the missing chil dren were brought back to their homes by a la borer, who had found them in a deep and lonely gulch in Mill Creek bottom, between McLean avenue and the railroad tracks. The little creatures were in a pitiable condition, and scarcely able to tell their story. The scholars they said, had been sent out into the school yard at the afternoon recess, and, while engaged in play, a man came up and inquired the way to Lincoln Park. Two of the little girls undertook to show him. When they started to turn back to the school-house, he offered them money and candy to go with him and show him the way. Under this pretext he enticed them into the deserted quarters known as the Mill Creek bottoms, brutally outraged one of them, and made his escape. The little creatures endeavored to climb up the bank, but they could not, and sank down in the snow, where they remained five hours, until found by a passing laborer who heard their cries. Examination by a physician showed that the Hoberg girl, who was the victim of the man's brutal lust, was terribly lacerated. It is doubtful if she can recover. The man who committed the deed is known, and already the detectives are on his track. If he could be found tonight by the enraged Germans in the West End he would be lynched in an hour.

#### EXTENDED ENGAGEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Columbus, O., Feb. 18.—Among a number of prisoners committed to the Penitentiary to-day were two characters who have already gained a were two characters who have already gained a summer visited the old reservation, and was gratified to observe that it embraced 16,000 acres of the best wheat land in the Red River Valley. It was an open secret then that Spencer wanted to get his grip upon that land. The settlers of the country protest, and ask that it be sold in parcels of forty, eighty, and one hundred and sixty acres.

Senator Spencer will settle in Deadwood soon after his term expires in March. His mining interests there are making him eavy, and he will not be long, in getting the hang of Dakota politics. He already understands many points. His friend, A. G. Edwards, formerly Secretary of the Protection Life-insurance Company of Chicago, owns a newspaper at Fargo that has Spencer's political interests and wishes in tow. The scheme is to control the one at Bismarck, and also take in the Pioner at Deadwood. With these strategic points in Dakota at his command, Spencer would be in a position to "raise h—l and sell newspapers." He could help dictate to our Kepresentairyes in Congress, and possibly make himself United States Senator when the Territory, or his portion of it, came in as a State. Spencer is now opposed to the admission of the Territory as a State. They want a division east and west on the 46th parallel, the Northern Pacific country is a country in itself, and will be isolated from Southern Dakota will have a line of railway (N. P.) from the Red River to the Yeilowstone,—a distance of 400 miles. At the present rate of development her population will be 25,000 people.

THE WEATHER notorious reputation, being Robert McKimie the road-agent of the Far West and burglar in

named Austin Clarke was nearly murdered near Blairsville, Pa., this forenoon, by two of nis pupils, named Spiney and Lear, the former 18 years old and the latter 16. These lads, with others, played truant yesterday. This morning

Mr. Clarke called them up to explain their conduct. Some of them obeyed, but Spiney refused. The teacher then ordered him to leave the room. Spiney paid no attention to the order. Mr. Clarke then attempted to eject him The lad, who was armed with a billy which he had concealed under his oat, showed fight, striking Mr. Clarke on the head and face, breaking his jaw and inflicting other serious injuries, at the same time calling on Lear to assist him. The latter responded promptly, and, seizing a polier, struck Mr. Clarke a terrible blow on the nose, mashing it, and sending him to the floor in an unconscious condition. A physician was summoned, who pronounced the injuries serious but not necessarily fatal. Lear was arrested, but Spiney is still at large. The community is greatly excited over the affair. Spiney and Lear are respectably connected. Mr. Clarke says he will open school again as soon as he is able, and will adopt suitable measures to crush out any symptoms of revolt against his authority which he may discover among his publis hereafter. ing on Lear to assist bim. The latter responded

may discover among his publis hereafter.

WILL REST CONTENT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18 .- It is stated semiofficially that Snapper Johnny Agnew, Clarence Perry, and John Alison, recently convicted in the Municipal Court of complicity, in the robperv of John Laubenheimer, will abandon furnew trial, and take their are wavering, and may unremitting efforts to determination to resist ot till October, has much

GUILTY. 8.—Capt. Blair, of the iav brought his trial on in abrupt termination by plea he does not admit marriage in Kentucky he u legally married in ims he is thered. Yet he does not deny on his own convion in so acknowledgment of his the full sentence of

> NALD. h to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18.—Commissioner Bloodgood has referred the case of Gen. McDonald, Mrs. Lamothe, and the attorney, W. F. Thompson, charged with having offered resistance to son, charged with naving offered resistance to United States officers, to the Grand Jury of the United States Court. Pending action the bail of each of the defendants is fixed at \$500. They have announced their intention to be here on Friday for the purpose of filing the necessary

OUTRAGE. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 18 .- The Globe-Denocrat's Fulton, Mo., special says: A most daring and atrocious outrage was perpetrated there to-day on the person of Miss Georgie Arthur. The young lady is a clerk in the Post-Office, and, while assorting the mail, about 1 o'clock, a very large, powerful man entered the office, locked the door, and, notwithstanding the girl's desperate struggles, accomplished his vile purpose and escaped. The whole town was imme distely aroused. Men and women ran through the streets in wild excitement, and a large num-ber of men started in pursuit of the villain.

ANOTHER DEATH-SENTENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 18.—James McIlvoy, alias Brown, who on Feb. 8 murdered and robbed Henry Stutzman at his farm near Hastings, ha been convicted and sentenced to be hanged May 28, at Hastings. He was tried at a special term called for his benefit. This makes the fourth murderer convicted and sentenced to be hanged in Nebraska this year, and there are about fifteen more awaiing trial.

MISSISSIPPI MISUNDERSTANDING. vesterday at Johnsonville, Miss., between Col. Holman, Dr. Loury, Dr. Walker, and Mr. Arnold. The fight begun by Holman shooting Loury. Arnold shot Holman, wounding him, then shot and killed Walker, and was himself in turn shot by Holman. Arnold and Loury have since died. Holman was arrested.

THE SYLVAN STILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 18.—in the United States Court to-day Jacob and Frederick Miller, for years engaged in illicit distilling in the wilds of Franklin County, successfully defying arrest till recently, were sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year each. The sentence is regarded as very light.

BRUTAL OUTRAGE. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 18.—This afternoon a man entited Hattie Hoberg, a child of 6 years, from the Clinton Street School, with the promise of candy, carried her into Mill Creek bottom and after horribly outraging her left her there The flend is not yet captured.

NEW TRIALS GRANTED. NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Dr. Thomas L. Lambert, ex-President of the defunct Popular Life Insurance Company, and President Case, of the defunct Security Life-Insurance Company, both convicted of perjury, have been granted new trials by the Court of Appeals.

FORT WAYNE. FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 18.—In the case of William Crance, charged with the murder of Jonah Corsan, the jury retired at 5 o'clock this evening, and is still out.

PERJURY. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18 .- George W. Dupre, State Printer, has been indicted for perjury. AMUSEMENTS.

THE BEETHOVEN SOCIETY CON-

CERT. The Beethoven Society gave its second con-cert of the season last evening at McCormick Hall to a large audience, and produced for the second time Max Bruch's "Odysseus," the first performance having been given last June. Strong and characteristic as the work is, it is nevertheless monotonous from its long dramatic declamations, and would bear cutting. In acceptable and save the listener who is conscientious enough to sit it out much fatigue. If it could be reduced to an hour and a half in performance, instead of two hours and a half, it would be better for the work, the singers, and the hearers. The chorus did its work very well, though it had to struggle against an accompaniment that was always too forelble, the orchestra seeming to pay no notice either to the composer's or the conductor's directions as to power. The singers, however, kept themselves in good shape until the very close, and gave the final large and strong chorus with some very vociferous and

strong chorus with some very vociferous and resonant shouting.

The solos, in the main, were very creditably given. Mrs. Johnson, who has been too long absent from our concert-stage, surprised even those who have been accustomed to regard her as a very excellent and faithful singer with the strength and beauty of her work in her delivery of the long and trying mourning recitative and the two orincipal arias, which are all the more exacting because they are so long drawn out. Mr. Werrenrath made his debut on this occasion in the part of Odysseus. Coming to us with a good reputation, especially as a song singer, we are charitation, especially as a song singer, we are charita-ble enough to attribute his partial success to a recent severe illness and to a present cold which seems to have velled his voice. His phrasing was excelent, and his style is large and impressive, but he was frequently out of tune, sometimes badly so, and more than once his voice was inadequate. We hope, when he is in better form, to have an opportunity of hearing him again, and in a line of music better suited to him than that of the "Odyssey." The other solo parts are small, but they were well taken, with the exception of those assigned to Mr. Koss, whose voice is too dismai and tuneless to have anything but an unpleasant effect. If we were to single out either of the minor parts for praise, we should give it to Miss hioppe, whose singing of the role of Palias Athera was characterized by excellent taste and more than her usual intensity. As a whole, the nt severe illness and to a present

more than her usual intensity. As a whole, the performance was very creditable to the Society and to its conductor. M'VICKER'S THEATRE. Mr. George F. Learock, the leading man of McVicker's Theatre, has come to the front once more, and made a little sensation, -one of the kind which compels the newspaper chronicler to peep behind the curtain, and make explanations concerning things that in all other professions but that of the actor is deemed nobody's business. But an actor's business is everybody's business, or so at

least everybody seems to think. Mr. Learock vesterday left McVicker's Theatre for good, and the way he left it is looked upon by his fellow-actor's as a shabby and disgraceful piece of acting. On Monday evening he supported Miss Cavendish, playing Orlando o her Rosalind, and the play was announced for last evening. Yester ay morning Mr. Learock came to the theatre to rehearse for Roland Reed's benefit, and after rehearsal-it being salary-day-he went and drew his, and, without a word of warning to the management, removed his wardrobe from his dressing-room, and left the theatre. The first intimation Mr. McVicker had that there was anything wrong came from a member of the company, who told him that he was liable to be disappointed that evening. Not knowing what the disappointment could be, Mr. McVicker asked Mr. Sharpe, the stage manager, to make inquiry, when it was found that Learock had decamped, not to return. Of course this left Miss Cavendish in a sorry plight,—a Rosalind without an Or ando,—and Mr. Sutherland, her business manager, called upon Mr. Learock, from whom he-learned that the search of the course of Mr. Sutherland, her business manager, canded upon Mr. Learock, from whom he learned that it was that gentleman's deliberate intention not to play. He had informed Mr. Sharpe of that intention previously. Mr. Sutherland, after endeavoring to persuade Learock to fulfill his engagement with the public, and offering him pecuniary suducements to do so, left him with probably some new ideas in his English head as to what an American gentleman and "leading man" is. Mr. L. said to him that, if it had not been out of respect to Miss Cavendish, he would have waited till the curtain was about to rise, and then left the theatre. "And do you think that would have been acting like a gentleman?" That was a commorum for the leading man. Here comes in some gossip of the vestibule. Mr. Learock is more than an actor; he is a speculator on the Board of Trade, and he has just won \$1,000. This made his head swim, and he floated away up in a balloon,—so to speak.

Mr. McVicker was found in his private office shortly before the performance, and to the constitute. "What's the matter?" he said to a re-

and necviced was found in ms private office shortly before the performance, and to the question, "What's the matter?" he said to a re-porter, "I will go in front in a few minutes and explain it, and, if you want to know, here's a free pass."

In a few minutes the orchestra had ceased, and Mr. McVicker passed from the wings to the footlights. He was comparatively self-possessed, but it was not difficult to see that he was a little

but it was not difficult to see that he was a little "worked up."

It was seldom, he said, that he had to come before the public as an abologist, and he did not intend now to abologize—for an apology meant the acknowledgment of a wrong committed, and he had committed none—he wanted to tell the audience a little story. [Applause.] "That's right," he said, "give me some encouragement, and then I can go on." [More applause.] Mr. MeVicker then rebearsed briefly but with emphasis the proceeding above recited, and ended the story by saying that as he owed

a duty both to Miss Cavendish and to the public, be bad done his utmost not to cause a disappointment. He asked the indulgence of the audience in favor of a young man—Mr. De Vernon—who had undertaken at such short notice, and without the opportunity of a reheareal with Miss Cavenuish, to pisy Oriando. [More applause.] As to Mr. Learock, who had acted in such bad faith with the public, he had placed himself in a position where he should be shunned by honorable men. He hoped his present dishonorable and contemptible conduct would be duly recognized, whether on 'Change or anywhere.

would be duly recognized, whether on Change or anywhere.

Mr. McVicker spoke warmly, and he communicated much of his warmth to the audience, which applauded him heartily. The play went on, and in the first scene Mr. De Vernon met with a rousing reception. He acted the part of Oriando very well throughout, and Miss Cavendish had no great reason to complain of the change.

change.

The manager was asked later in the evening whether he had any idea as to what made Mr. Learock act in this beculiar way.

"My only theory in the matter," said he, "is this: It was well known to all my company for several weeks past that they were going out on the road during the engagement of the Strakosch opera company. Last week Mr. Learock wrote me that his wife and family had strong objections to his leaving town for so long a tour in the provinces. To this I replied that I respected as much as any man the sanctity of the domestic relations, and was glad to know that a member of my profession valued them so highly; that I would accede to his desire and release him from the trip, provided he would furnish me with a competent substitute; but that otherwise I could not do so, as all our printing, etc., had been already sent out. I presume the gentleman had made up his mind then and there to take his revenge on 'me for my 'obstinacy.'"

my 'obstinacy.'"
"But is it possible, Mr. McVicker, to fill the place of a man like this?" said the reporter.
The manager smiled and lighted a cigar, and said good-night.

GERSTER--ROZE. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—Gerster and Roze appeared together for the first time in America in Mozart's "Magic Flute" to the largest aulience ever in the Academy, the receipts exceed ing \$7,000. The season altogether has been the nost remarkable ever known in Philadelphia, and Her Majesty's Opera Company has established a lasting reputation in this city. At the close of the performance this evening the scene was thoroughly unprecedented in the annals of this staid city. The vast audience remained fully twenty minutes after the curtain, repeatedly calling out the favorites, and literally showering them with floral offerings.

#### FIRES.

IN CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 347 at 8:05 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building, No. 223 Fulton street, owned by the Sanford Manutacturing Company Cause, sparks of fire falling into a kettle of hot sealing wax. Damage \$25. In running to the fire the hose-cart of Engine No. 5 met with quite a serious accident. In hithing up some one carelessiy neglected to properly faste the guide-lines to the bit in the horse's mouth the guide-lines to the bit in the horse's mouth, and, in attempting to turn the corner of Adams and Jefferson streets, the animal could not be guided, and ran upon the sidewalk. The hose-cart was capsized, and was so badiy damaged that it had to be sent to the repair-shop. The driver, John Quinn, was thrown from his seat, and was outto several injured internally. and was quite severely injured internally. and was quite severely injured internally. He was taken to the engine-house, and attended by City-Physician Dunne and Dr. Martin. Capt. Edward Smith was severely injured about the head and hip, and was taken to his home, No. 184 Jefferson street; and John Gorman, fireman, was injured about the left knee. Late last night all three were considerably improved

AT MEMPHIS, TENN. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 18.—A fire to-night burned building No. 230 Main street, occupied by N. Schwarzenberg as a stove-store and tinware manufactory. The fire originated in the second story from unknown causes. Loss to building, \$4,000; owned by W. H. Wood; insured for \$2,500 each in the Planters', and Hernando, of Memphis. Schwarzenberg's stock was valued at \$20,000; loss fully 50 per cent; insured for \$11,500; \$2,000 each in the London Assurance Corporation and Queen, of London; \$1,500 in the Mississippi Valley, of Memphis; and \$6,000 in companies represented by Sturm & Hirsch's agency. The damage to the adjoining building was nominal. During the progress of the fire, Cuarles Davis, Captain of Fire Steamer No. 4, and Thomas Waish, pipeman, of Steamer No. 4. and Thomas Walsh, pipeman, of Steamer No. 3, were injured, not seriously, however.

AT EVANSVILLE, IND. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 18 .- A fire in the 8 George Hotel, this morning at 1:20, destroyed a portion of the rear part of the building. Loss about \$12,000. Insurance, \$5,000 each in the Springfield, of Massachusetts, Queen, American, Central, Home, of New York; Hartford, Scottish Commercial, La Caisse General, Fire-man's Fund, Franklin. of Philadelphia; \$2,500 each in the American and Citizens', of Evans-ville. Total, \$50,000. No lives were lost. One servant was badly injured by talling from the third flow.

AT TERRE HAUTE, IND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 18.—The fire this morning at 3 o'clock completely destroyed the lour-mili of Joseph Abbott in the south part of the city. The mill was not in operation at the time of the fire. The cause of the fire is un-

known. It is supposed to have been incendiary. Loss, \$4,000; insured for \$2,500. AT MANISTEE, MICH. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MANISTES, Mich., Feb. 18.—A residence beonging to Henry Marsh, in this city, burned this afternoon. Loss, \$1,500. . The furniture was saved. The house was insured for \$1,000 in the Westchester, of New York, and the fur-niture for \$400 in the American Fire, of Phila-

AT FOND DU LAC. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FOND DU LAC, Wis., Feb, 18.—At 7 o'clock this morning the residence of John Rottman burned. Loss, \$400; insurance, \$200, in Handt's agencies. At noon a fire in Steenberg's sash, door, and blind factory destroyed the roof. Loss not not ascertained. Insured in Bass' agency.

AT CHILLICOTHE, O. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 18 .- The business block at the corner of Second and Paint streets, Chillicothe, O., owned by Madeira & Spitnagel, was burned this morning. Gould & Kelly, station-ers, occupied the lower stories. The total loss

AT AUBURN, ILL. / Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Feb. 18.—The Town of Auourn, north of this place, was visited last night by a fire that destroyed the drug-store of Alexander Barr. The loss on stock and store-house was \$7,000 to \$8,000; insured.

AT NEWBERRY, S. C.

NEWBERRY, S. C., Feb. 18 .- A fire here last

light destroyed one block of business houses

NEWBERRY, S. C., Feb. 18.—A life here last night destroyed one block of business houses and damaged five other blocks. Loss, \$60,000. Insured.

THE HON. SOLOMON BLAIR.

Succial Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 18.—A Bar meeting to-day on the death of the Hon. Solomon Blair was presided over by Judge Newcomb. one of Blair's former associates on the Superior Bench. A fine eulogistic memorial was reported from the Committee of which ex-Senator Hendricks was Chairman and Gen. Ben Harrison a member. Eight members were appointed for pall bearers,—the funeral to take place to-morrow.—Frederick Rand, B. ron K. Elliott, John Holman, Daniel W. Howe, David V. Burns, John T. Dye, and William Wallace. Six of these are Judges or ex-Judges of the Superior Bench.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 18.—The complainants in the State-House investigation to-night received somewhat of a back-set from their own witnesses. Mr. Walters, the expert builder engaged by the Board, testified to the examination of the plans by himself and associates, and by the Commissioners, which was in accordance with the records of the Commissioners, The only sketches of Wilson, expert architect, were two or three to illustrate some ideas on lighting, but were not taken from any other plan. He said that the manner of estimating the cost of the building according

to the various plans by the cost per cubic foot was the only practicable one, and was in the main just. W. H. Brown, architect of the city, could find no particular fault with May's plan, and stated that the plan of lighting by colonnades, claimed by Hodgson of the complainants as his own, was known generally to the profession. McCormack, of Sweeney & McCormack, of Columbus, the largest contractors in the State, said that the building could be erected for \$2,000,000 and leave a fair profit besides.

#### OBITUARY.

"NONE KNEW HIM," ETC. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 18.—Capt. Z. M. Sherey died to-day at 2:15 a. m., aged 68 years. Louisville at an early age. By energy and enterprise he accumulated considerable wealth, principally by his connection with steamboats and other river interests. During the War between the two sections of the Continent Capt. Sherley was an earnest friend of the Union. He was an invaluable friend to the cause, but in all the contest no one ever found in him one spark of bitterness, no feeling of a revengeful character. He was firm, unshaken, earnest in his devotion, but he was always calm, peaceful, and full of kindness. He enjoyed a great national and full of kindness. He enjoyed a great national influence during the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, Andrew Jonnson, and Gen. Grant, and no one can point to a single act of his that called for wrath upon any Southerner. He lived in all his acts the sentiment of Mr. Lincoln's second inaugural address, "with charity toward all and malice toward none." Not a Confederate officer nor a soldier in trouble ever cailed upon him for advice or assistance without finding it readily given. He often went to Washington City on missions of this kind, entirely at his own expense, for the benefit of others, and for which he did not hope for remuneration. It was recompense enough for him that he was doing a thing that was worthy to be done.

The funeral occurs to-day. The different societies, universities, etc., of which deceased was Trustee, have adopted resolutions expressive of their deep sense of his sterling worth.

ADRIAN, MICH. ADRIAN, Mich., Feb. 18.—Ira Buck, a resident of this city since 1836, and a much-respected pioneer, died this morning of rheumatism of the beart, aged 83. He was born in Central New York, and since coming here had been largely identified with the growth and prosperity of the place. For nearly fifty years he had carefully orepared and published a local thermometrical record. He leaves a considerable estate, but no family.

MACKINAW, Tazewell Co., Feb. 18 .- Elish Barton, of this township, died to-day, aged 70 He lived here forty-five years, and for many years kept a stage tavern in the days when Mackinaw was the county-seat of Tazewell County and the location of the United States District Court.

COLUMBUS, GA. COLUMBUS, Ga., Feb. 18.—R. H. Chilton, Adjutant-General of Gen. Lee, and since the War President of the Columbus Manufacturing Company, fell dead at his desk to-day, aged over 60. He was a graduate of West Point from Virginia, promoted Major in the Mexican war, and was Paymaster in Texas before the War. Commission which is to come and take some of the burden and responsibility from its unhappy shoulders. The truth is that the DUBUQUE, IA. Brecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 18.—Capt. Henry Koch,

age of 79 years. He had been fingering for nine NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Feb. 18 .- Peter Motler, an old sugar-dealer, died at his residence this morning,

an old resident of this city, died to-day at the

BEECHER.

He Is as Indignant that the Chinese Should Be Restricted to Immigration by Fifteens as Most People Are that He Should Still

the infected places, the number of sick peo-ple, and many other particulars. Everybody praised the before unheard of manner in which the Government submitted their whole pro-ceedings to the judgment of the nation. There was, however, much uneasmess on account of the large number of deaths, it being seen that every person died when once taken ill; bution the whole the official reports were believed, and Russian society was able to take, as it seemed, a pretty accurate view of the state of things. Af-ter the extraordinary State Council assembled Jan. 7, 1879, for the serious discussion of the re-ported epidemic, medical aid was sent to the Special Dispatch to The Tribune Boston, Mass., Feb. 18.—Henry Ward Beecher in a lecture here to-night, spoke his mind clearly and forcibly on the Chinese question, leading ported epidemic, medical aid was sent to the suffering districts, and urgent directions were issued to all the authorities of the infected localities to supply the puolic, through the mediation of the Ministry of the Interior, with the most detailed reports concerning the cause of immigration to this country. He said he knew what the prejudice was against the Mongolians. He knew that the Chinaman was despised and hated, but he was not so dethe maindy. The Improve was known to have taken the mater and to have been taken for cutting off of all communications with the infected places. The frost also set in, and the public was allowed to oractate a little more freely. But optimistic hopes were not allowed to last long. On Jan. 10 the Goor published a telegram announcing that the plague had spread to Tzartzio, a town of the Goor published a telegram announcing that the plague had spread to Tzartzio, a town of the consolatory communications of the Ministry. Next day there appeared a denial of the statement, sized by Mr. Makoff, the Director of the Ministry of the Interior. who informed the nublic that the plague had been stopped at a distance of 100 verts from the district of Tzartzio, and that the whole Government of Saratow was quite safe. But the faith of the public, once shaken, never wholly returned again; the more so as the Government's reports all at once declared the epidemic eradicated. Many deaths in the affected districts were acknowledgred, but all of them were said to be from typhus and fever. But the people who were taken ill never recovered, and their illness never lasted more than two or traved days. Such being the case, a findial report of the property of the Goor and their illness never lasted districts, but Mr. Kristewsky, the proprietor of the Goor, who was much offended at the manner in which the Ministry denied the telegram from Tzartzin published by that paper, decided to investigate the matter to its base and to do hisdur's by the public, who looked to the Golos for as much truth as is allowed to be spoken in our country. So the Golos sent a correspondent to the place of the plague to find out how great indeed was the evil and what efforts were being made for the saffety of the country. But the correspondent as very energetic, trusty man, who consented to run the risk of death on the condition that Mr. Kraiewsky would insure a sufficient fortune to his wife and two children in case he were to succumb. As yet the correspondent ha ed nor hated as the Jew was He did not plead the Chinamen's cause from any personal liking for them, but they were men who had come to our shores, and they had just as much right to immunity under our laws and Gov ernment as they had to breathe air of this Continent. [Applause.] They had rights which white men were bound to respect in this land. In America liberty could not be destroyed in any one class and maintained in another. Violence would be done to the whole. [Applause.] The Chinese were ingenious, ineffably industrious, frugal, full of forethought and care, and a better industrial population never swarmed upon the shores of California. [Applause.] And yet what was it attempted to do? The watchword of politics in California was, "Them Chinamen must go." [Laughter.] Who set this in motion? The very men who could least afford to do it,—the workingmen. Ignorant, blind, passionate, they had set in motion a course of policy which to-day fell upon the Chinamen, but to-morrow, or in snother generation, might come back upon them with a rulnous rush that would destroy them.

It was the doctrine of the right of the common people, of the laboring men, to all the opportunities and immunities of this land that was being violated in the Mongolian, and nothing would prevent, by-and-by, corner being formed against the French, or Irish, or Germans, or any other class of our people. It was a violation of equity, a violation of custom, a violation of every principle that had made our land what it was. They had a right to come, and they had a right to stay. [Loud applause.] It was said their civilization was cheaper. Did civilization then help men, or hinder them? What kind of civilization was it that made a man a master and less industrious! The civilization of the grog-shop and corners of sund lots and of men that wanted to work six hours, and fool away ten, and sleep the rest could not stand in competition. [Applause.] If men would get up earlier, and work more, and drink less, and smoke less, they would have money enough. [Applause.] It was said the Chicaman was an idolator. A man who could withstand the influences of Christianity as he had done must not be allowed to associate with Christians. We had stoned him, and clubbed him, and persecuted him, and tried religion on him; in every shape almost, and he would not embrace it. Oh, deiticious! We were sending, nevertheless, hundreds of thousands of dolars to support missionaries in China. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Beecher maintained that there was plenty of room in this country for the Chinaman, mentioning the fact that only the one-thirtieth part of the tillable lands of the United States were occupied, and that there was abundant opportunity for the ous? The civilization of the grog-shop and cor-

base temporary use, place you and me and our posterity in the position of treaty-breakers, of bullying strong men, assailing the rights of the weak and treading them undertoot." [Applause.]
HARTPORD, Feb. 18.—The House to-day unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the proposed law restricting Chinese lmmigration is in flagrant violation of a sacred and honorable treaty, and wholly inconsistent with the principles and traditions of our Republic and with the broad principles of human freedom, and it is the earnest hope that its provisions may never disgrace our national statutes.

ing less than a calamity to California and the Pacific Coast. Party distinctions are disregarded in the earnest desire that Coppress may not be

Pacific Coast. Party distinctions are disregarded in the earnest desire that Congress may not be negatived by the course of the Executive.

ST. LOUIS.

ers Said to Be in with the Game Even Before Their Induction to Office.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18.—Some days ago Gov.

the Senate, instead of confirming them, ap-

pointed a committee to visit St. Louis and inves

tigate the matter. The Committee bave been bere

two days, examining witnesses, and, notwith

standing they sat in secret session, a good deal of what is positively asserted to be the testi-

nony taken has been printed. This testimony

issioner, was connected with a gamblers' ring.

and received money from gamblers for advance

information as to when raids were to be made

MARCH OF THE PLAGUE.

What Is Known in St. Petersburg of the

Correspondence New York Herald. St. Petersburg, Jan. 27 (15).—We are very

nuch relieved indeed at the thought of the

initiative taken by Austria and Germany in the

affair of the plague. The Ministry of the In-

terior has involved itself in such a web of in-

extricable misrepresentation that it, too, may

incerely welcome the International Medical

epidemic was known to exist about Nov.

29, 1878, in some of the Cossack settlements of

the Astrakhan Government, and the first measures for preventing it from spreading were

the same time the public was informed of the

energetic steps which the Government was te

take in the matter. Detailed reports began to be issued daily from the Director of the Minis-

try of the interior, concerning the names of the infected places, the number of sick peo-

Astrakhan Epidemic—Untrustworthines Official Reports—Death of a Correspo ent—The Austro-German Commission.

is, in substance, that Dr. Nedelet, while Com

ome of the Would-Be Police Comm

is done, because Tzaritzin is the sentry point against the plague. As is always the case under such circumstances the imagination of the people is apt to supply the want of veracious information by the circulation of themost absurd reports. But it must also be stated that there is very much reason for the general feeling of fear concerning the future.

I have, for instance, received information from a trustworthy source that the graves of people taken away by the plague, which have a depth of two yards, are dug in a sandy ground, and that the sand is for the most part even now blown away by the wind; the houses of the diseased people are not disinfected, their effects are not burned, but only packed up and scaled; the sentry-posts are occupied by the local Astrakhan Cossacks, and I have authentic information about many cases where SAN FRANCISCO. Feb. 18.—News of the efforus being made by the Eastern press, clergy, etc., to induce the President to veto the Anti-Chinese till has created much uneasiness here, and has called forth from the press a strong and unanimous protest. On all sides, publicly and privately, expression is given to the general sentiment that the veto of the bill would be nothered as the president of the control of th

by the local Astrakhan Cossacks, and I have authentic information about many cases where the people were allowed to pass through these cordons. The Cossacks, in their ignorance of the strict severity of the quarantiffe regulations, are very much given to nitving their unhappy people, and so they frequently let them cross out of pure friendship, or sometimes for a little present of money or tobacco.

Our national good fairy, the frost, has already done much good, and there are now, comparatively speaking, few cases, but that alone cannot tranquillize the people. It must be remembered that the winters in those infected places do not last longer than the end of February; the thaw may set in even sooner, the ignorant peasants may tear open the parcels with the effects of their dead relatives, and who can tell what will then be the fate of Russia and Europe?

what will then be the fate of Russia and Europe?

At the last sittings of the society of Russian medical authorities in St. Petersburg all agreed regarding the general inefficiency of the quarantine system. The most efficacions means just now would be to cut, and that totally, all communication between the infected localities and the surrounding country,—a task for which the local military force is quite inadequate. Such a measure would require the assistance of two infantry divisions at least. Then again it would be well to put aside for a little while our religious scruples concerning the burning of the corpses, and dispose in such manner of all the people who die of the plague; burn also all their scanty garments,—of course buying these off from their needy relatives,—burn their houses even, which are not generally worth more than 50 roubles each. Phelos appointed David H. Armstrong and W. M. Ladd, and reappointed Dr. J. C. Nedelet Police Commissioners of this city. There being strong objections made to Nedelet and Ladd,

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. LONDON, Feb. 18.—Arrived out, steamships Bohemia, from Boston, and State of Virginia,

information as to when raids were to be made on keno-houses; also that he was under the coutrol of A. B. Wakefield, a notorious character in league with the gamblers. Testimony is also said to have been given that Ladd had a scandalous intrigue and connection with a woman a few years ago, and that he is so much under the influence of Nedelet and Wakefield that he is not a proper person for the position. Per contra, Mr. Ladd is indorsed by a large number of members of the Merchants' and Cotton Exchanges, and other persons, as an honorable, upright business man, and worthy of the appointment. The Committee are still in session, and the published testimony created a great sensation in political and business circles. New York, Feb. 18.-Arrived, steamships City of Richmond, from Liverpool, and Circas-SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 18.—Arrived, Mosel, from New York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Sailed, steamer Gaetic, for Hong Kong, via Yokobama: steamer City of New York, for Sydney, via Honolulu, etc., carrying the British mails.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Arrived, Canada, from New York.

Catch a Tartar and when caught scrub well with Sozodont. Don't spare it. Brush for dear life. If you destroy it all the better for you and your teeth. It will de-stroy the health of the mouth, its beauty, and your

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Pimples on the face and roughness of the skin vanishes upon the use of Casewell's Camphor-Ice Lotion.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

# Golden Opportunity ANNUAL CLEARING SALE. BOTH STORES,

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

West End Dry Goods House Madison and Peoria-sts.,

North Side Dry Goods House North Clark and Erie-sts.

A SPECIALTY IN THIS SALE is the Department of LINENS and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, in which we are offering bargains that cannot fail to be INTERESTING to EVERY HOUSEKEEPER or INTENDING HOUSEKEEPER.

The following are a few quotations only among the many bargains we are now offering, and the majority of these goods being of our own importation and selected by our own foreign buyers with special reference to our large, well-established FAMILY TRADE, we feel confident that there can be no disappointment in the standard of ouality.

Good heavy all-linen Diced Towels
10c each; would be cheap at 15c.
A handsome large-size Damask or
Barnsley Huck Towel, a great
bargain for 21c.
A 50c extra Damask Linen Towel

for 25c.

A Special Job in 5-8 Damask Napkins at \$1.50; would be cheap at \$2

Great bargains in half-bleached Napkins. A 50c half-bleached Damask for 374c A 65c Table Damask marked down

to 53c.
A \$1 Table Linen now offered at 68c.
Very fine Double Damask, formerly
\$1.25, now 90c.
Job Lot of Marseilles Quilts at \$1.25,

Job Lot of Marseilles Quits at \$1.25, worth \$2.

An extra rich large Marseilles Quilt at \$2.50, worth \$4.

Genuine Turkey Red Damask at 50c, extra wide, usual price 75c.

Special bargains in Blankets to close our present stock.

Sheetings & Pillow Cottons in some cases below manufacturers' prices

NEW CARPETS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Her Majesty's Ship "Pinafore."

THE PIRESIDE COMPANION, No. 592 (with Supplement), ISSUED PEBRUARY 17. The Supplement will contain—complete—the comic persons. H. M. S. Trinaron, Trinaron, was popular ta svery town and riliage all over the common will contain it. Jopening chapters of the new story, called THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER,

founded upon the popular play of the same name now running at the Union Square Theatre, New York. It will also contain the first installment of James Payn's UNDER ONE ROOF.

The words and music of some popular Song or Ballas given away with every number of the paper. This FIRESIDE COMPANION is for sale by all newsdealers. The subscription price is \$3 a year. Address P. O. Box 3751. GEORGE MUNRO, Publisher, 17 to 27 Vandewater-st., N.Y.

# REAL ESTATE WANTED

IN THE VICINITY OF Ohio and Pine or St. Clair-sts., By the Board of Education, for a School Site, having a Frontage of 150 to 200 Feet.

Scaled proposals, addressed to the Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, will be received at the effices of the Board, 35 Fifth-av., until noon of Wednesday, the 25th ins.

Committee on Publish and Park

Presentation of a Bill to Make Street-Car Fares Three Cents.

Further Debate on the Question of Appointing a Revenue Commission.

Refusal of the House to Make Commercial Reporters Give Bonds.

The Governor Draws Up an Interesting Recital Relating to Railroads and Warehouses.

Synopsis of the Minnesota Wheat-Grading Bill---Chandler Elected.

> THE LEGISLATURE. THE END OF THE G. J.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 18.—The General Assen oly of the State of Illinois is again in session after a week's vacation to accommodate the visiting Committees, who have mostly returned, filled with bilge-water and statistics. There is an evident feeling on the part of the Bacchanalians that they have not fully come up to the ectations of their constituents in this part of their legislative duties, the their heads are no quite so high nor their faces so bright as when they left. There is an evident intention now. however, to attend to the business of the pec ple, and there is a probability that some lively legislation will be gotten through with during the weeks that are coming. In spite of all that can now be done, the session will be a long and tedious one. Too much time has already been rittered away to be made up by attention to

Mr. Reavis, the National-Capital mover, made his appearance in the Representative Chamber sticking out of his coat-tail pocket. He is advertised to lecture this evening on the topic of his life, the one idea of his existence,—the removal of the National Capital to the Mississipp Valley. A few days since the Kepresentative Chamber was granted Mr. Reavis by a resolu-tion of the House for the purpose of delivering his lecture. The Hon. Emery A. Storrs and some of the other apostles of temperance are also advertised to lecture at the same time and place, and it remains to be seen who will really get the floor.

Just now the Post-Office boxes of the mem-bers of the Legislature are loaded down with anonymous circulars sent out by insurance com-panies for the enlightenment of members, and to stimulate their understanding in regard to urance matters. These circulars are intend ed, of course, to influence legislation against foreign insurance companies doing business in this State. These circulars are, in effect, a pro test against the people of the State insuring their property in foreign companies, thus send-ing the money of the country to foreign lands, forgetting, as it were, that the public, having been shamelessly defrauded by mushroom concerns in our own country, without capital or credit, prefer to patronize corporations which pay their losses. In words, having destroyed the confidence of the abuse, they now seek to procure legislation to drive their sturdy rivals out of the State.

The mob that came in on the night train was simply immense. When the Senate convened this morning, contrary to all expectations, a ilton in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Young offered prayer. At the conclusion of the invo-cation petitions in the interest of the red-ribbon ferred. The order of

INTROD UCTION OF BILLS

INTROD UCTION OF BILLS

was called up, and brought forth the following lucubrations:

A bill amending the law on garnishment.

To repair the Court-House at Ottawa.

The economical Whiting (who created an office in alleged violation of the law) introduced a bill appropriating \$100,000 a year for two years, upon the recommendation to the Governor of the Canal Commissioners and satisfactory evidence that it is to be used in the repair of the canal.

A bill to levy a tax of 2 per cent on the gross earnings of express companies.

A bill of the same tenor applying to telegraph companies. If the commanies fail or refuse to make returns, the State Board of Equalization shall assess and tax them.

A bill appropriating \$34,000 for grounds contiguous to the State-House.

To enable educational institutions to borrow money to pay existing liabilities.

To provide for the venire of a jury in condemnation cases.

To amend the Grain-Inspection law.

STREET-CARS.

Tom Merritt presented a bill, or rather did so through Senator Herdman, to regulate the rates of fares on street railways. Senator Merritt has been to Chicago and experienced some of the inconveniences of car-riding there. He thinks, and says so, that in cities of more than 30,000 inhabitants car companies should be limited to three cents a mile for each passenger carried. Look for another lobby. Senator Campbell, of Cook, introduced a bill to correct abuses said to exist in the inspection of oil. It was placed on the calendar for first reading.

Bills to protect passengers on railways and to amend the act creating the Appellate Courts, were also introduced, and met with a similar dis-

Senator Bash's bill to provide for the improvement of streets leading to parks came up on special order. The bill was amended to make one driveway, and to levy the assessments on "abutting," instead of "contigous property," and ordered engrossed for a third reading with-

ut debate.

Bills on second reading, of no special impormoc, were then taken up, and occupied the resinder of the session. The bill consolidating
is Supreme Court at Springfield was, on moon of Senator Soutt, made the special order
or Thursday morning.

This morning Speaker James submitted to the House the report of the Hon. George H. Harlow concerning the amount paid employes about the State-House during the last two years, amount in the acgregate to about \$40,000. Mr. Trusdell moved that 1,000 copies be printed for the information of the House. Mr. Matthews desired to have the report go to the Committee on Contingent Expenses, that it might be determined whether or not the report was worth printing. Mr. Mitchell hardly thought this expense should be incurred without examination. Mr. Trusdell moved that the rules be suspended and the decument be printed. This motion was lost, and on motion of Mr. Matthews the report was sopt to the Committee on Contingent Expenses. Three hundred copies will be printed for the information of the House. Several other communications were received from the Governor and Boards of Trustees of charitable institutions, which have already been given.

ready been given.

Mr. Mckinlav presented a petition from the citizens of Edgar praying for a modification of the law so that towns instead of counties should maintain their poor.

TRE REPORT OF STATE-TREASURER SMITH was laid before the House by the Speaker, show-

..... \$2,230,714.45 THE REVENUE MATTER
was called up this morning by Mr. Matthews,
Chairman of the Committee on Revenue of the
House, was moved a suspension of the rules,
that the joint resolution of Senator Riddle pro-

viding for the appointment of a Revenue Commission of nine, four from the Senate and five from the House, to report to the present General Assembly, might be adopted, so that the Legislature could get to work at once. A lively debate ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Crooker, Granger of McHenry, Frew, Carter of Adams, Collins of Cook, and Wentworth

worth.

Mr. Wentworth was opposed to a Commission, on the ground that the entire Code would have to be rewritten, which would take much time, and bring to Springfield an enormous lobby, each with a piece of patchwork to be stuck on to the law. The Committee on Revenue, he said, would have no opportunity of action and judgment on this subject if it were submitted arbitrarily to a Revenue Commission.

on. Mr. Wilson, of Cook, wanted to hear the res Mr. Wilson, of Cook, wanted to near the resolution read, whereupon Mr. Matthews, of Pike, stated that, as Chairman of the Revenue Committee, he would say there was no feeling on the part of that Committee in regard to this matter. He thought the subject an important one, and he thought that the sooner the General Assembly got to work at it the better. This was a mere committee of conference for the was a mere committee of conference for the purpose of determining what was best to be

done.

Mr. Wentworth thought the resolution contemplated reconstructing the Revenue law instead of the mere holding a conference, and he asked Mr. Matthews if that was not the fact.

Mr. Matthews thought the resolution was not capable of that construction, though if it was he could see no objection to it.

Mr. Gross, of Sangamon, was in favor of referring the resolution to the Revenue Committee for consideration. He wanted also to hear from the other members of the Revenue Committee as to what their views were.

from the other members of the Revenue Committee as to what their views were.

Mr. Truesdell said the resolution did not state by whom the members of the Conference were to be appointed, and, in that view of the matter, it was objectionable. He thought some step should be taken to induce the Revenue Committee of the House to act upon this matter.

Mr. Mitchell was in favor of some measure which would result in the modification of the Revenue Code, and he wanted this resolution bassed. He saw no need of referring it to a committee, as immediate action should be had. The motion to refer was carried, and the resolutions as follows went to the Committee on Expense.

WHEREAS, There exists an urgent necessity for reforming the Revenue laws of this State; there

if urther Resolved. That such Committee be required to report to the present session of the Thirty-first General Assembly.

Resolved further, That said Committee shall, when they need the services of a clerk, call upon the Clerk of the Standing Committees of the two Houses on Revenue, to act as Clerk of said Joint Committee.

Committee.

Resolved further. That such Committee be diceted to report to the Revenue Committees of the
two Houses from time to time, respectively. THE ORDER OF BILLS ON SECOND READING then came up, and the House indulged in some debate on the bill authorizing the publication of the Legislative Record of the proceedings of the General Assembly.

Mr. Chase, of Peoria, thought the bill under which this object was sought to be accomplished was unconstitutional, and that therefore the bill ought to fail. The measure was finally referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

AFTERNOON. With unexampled industry the House held a post-meridian session to-day on bills on third reading, and managed to make some advance in

hat direction.

A bill to regulate the foreclosure of mortgages on real estate, and to repeal Secs. 11, 13 gages on real estate, and to repeal Secs. 11, 13, and 14, providing that "any and all provisions contained in any deed, mortgage-deed, or other instrument in writing, executed and delivered after this act shall take effect, wherein any promise of sale is given, granted, or conferred upon the grantee therein, or to his heirs, assigns, or personal representatives, to sell and convey the real estate for any interest. any and all such deeds, mortgage-de other instruments in writing, intended to se-cure the debt or obligation of the person or persons therein named, shall be deemed and taken to be good and valid only as mortgages, and not otherwise," was ordered to a third read-

Mr. Zink's bill requiring persons making com-mercial report of the standing of the business men to give bonds came up, and Mr. Wilson moved to strike out the enacting clause, arguing that the bill in question was calculated to shut up and discontinue mercantile transactions

Mr. Truesdell spoke against the motion to strike out, desiring that the measure should come before the House on its merits. The business as it was now conducted often resulted in unjust reports by irresponsible parties. He wanted some bill on this subject, as the practice had become infamous in some localities, by the manner in which the business was conducted.

Mr. Shaw, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said the was opposed to the bill, but he did not know that he would move to strike out the enacting clause. He had known of no instances in which injustice had been done. He mentioned several standard commercial reporters whose responsibility was unquestioned. There were men who could be sued for any wrongful act, and who were as responsible as any other men.

wrongful act, and who were as responsible as any other men.

Mr. Morrison thought the bill ought not to pass, for, if he understood its scope, any lawyer who gave an opinion as to the solvency or insolvency of any other person under the provisions of this act, would be liable. He was opposed to the bill in toto, and he was in favor of striking out the enacting clause.

posed to the bili in toto, and be was in favor of striking out the enacting clause.

Mr. Crooker was opposed to parental legislation. He believed the system of commercial reporting was in favor of honesty and fair dealing. He had never known of any harm arising from the present workings of the law which required legislation, and he was opposed to any special act which should result in the restriction of any necessary business.

Mr. Thomas said that he believed that the reputable commercial reports of the country were as accurate as it was possible to be in conducting their business, and he knew that they took all pains to secure perfect reliability in this matter of information.

Mr. Zink said he had no personal interest in

this matter of information.

Mr. Zink said he had no personal interest in this bill. It was not the design of the bill to make any attack upon the system of reporting commercial business. The object of the bill was merely to exercise some control over this matter and afford a remedy for the abuses which might grow out of it. The design of the bill was not to hurt the business of responsible men, but to compel those who were not responsible to file a bond which shall render them liable for whatever mischier they might do.

lable for whatever mischief they might do.
Mr. Carter, of Adams, was entirely opposed
to the bill. The motion to strike out the enactng clause was carried, and the bill was killed. EQUALIZATION.

Mr. Gross, of Sangamon, has introduced a bill abolishing the State Board of Equalization, and substituting therefor the Governor, Auditor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and Treasurer. The bill also provides that the net earnings or income of roads shall be taken as the basis of the valuation of the capital stock of railroad franchises, and that the Board of Equalization shall determine what amount of capital these earnings shall represent. The bill also provides for an itemized return of the net earnings and expenditures of each railroad, so that ings and expenditures of each railroad, so that the Board can determine for itself what the proper percentage shall be.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE ON THE SUBJECT OF THE RAILROAD AND

WAREHOUSE COMMISSION. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 18.—The Governor submitted the following reasons for the existence of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners:

"STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPART-MENT, SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 18, 1879.—To the Hon-orabe the House of Representatives: In answer to the House resolution adopted Feb. 6, as foi-

lows—

Be it resolved. That the Governor be requested to furnish at an early date, for the information of this House, the date of appointment, pay, and entire cost of maintaining the Railroad and Warehouse Commission per year, together with such information as may be in his possession regarding the benefit (if any) of the Commission to the people of Illinois.

lilinois.

"I have the bonor to say that the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners was created by an act of the General Assembly, entitled 'An act to establish a Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and to prescribe their powers and duties,' approved April 13, 1871, and the first appointment of Commissioners was made July 1, 1871.

"The pay and expenses of the Board since its creation to Oct. 1, 1878, is shown in the following table:

July 1, 1871, to Nov. 30, 1872. \$12, 268 Dec. 1, 1872, to Nov. 30, 1874... 20, 004 Dec. 1, 1874, to Sept. 30, 1876... 20, 105 Oct. 1, 1876, to Sept. 30, 1878... 20, 143

"Making a total for salaries, and expenses paid on account of attorneys' fees, costs, cierk hire, office rent, etc., of \$118,582.60 from the creation of the Board in July, 1871, to Oct. 1, 1878,—a large share of the \$46,159.01 having been paid by the Board to attorneys for the presentings of suits against railroad companies IN ADDITION

to the statement of the cost of the Commission. I am asked 'to furnish such information as may be in my possession regarding the benefit (if any) of the Commission to the people of

"To answer this portion of the resolution in a manner satisfactory, to myself would include a recital of the many attempts that have been made in this and other countries to control railroad corporations by legislation.

"In a paper of this king such a reply cannot be made. I must, therefore, be satisfied with a rlance at the events that resulted in the enactment of the Railroad and Warehouse laws of this State Since the passage of the law cree.

ment of the Railroad and Warehouse laws of this State. Since the passage of the law cre-ating the Railroad and Warehouse Commission in 1871, Illinois has made very important ad-vances toward the solution of the railroad problem. The questions involved in this problem have not only been before the people in this State, but in other States and countries." After reviewing the course pursued in Er and, the Governor continues: "IN ILLINOIS. railroad enterprises have been particularly nu

railroad enterprises have been particularly numerous, and have made the State renowned for having the most miles of railroad track—the chief railroad State. Competition did not result according to public anticipation. The competing corporations worked without sufficient remuneration at the competing points, and to make good the losses resulting there, were often guilty of extention at the non-connecting points. make good the losses resulting there, were often guilty of extortion at the non-competing points. They discriminated againt persons and places. Citizens protested against these abuses in vain. The railroad corporations, when threatened with the power of the Government, indulged in the language of defiance, and attempted to control legislation to their own advantage. At last public indignation become sevined against them. public indignation became excited against them.
They did not heed it. They believed that the courts would be their refuge from the popular fury. In Illinois, the feeling of the people expressed itself in many ways, and finally found pressed itself in many ways, and finally found utterance in the Constitution of 1870. In this Constitution may be found all the phases of opinion on the railroad question through which the English mind has run. The railway is declared to be a public highway. The establishment of reasonable maximum rates of charges is directed. Competition between railroads is recognized as necessary to the public welfare, and the General Assembly is required to pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and extortion in the rates of freight and passenger tariffs on the different railroads in the State, and enforce such laws by adequate in the State, and enforce such laws by adequate penalties, to the extent, if necessary for that purpose, of forfeiture of their property and franching.

did more than this. To correct the abuses of the interests of the farmers, from whose fields the interests of the farmers, from whose fields warehousemen in combination with corporate common carriers had been drawing riches, it declared all elevators or structures where grain or other property was stored for a compensation public warehouses; and expressly directed the General Assembly to pass laws for the government of warehouses, for the inspection of grain, and 'for the protection of producers, shippers, and receivers of grain and produce.'

"Promptly after the adoption of the Constitution with these affirmative provisions, the Legislature, in 1871, attempted to give them vitality by the enactment of laws to carry them out. One of these created the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and imposed upon it certain duties. Another was an act to regulate public warehouses and warehousing and the certain duties. Another was an act to regulate public warehouses and warehousing and the inspection of grain, and to give effect to Art. 13 of the Constitution. By this act other important duties were imposed upon the Railroad and Warehouse Commission. A Grain Inspection Department was created and placed under their charge. Another statute divided the railroads of the State into classes, and fixed maximum passenger rates. Another prohibited unjust discrimination and extortion in freight rates, and fixed severe penalties for disobedience of

THE CONSTITUTION

by railroad companies much more vigorous en-UNDER THE WAREHOUSE LAWS "Leaving out of view the Commissioners commenced a suit against Ira Y. Munn and George T. Scott, warehouse-Ira Y. Munn and George T. Scott, warehousemen, to compel them to recognize the right of the General Assembly to regulate their business in the interest of the people. The case was made a test one. It was decided by both the State and Federal Supreme Courts in favor of the people, and in its decision the Supreme Court of the United States declared a doctrine of the greatest importance to the people of the whole country. The doctrine that, under the powers inherent in every sovereignty, a Government may regulate the conduct of its citizens toward each other, and, when necessary for the public each other, and, when necessary for the public good, the manner in which each shall use his own property. The value of this decision to the farmers and grain-consumers of the country cannot be wholly estimated in money. Under the law to establish reasonable passenger rates on railreads a suit was commenced and taken on railroads, a suit was commenced and take "The Railroad Commissioners

on raironos, a suit was commenced and taken to the Supreme Court. The Court decided that it was necessary to prove that the rate charged by a railroad in excess of a maximum rate fixed by law was unreasonable. The law against unjust discrimination and extortion by railroad corporations was passed upon by the Supreme Court in the effort of the Commissioners to enforce its provisions, and the Supreme Court deforce its provisions, and the Supreme Court de-cided that the act could not be enforced until so amended as to make the charging of a greater compensation for a less distance, or for the same distance, prima facte evidence of unjust discrimination, instead of conclusive evidence and in dictum

prima facie evidence of unjust discrimination, instead of conclusive evidence, and in dictum expressed the opinion that what is a reasonable rate of freight over a railroad is at best a mere matter of opinion, depending on a great variety of complicated facts which but few persons could intelligently lovestigate, and which it would be wholly in the power of the company to furnish or withhold.

"In 1873 the present law to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination in the rates charged for transportation of passengers and freights on railroads in this State was passed. It was prepared and passed with the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of The People of the State of Illinois vs. The Chicago & Alton Railroad Company fresh in the minds of the members of the General Assembly, and every suggestion made by the Court was observed.

THE COMMISSION,

gestion made by the Court was observed.

THE COMMISSION,
since its establishment, has brought many important suits against railroad corporations for alleged violations of law, and obtained judgments in the lower Courts. In one of these, against the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for unjust discrimination in the matter of the delivery of grain upon the track and to elevators, a judgment for \$1,000 and costs was obtained. The judgment was paid by the Company, and the unjust discrimination discontinued. At that time the railroads charged \$6 per car-load more for delivering grain on the track than to an elevator. Since then the railroads have discontinued this practice. The action of the Commissioners in stopping this abuse has resulted in an annual saving to the grain-raisers in Illinois of vast sums of money. Other cases won by the people were appealed to the Supreme Court. The judgment in one of these was reversed, but in the opinion delivered by the Court, as two of the dissenting Justices assert, the constitutionality of the act is assumed, and an intimation is given that it will be sustained when its merits are discussed, but the law has not yet been passed upon by the Court, and the fact must therefore be apparent that the Commissioners cannot act under the existing condition of things with the confidence they would possess if the law had been decided by the highest tribunal in the State to be constitutional. Notwithstanding the difficulties experienced by the Commissioners, there has been rapid progress made in Illinois toward the settlement of the railroad question through their agency. In 1871 the Railroad and Warehouse Commission was established. Its creation was resisted both by railroad corporations and warehouse men, and, after its organization, they treated it with little consideration. They retused to recognize its authority. But, after the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States declaring the question through their agency. In some the conduct of its citizens toward each other, and, w THE COMMISSION, ment may regulate the conduct of its citizens toward each other, and, when necessary for the public good, the manner in which each shall use his own property, the railroad corporations began to grow less determined in their opposition to the attempts to control them, until now there is very little opposition. s very little opposition.

THEY NOW GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION
to requests of the Commission for the correction of abuses called to its notice by their
patrons, and thus the Commissioners not only
seetle questions arising between railroad corporations and their patrons, but it may as truthfully be said of this as of the English and
Massachusetts Commissions, that the very fact
of its existance has put an end to many of the
abuses formerly practiced by such corporations
which were angrily complained of by the people.
The Commission has also in some cases shown
to complainants that the hardships complained
of were not the fault of the railroad companies,
but resulted from causes affecting the markets
outside of railroad control or interference.
"It is a curious fact that the conclusion
reached by the English statesmen in 1874 was
reached in Illinois in 1873,—the conclusion that
railroad companies ought to have the right to
control their own affairs, fix their own rates of
transportation, be free from meddlesome legislation, and, as it has been expressed,

WORK OUT THEIR OWN DESTIFY
in their own way, just so long as they show a
reasonable regard for the recognization.

community. An analysis of the Railroad law will prove this. It recognizes the right of a railroad to fix its own rates for the transportation of passeugers and freight over its railroad, provided that in doing so it neither extorts from nor unjustly discriminates against any of its patrons; and, that the question of unjust discrimination may be determined, it declares what shall be mived descrimination prima facie. patrons; and, that the question of unjust dis-crimination may be determined, it declares what shall be unjust discrimination prima facie, and that complaints of extortion may be determined, the law provides a way to make the corporation complained about produce the facts on which is based the opinion of what is a rea-sonable rate on its road. This is done by re-quiring the Railroad and Warehouse Commis-sioners to prepare schedules of reasonable maximum rates for the transportation of freights and passengers on each of the railroads of the State, and in any suit against a railroad corpora-tion, the schedules prepared for that corpora-tion are made prima facie evidence that the rates fixed by the Commission are reasonable maximum rates. By this process, a corporation rates fixed by the Commission are reasonable maximum rates. By this process, a corporation that has made a rate that is complained about as extortionate is compelled to prove that the rate is reasonable. In this way the law says to the railroad company, 'You isay charge what you please if you can snow when your charges are questioned that they are reasonable.' In other words, the General Assembly has attempted to take the burden of proof from the shoulders of the complainant in a lawsuit against a railroad company for extortion, and put it on the shoulders of the defendant,—and it has done this because the Suoreine Court has sale that 'What is a reasonable rate of reight over a railroad is at best a mere matter of opinion, depending on a variety of complicated forter prevented only by the railroad complex. of opinion, depending on a variety of complicated facts possessed only by the railroad company and which it may furnish or withhold.'

The Legislature has attempted to make the possessors of the facts furnish them for the use of courts and juries.

"IT IS TRUE THE SUPREME COURT has said that the schedules of rates are something more than evidence,—that they are facts upon which actions against railroads must be based; but the Legislature did not intend to absolutely fix maximum rates. The Legislature intended to establish a standard of what is fair and reasonable in the charges made in the transactions of railroad business—that it was intended to allow the roads to charge intended to allow the roads to charge all they ought to, and devise a method by which all they oligin to, and devise a metadod by when any one should complain that they were charging more than in fairness they ought to charge. Whether the method of determining the reasonableness and fairness of railroad passenger-fares and freight rates provided by the statute of 1873 will be approved by the Supreme Court, cannot now be stated, but, if it should be, there will be removed out of the way one of the greatest difficulties of the railroad problem, and the Railroad and Warehouse Commission will become of road and warehouse commission will become of much more use to the public than it is now. The schedules will require revision from time to time, and this work can only be done by men who can give to it their whole time, and who will become students of the great subject of transportation.

it has not been deemed advisable that the Com-missioners should revise the schedules and put the State thereby to what might be an unnecessary expense, nor that they should multiply suits under the law of 1873 against railroad companies for similar offenses to those set up in the case now pending.

"Ever since its organization the Board has been purely they have considered."

been putting into operation new laws founded upon old principles applied to new facts, and it has been compelled to walk with slow steps. It has been required in the assertion of its authority to go from one court to another, and wait the approval by the Supreme Court of the legislation directed by the Constitution of 1870 in relation to railroads and warehouses. It has work a victory in the warehouse controvers. won a victory in the warehouse controvers) and secured the judicial indorsement of dot trines which in this age of concentration and monopoly are absolutely necessary to the public welfare. The Supreme Court will doubtless soon render decision the court will doubtless soon render a decision in the case now before it, which will pass upon the constitutionality of the law of 1873, and, if the law shall be sustained, the Commissioners will be able to give to that act to prevent extortion and unjust discrimination

THE BENEFIT WHICH HAS RESULTED to the people by the mere fact of the existence of the Board, which has prevented many abuses that would have been committed save for its presence in the State, it has been at work and useful. It has perfected the organization of the grain inspection department at Chicago, under which the grain trade in that city has wonderfully invested. ed in importance during the las year. It has gathered statistics in reference to transportation that are of very great benefit to the public. It has adopted the policy of railroad examination with a view to security of life, and, in my judgment, the authority of the Commission ought to be enlarged so as to enable it to compet railroad companies to improve their to compel railroad companies to improve their tracks and bridges when, in the judgment of the Commission, such portions of railroads be-

between the railroad companies and their patrons, and in the Commissioners' report they say they have succeeded in settling most of the complaints made to them, in a manner satisfactory to all the parties to the controversy.

"In my judgment, if the Commission were dispensed with by the Legislature, difficulties would soon arise, agitation would commence again, and controversies would run riot. New legislation would follow. Another Board of some kind would soon be greated, and the track ACT AS ARBITRATORS legislation would follow. Another Board of some kind would soon be created, and the track we have just passed over would be again traveled by the people's representatives. The Board should be sustained in the interest of all the people. Instead of being destroyed, it should be strengthened. It should not only have the authority with which it is now vested, but more. It should be made a legal arbitrator in all matters of controversy between railroad companies and warehouses and their patrons, and it should be required to make examination of roads and be invested with the authority to compel reparation of unsafe and defective compel reparation of unsafe and defective bridges, culverts, track, and rolling stock. "S. M. CULLOM, Governor."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 18.—According to law both branches of the Legislature cast their votes for United States Senator this aft ernoon, as follows: Chandler, Republican, 88; Chamber aud, Greenbacker, 18; Barnes, Democrat, 22 It was strictly a party vote. The Joint Convention will be held to-morrow, when the result will be officially declared. Chandler gives a grand reception to-night at the Lansing House to which every one is invited.

To-morrow is the last day of the introduction of bills. One hundred and twenty came in to-day, among which were the following: To increase the salary of State officers; relative to the construction of lines of telegraph by individuals and associations; to provide for the construction of a new telescope at the Univerconstruction of a new telescope at the University; relative to civil actions for slander; to revise the charter of the City of Grand Rapids; to provide for the inspection of salt and tumber; to authorize the organization of a Lumbermen's Exchange; to provide for the registration of practicing physicians and surgeous; to amend the act authorizing the sale of the Central Railroad, and to incorporate the Michigan Central Railroad Company and encourage immi gration to this State; also a joint resolution authorizing a Board of County Auditors.

THE LEGISLATURE.
Special Disparen to The Tribune. St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 18.-The House this afternoon passed memorials to Congress for the adjustment of the pending Sioux war claims, and for the sale of pine stumpage on the Indian Reservation in Minnesota. Bills were introduced for boiler inspection and the licensing of engineers, and to regulate wheat grading. The latter was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Bills passed prescribing the mode of purchasing supplies for State insti-tutions; prohibiting the coloring of grain; prohibiting the use of glandered horses in public places; prescribing penalties for selling unwholesome food; prohibiting business partners of County Attorneys appearing for the defense in State cases prosecuted by their partners.

THE WHEAT-GRADING BILL reported from the Special Committee and referred to the House Committee of the Whole, classifies Minnesota standard grades as follows: No. 1 extra, sound, bright, clean, weighing No. 1 extra, sound, bright, clean, weighing fifty-nine or more pounds to the bushel; No. 1 standard, sound, bright, clean, weighing fifty-eight pounds or a fraction over; No. 2 extra, sound, bright, clean, fifty-seven pounds or a fraction over; No. 2 standard, sound, bright, clean, fifty-six pounds or a fraction over; No. 3 standard, sound, clean, less than fifty-four; No. 4 standard, sound, clean, less than fifty-four; No. 4 standard, sound, clean, less than fifty-four, but not less than fifty-town but not less than fifty-two pounds; rejected standard, all unsound wheat and all cleaned wheat weighing less than fifty-two pound to a bushel. Sec. 2

prescribes that shrunken wheat, otherwise sound, shall not be graded unsound, nor shall wheat cleaned by the ordinary fanning-mill be graded unciean. Sec. 3 prohibits the use of a measure less than the legal half-bushel for asmeasure less than the legal half-bushel for a certaining the weight per bushel; also require the measure to be filled from a hopper not let than six inches above the top of the measure discharging into the centre of the measure which is to be struck in the usual manne Sec. 4 prescribes penalties for purchasing storing, or shipping wheat grade otherwise than as prescribed herein; also for refusing to grade as here prescribed \$50\$ for the first offense, and \$100\$ for subsequer offenses, one-half to go to the public school and the other half to the informer. Sec. 5 in posees a penalty of six months to a year in ja and the other half to the informer. Sec. 5 Imposes a penalty of six months to a year in jail for knowingly cheating in weight, or using other than a half-bushel measure. Sec. 6 applies penalties to persons acting as agents for others in doing the things punishable by Secs. 4 and 5. Sec. 7 makes it the duty of County Attorneys to prosecute and of Commissioners to pay the costs of prosecution from county funds.

> WISCONSIN. PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 18.—In the Senate, th morning, Senate bills passed appropriating \$7,500 to the Superintendent of Public Prop erty for the purchase of official and Legislati tationery; making May 30 a legal holiday providing for a State road from Grand Rapid to Stevens Point; relative to the county print ing in Waupaca County; amending the Revised Statutes relative to common-schools; to pro mote good order and repress crime; authorizi William McKrath to improve Pine Creek, Chip-pewa County, for log-driving purposes amending the charter of the City of Milwaukee; defining and limiting the liabilities of countles in certain cases; providing for the removal of County Treasurers in certain cases; amending the Re-vised Statutes in the matter of religious socie-ties; to authorize corporations formed for the ties; to authorize corporations formed for the improvement of a stream, and to drive logs or to maintain booms or dams thereon, to hold stock in any other corporation formed for improvement of driving or booming logs on the same stream, or in any of its tributaries, to consolidate with, or otherwise unite with, any such corporation; imposing certain penalties on solidate with, or otherwise unite with, any such corporation; imposing certain penalties on county officers for violating certain laws; providing for the compensation of certain minor emploves of the Legislature; to reorganize the Wisconsin Horticultural Society; repealing a law of 1872 relative to improvements in the Capitol Park; limiting the amount of school tax to be levied in any one year to 5 per cent of the assessed valuation of taxable property in the district. Assembly bills were concurred in to improve Soft Maple Creek, Chippewa County, and grant to Mark Douglas and others certain privileges; authorizing Daniel others certain privileges; authorizing Daniel Shaw and others to maintain dams and boom, and collect log tolls in Deer-Tail River, a tributary of the Chippews. Senate bills were indefinitely postponed relating to the publication and distribution of the report of the geological

Senate bills were concurred in to authorize Nicholas Abrahamson to build, keep, and maintain a dam or dams across Wiezar River, in Chippewa County; to amend the Revised Statutes relating to religious societies; relating to the act revising, consolidating, and amending the charter of the City of LaCrosse; to provide for settling railway license lees in certain cases; relating to the acceptance of grants of land by the State made by act of Congress; for the division of the Counties of Ciark, Marathon, Lincoln, and Chippewa, and the erection of the County of Taylor. Bill passed to authorize Knapp, Stout & Co. to erect and maintain a dam across Yellow River, in Barron County. IN THE ASSEMBLY

MINNESOTA. PROCEEDINGS.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 18.—The Senate adopted Page's resolution calling for a Committe to report upon the expediency of further legis

lation regarding railway transportation. Bills were introduced proposing a constitutional officers; relating to railway companies organized under the Illinois law; to promote forest culture. A bill passed authorizing Mower County to issue bonds for building a Courtriouse. A communication from the Governor inclosing the Alabama joint resolution asking the enactment by Congress of laws to preven the exercise of jurisdiction by the Federa Courts in proceedings against municipal cor porations in the several States, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. In the House, Bax-ter, Johnson, Fairbanks, Stiles, and Jones were appointed a Committee to investigate the rail-road freight discriminations. After a long debate the bill to repeal the set granting the State lands to the Soldiers' Orphaus' Home since the close of the Var, was laid on the table. The opposition regarded the bill as pre-

versity.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 18.—The Senate to-day postponed consideration of the apportionment matter till Thursday. The Senatorial caucus last night threw aside the House bill adopted last week, and agreed to what is known as the Viche bill, which gives to the Democrats twen-ty-eight certain districts, while the House bill gives thirty-four. Viche will not go with the extremists, and Davis, one of the National Sen ators, will not agree to go with the Democrats unless a Congressional District can be arranged to suit him. If necessary, the Democrats pro-pose to oust Smith, of Delaware, on the contest by Sansberry, and, if this can't be done, to pass the Viche bill in the Senate and let it be amend the viche oill in the Senate and let it be amend-ed in the House, in accordance with the House bit, and then have Lieut.-Gov. Gray give the casting vote on concurrence with the action of the House. The bill for a Police Judge for In-dianapolis was passed. The House spent all its time in discussing the Fee and Salary bill of Representative Osborne.

MEMORIALS.
TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 18.—In the Senate to-day a resolution was adopted asking Congress to establish a United States Court in the Indian Territory, and to provide for the allottment of lands, and that, after a term of years, members of tribes shall become citizens of the United States, and have absolute control of their lands and estates. A concurrent resolution requesting legislation by Congress to protect the State against Indian outrages on the frontier was also adopted. against Indadopted.;

The Sewerage and Ventilation System of

The Sewerage and Ventilation System of Berlin.

The sewerage system in Berlin is a water-carriage system for all rain, comestic water, and water-closets, with this valuable alteration, that not one gailon of sewage is allowed to enter the sluggish little creek or river Spree. Each sewerage district has one leading intercepting sewer-collector, in which the whole sewage, by other intercepting sewers empties. crage district has one reading intercepting sewercollector, in which the whole sewage, by other
intercepting sewers, empties. The sewage contents are collected in a large water-tight well,
which is called the stamm end of the collecting
sewer. This well or cylinder basin is thirty feet
in diameter and several feet below the mean
water-level, and is provided with an out-fall
sewer, toward the river, in cases of immense
rainfall and floods of extraordinary extension.
This basin is provided with a strong grate to retain the solids of the sewage. The liquids enter
a cylinder in the centre about eight feet in
diameter, and are from here distributed by
different pipes into the pumping-basins. From
each pumping-station the water is pumoed to
the irrigation fields which are located in a circle
around the great barren sand plain of Berlin
at an average distance of eleven and one-half
miles. The fields absorb all the fertilizing ingredients and filter the water is refrectly through
the soil before the same enters the river. The the soil before the same enters the river. The average lift of the sewage is thirty-six feet in hight, and is conducted through wrough-iron pipes, with three feet diameter, to the irrigation fields.

The manner of ventilating most effectually has been a matter of some departs on the Berlin.

The manner of ventilating most effectually has been a matter of some doubt, and the Berlin Sewerage Commission has given this important point in city sewerage full attention, and they have tried almost every suggestion made by prominent engineers. A perfect ventilation is essential to all structures, and especially to those which contain bad air and sewer-gases; the latter often cause a great pressure against the house-connection traps, and enter the dwellings to the great detriment of the inhabitants. The Commission in Berlin brought the ventilation in practical operation through large manufactory-chimneys and expressly-constructed air-shafts, which they had provided with suitable furnaces, to draw out all bad air, gases, etc. But they soon found that this drawing or the air by heat cannot be well regulated, and for this reason does damage, for by strong draughts it opens the traps in the dwellings next to the furnace, and consequently allows a large portion of the rear gas to escape through the connecting pipes

to the dwellings. In addition to the difficulty mentioned, they experienced some explosions, and the great risk they ran with this manner of ventilation caused them to abandon it, after they had ample proof of its impracticability.

They then employed, like Hamburg and other cities, the house rain-conductors for ventilation, and connected for this purpose the trap with the water-conductor, with the intention of leading the noxious gas to the highest point of the house. They found that in a good many fustances it worked only part of the time, owing to the afrecurrent, and in others it did not work at all, on account of the location and different hight of houses; but the worst of all was that the gas escaped in large quantities through the joints of the conductor, and permeated the sleeping-rooms of the upper stories to such an extent that the people within had to keep their windows shut, thus being deprived of fresh air altogether. The next trial was a connection from the traps to the smoke flues, and all flues so used were tapped with different kinds of ventilators of light motion to aid the upward draught, but it was proved here positively that the difficulties are greater in practice than are imagined or expected in theory, and therefore this plan has also proved unacceptable, as in most cases it brought the noxious gases directly into the rooms of the houses so connected. Next, they tried, like many other cities, to use the sewer-gas for additional street-lights, after they failed in the attempt to burn it by conthe sewer-gas for additional street-lights, after they failed in the attempt to burn it by cor the sewer-gas for additional street-lights, after they failed in the attempt to burn it by conducting the gas into the boiler fires of the factories. They erected, on all corners where sewers intersect, galvanized iron cylinders, and provided for a lantern with appropriate cabs, constructing, in other words, new lamposts, and connected the broad footing with a conduit to the sewer. The theory was that this idea was an excellent one, but in practice the sewer-gas had a chance to escape by the draught of the very atmospheric air which should have aided in the burning of the gasjet. It drifted toward the windows, and had to a bandoned in consequence thereof. The folbe abandoned in consequence thereof. The fol-lowing plan is the only one which has proved successful: In all new houses a large and well-giazed round stone pipe is to be placed in the inner wall of the bouse, between the two prominner wall of the house, between the two prominent smoke-flues, with all joints well cemented, solidly walled up in an air-tight wall, and extended to a considerable hight above the roof, or so as to be elevated to the same hight as the neighboring house. This special flue, the top of which is provided with a charcoal filter, is then connected with the trap located between the house-drain and the street-sewer under the sidewalk. It has proved to be very effective, and relieved the dwelling-houses, in all cases, almost completely of the noxious gases. One of the rules and regulations which bears directly upon the house-ventilation is to the effect of the rules and regulations which bears direct-ly upon the house-ventilation is to the effect that every water-closet is to have a six-inch round air-tight pipe connecting the water-closet basin proper with the atmosphere at the high-est point above the roof.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. NEW YORK, Feb. 18.-Horace Maynard,

United States Minister to Constantinople, has arrived here with his wife. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.-Judge McKennan of the United States Circuit Court, has appointed Oliver Ames, of Massachusetts, Receiver of the \$2.000,000 note in liquidation in Boston given by the Union Pacific Railroad to the Credit Mobilier.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 18.—In the case of the Attorney-General vs. Samuel Courtright and others, wherein the right of persons to hold office as Judges of the fourth supdivision was involved was considered. There was no con-

involved, was considered. There was no concurrence of a majority of the Court to-day in any particular ground, but a majority concurred in holding that there must be a judgment sustaining the title of Judges to their offices.

ALASKA. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18 .- The Chronicle has an editorial this morning animadverting severely on the action of the Government in leaving Alaska without protection, and on the fact that there is not a single man-of-war on this station

available for a cruise to Sitka. The Record-Union this morning compares the unsettled condition of Indian affairs in Alaska with the peaceful status under the Russians, and attributes the disturbances in a great measure to the traders, who sell liquor to the Indians. It is suggested that the Government institute an inquiry into the cause of the

UNITED WORKMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 18.—The Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of Indiana met to-day, seventy-two lodges being represented. The Past Master's was conferred on thirty-five delegates, an the regular order of business was entered upon. The election of officers for the ensuing year akes place to-morrow.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 18.—Company H Nineteenth Infantry, arrived at Fort Leavon-worth this evening from Fort Lyon, com-manded by Gen. Charles H. Smith in person. The Nineteenth will be stationed at Fort Leavenworth until further orders, Gen. Smith assuming the duties of post commander.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Feb. 18.—At a late hour tonight the judges in the competitive examination decided that O. C. Tear, of Savbrook had the highest average, and should be appointed Cadet to West Point. C. N. Twadell, of Mason City, having the next highest average, was chasen alternate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.-The pumping of water into the Sutro tunnel has been discontinued by the mines. It is now given out that an early settlement of all the differences be-tween the tunnel company and the mines may be looked for.

A New Theory Regarding Mummles.

Journal of Chemistry.

Having observed that Egyptian mommies could be divided into two classes, one embracing those bodies which had been embalmed intact, and the other including those bodies which had been eviscerated, Dr. Gauselback, a Swedish chemist of repute and Professor of the University of Upsal, has formed the opinion that the mummies of the first class are not really dead, but are only in a condition of suspended animation; though, unfortunately for historians, the secret of bringing them again to life has been lost. In support of this theory he adduces the results of his own researches and experiments, one of which consists in submitting a snake to a process, the details of which are of course kept secret, which petrifies it. In this condition it has been laid aside for a year or two at a time, and is then restored to life by some equally mysterious vivilying process. This has now been going on about fifteen years, and the snake does not seem to dislike it. Dr. Gauselback is said to have applied to the Swedish Government for leave to experiment on a condemued criminal, the understanding being that if the experiment is successful the criminal shall receive pardon, because of the service thus rendered to science, and, possibly, to humanity. A New Theory Regarding Mummles.

Sponge in Florida Waters.

Sponge in Florida Waters.

\*Rev West (Fa.) Vidette.

A bonanza has been discovered right here in our harbor. It was supposed that the sponge was extinct in this neighborhood, having been gathered years ago; but suddenly, and by accident, it is ascertained that the neighboring bars are teeming with sponge of a superior quality. We are informed by a sponge merchant that a few small boats secured between \$5,000 and \$10,000 worth of sponge in two days last week, and all within a half-hour's sail of the wharf.

An unexpected trouble has befailen the managers of the great French lottery. It appears that swindlers have driven a lively trade in the sale of forged tickets, and the publication of the numbers winning the great prizes has brought claimants from all parts of the country. There are no less than ten claimants of the chief prize, \$25,000, the actual winner being a workman named Aubriot, employed by a firm of leather-merchants in Paris.

Inexplicable Outrage at a Grave.

Naugatuck (Cunn.) Letter to Waterousy American.

Three weeks ago a lady died in Straitsville, and her body was buried in the cemetery. About a week subsequent, a lady and gentleman called upon the sexton who had charge of the cemetery, representing themselves to be the a week subsequent, a lary and gentleman called upon the sexton who had charge of the cemetery, representing themselves to be the brother and sister of the dead woman. They requested the sexton to open the grave. Supposing that they wished to identify the remains, this request was complied with. The coffin was exhumed, the lid was removed, and the two parties stepped forward, and, to the astonishment of the sexton, proceeded to lift the corpse from the coffin. Having accomplished this, they made a minute examination of the shroud and grave clothing, carefully removing every pin which was used in fastening the clothes. These, together with a finger-ring which they removed from a finger of the corpse, were thrown far off into the surrounding snow. Then, after rolling the corpse over several times, they replaced it in the coffin, screwed down the lid, assisted the sexton in replacing the same in the grave, and expressed themselves satisfied. Not a word of explanation was given to the bewildered sexton relative to their strange procedure. The twain are said to be from Hartford.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION.

Expedition Around the World-The Latest Educational Enterprise. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 .- The thought and activity of the present age have made remarkable progress in perfecting the institutes and methods education. The grand victories of science and discovery which have added so much to the sum of buman knowledge, so far from discouraging the educators of our times, seem only to stimulate the thirst for learning, and quicken invention in the device of new plans for teachng. The latest educational enterprise is founded upon the idea of a "scientific expedition around the world," and contemplates a college afloat, organized on board a magnificent steamer, voyaging from port to port, visiting the most interesting countries of the globe, combining study, observation, and experience, under the direction of teachers and lecturers acc in science, practiced in the arts, and experi-

ommerce of the world. Hitherto it has been thought that, to ripen in Hitherto it has been thought that, to ripen in knowledge, a youth should finish his education at college, and then travel. But the scholar of the future, with so much more to learn than his predecessor, must needs find a shorter way to accomplish it, and prepare for the duties of life. We are not surprised, therefore, that an educational experiment so novel and radical as the "Woodruff Scientific Expedition Around the World" should be seriously proposed to solve the vexed problem of how best to educate our youth liberally, practically, and opportune the World "should be seriously proposed to solve the vexed problem of how best to educate our youth liberally, practically, and opportunely. The objects of the "Expedition" are certainly commendable, and it is to be hoped they may be realized. Many of the best educators in our land have given the managers words of cheer, and recommended the plan as feasible, well-considered, and most promising in results. The iron, Clyde-built steamer Gen. Werder, of 3,000 tons. 360 feet long, and forty feet beam, purchased abroad, approved by the Secretary of the Navy, and registered as American by special act of Congress, now lies at Hoboken, in the harbor of New York, flying the flag of the expedition. She is to leave on the Sth of May next, under command of officers of the United States Navy, and be absent about sixteen months, proceeding first to the Azores, next to ports in the British Islands, thence up the Baltic, touching at Copenhagen, Stockholm, and St. Petersburg, then back via Hamburg, Havre, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, and up the Mediterranean, calling at various ports on the way to Constantinople, Gibraltar, and up the Mediterranean, calling at various ports on the way to Constantinople, then through the Suez Canal to Bombay, through the Indian Archipelago, stopping at several ports, to China and Japan, and home to San Fransisco via the Sandwich Islands. From Sau Francisco to New York the journey will be made overland by special train, stopping at all interesting points on the way. The ship will visit at least sixty ports in foreign countries, and the members of the expedition may visit other places inland under the direction of the Faculty.

Faculty.

Although this expedition is especially designed for the benefit of students, being the first of the kind, it is open to tourists, in which class ladies will be included if accompanied by husbands, fathers, or brothers. The number of passengers is limited to 250. Students will have practically the position of innor officers or passengers is limited to 250. Students will have practically the position of junior officers on board a man-of-war. They will have regular hours for study, the attending of lectures, and recreation. Tourists may attend lectures or not, as they please, and leave the ship at any time. When students leave the ship they will be accompanied by one or more of the Faculty, for the purpose of "object-teaching," and special instruction sahore. The best seasons of the year have been chosen for visiting the different ports, and the ship will be in harbor about

the year have been chosen for visiting the different ports, and the ship will be in harbor about three-quarters of the time.

The Faculty accompanying the expedition consists of ten or more Professors, all of high rank in their respective departments of education. The President is W. S. Clark, L.L. D., of Amherst College, a gentleman of extensive travel, accomplished scholarship, and varied experience in organizing institutions of learning. The principal courses of study may be outlined as follows: Astronomy, mathematics, and navigation; chemistry and physics; architecture and archaeology; geology, mining, etc., general natural history and botany; shipbuilding and marine engineering; international law, the laws of commerce and trade, and manufacturing economy.

law, the laws of commerce and trade, and manufacturing economy.

This voyage, well improved, will be of itself a liberal education for a young man. In close association with a high grade of teachers, amid surroundings most favorable to health, his development of mind and body will be natural and vigorous. He may learn by observation, as well as study, how the arts and sciences are applied in the different countries of the world, as well as in his own; and the facts thus guthered will connect themselves in his mind with the

well as study, how the arts and sciences are applied in the different countries of the world, as well as in his own; and the facts thus gathered will connect themselves in his mind with the pleasant adventures of travel. The members of such an expedition may see the world intelligently, and have the opportunity to make many original investigations. In fine, the expedition cannot fail to be successful in a high degree, and there is reason to believe, from the growing interest in it, that it will start on the day appointed with a full list of students. It is to be hoped that the West will be well represented, as the youth of the interior needs special opportunity to become conversant with the over-sea world. A well-selected library will be furnished especially rich in works of travel, history, geography, and science, with special reference to the countries which will be visited by the expedition. Among the books will also be included a select assortment of works of fiction and light literature. The use of the library will be free to all members of the expedition, under usual and proper rules for the safe-keeping of the books and their impartial circulation. Suitable scientific apparatus, blackboards, models, maps, and other requirements of a college lecture room, will also be provided.

The managers are fully alive to the importance of hygienic measures, sanitary regulations, and good living, so essential to the health and comfort of all concerned. Care will be taken to have the vessel properly ventilated, warned, lighted, and boileed, and kept in every respect in accordance with the most approved sanitary requirements. It will be their pleasure and constant endeavor to set the best possible table, sparing no pains to provide the best quality of provisions, well cooked and served and in ample variety. Every opportunity will be taken to replenish and vary the ship's store with the fresh products of the countries visited. With good cooks, stewards, and waiters, who will not be allowed to accept fees from students,

An Example for Struggling Youth.

Arbany Journal.

Do you know Bitummert He's an example for the struggling American youth who has inherited nothing but indigence. Twenty years ago today he landed on our shores with all his worldly effects; save the clothes that covered nim, in a middling-sized handkerchief. To-day that once poor boy is convinced that he knows the place upon the highlands of the Hudson where Capt. Kidd's treasures are buried. He will begin to dig for them as soon as the frost gets well out of the ground.

Mr. G. P. A. Healy, one of our artists in Paris, has painted a portrait of Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, and the London Academy has "little doubt that it is the best portrait ever painted of Stanley, the secular missionary of enterprising journalism," by an artist "to whom the public already owes so many records of famous men."

"A Biger Man."

New York World.

ayo is a bigger man than old Share All.

Adoption of Resolution Pullman Company ties Afford An Interview with Pre

Conclusion of the

SLEEPING-

Legislative Inve

Commit

the Rock Islan THE PULL

The Sub-Committee app mittee on Railroads of the f

SECOND DAY'S INV

into the affairs of the Pulln pany, with a view to reporting or impropriety of the propereducing sleeping-car rates, day morning in Mr. Pulln and put the finishing touch this end of the line. The after information were rathe and when noses were count Granger, the statesman I tired of Chicago, and had g ook after the fate of his o the fire,-his bill to " companies. The remaining Thompson, Mason, and Mur Butterworth, of Rockford, their feliow-reformer's st seemed to be buoyed sciousness, that they without him, particularly as to be anything special ahead up a report. After coming a good deal of delay in gett uses, and the time was able a good deal of delay in gett ness, and the time was ably out a batch of antiquated ys the style of Balzac's "Droll On coming to order at the man, Representative Thomp Mason said he had been loo pany's books, particularly the and he desired to offer a result of the two sired in his resolution to refullman Company—having talk with Mr. Pullman—that enjoyed every facility for myestigation. Mr. Mason the Company were gettin stockholders in regard to thought it was but just to stockholders in regard to thought it was but just to the Committee make som He should, therefore, like is stating that the President the Company had afforde every facility for a thor shown its accounts, made at its eirsings on all roads in the Committee had exami-found those statements to He thought some such the thought some such these facts, was due to the would inc report in it a pointment of some member Committee to go to work a core fully setting out these committee to go to work in more fully setting out these. The Chairman said he belthis must be done, and he be done. He further the good plan for Mr. Mason to himself and save the other committee no little troub an unprejudiced man, and we have the committee man and we have the committee man and we have the committee man was a committee to little troub an unprejudiced man, and we have the committee to set the committee to set the committee to go work.

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Mason drew up the report. it would perhaps be more Mason drew up the report.

Mr. Butterworth moved th authorized to draw up a repsentiments which he had br.

Mr. Murray interrupted th by inquiring if the Commit vestigate any other compani. The Chairman thought this if "they" drew up a satis whom "they" meant didn't probably all right.

Mr. Mason thought it we Mr. Mason thought it we with the officials of other sleeping-cars. The Chicago lustance, ran its own cars in Bluffs.

Mr. Butterworth with that the Committee ought a the officers of the Rock Islam make them keep their cars of Mr. Mason suggested the eral committees of one to go vestigate each company. restigate each company.

The Chairman remarked Company was the main com Mr. Butterworth made an of the Rock Island.

The Chairman remarked wished to examine the cort to his heart's content. The son was first in order.

Mr. Mason said he wa about undertaking the la report. In fact, owing to bu he would much orefer not was willing to do it if the him.

was willing to do it if the him.

The Chairman innocently Mr. Mason drew up the rep any charges of wiltewash that kind.

Mr. Mason replied that would apply to every other nittee. Speaking for hims never had any stock or ot Company.

Company.

The Chairman said he or unfortunately, his invest up in real-estate.

Mr. Mason, referring to wanted it passed now becar Pullman Company that the state that it was n which the Company had vestigation.

The pending motion was and Mr. Mason retired to

Mr. Butterworth, referrito investigate the other that Mr. Granger's resolut palace cars. As he unders Company was the only cor class of cars. He was sure the Rock Island did not ru. The Chairman asked sinthey did run.

the Rock Island did not rule. The Chairman asked and they did run.

Mr. Butterworth, witherever, replied that he called and added that, when he posenth in a sleeping-car, belie down and sleep wher filthy by the surroundings. The Chairman laughing terworth that he was pretired in the surroundings. The Chairman didn't know though he did remember them for a pass.

By this time Mr. Mason this hands the following rewind the following rewind the property of the pr

Mr. Butterworth moved resolution.
Mr. Murray inquired whany way bound the Comm The Chairman said it did tailed report called for with Committee.
Mr. Mason added the resolution would not bind report, because that report committee's examination bey so desired.

MR. BUTTE

mid the resolution simply Committee had gone.

Mr. Mason said that was to the Committee had gone.

VIGATION. and the World-The

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edition is especially de-ic of students, being the been to tourists, in which luded if accompanied by prothers. The numoer of to 250. Students will sition of junor officers on They will have regular ttending of lectures, and may attend betters. thending of lectures, and may attend lectures or id leave the ship at any leave the ship they will e or nore of the Faculty, "object-teaching," and ore. The best seasons of nosen for visiting the diffusion with the left heavy about the seasons of the seasons of

ay learn by observation, as e arts and sciences are ap-countries of the world, as not the facts thus gathered and the facts thus gathered was in his mind with the of travel. The members of lay see the world intellipoportunity to make many is. In fine, the expedition essful in a high degree, and leve, from the growing inlistant on the day appointed udents. It is to be hoped well represented, as the needs special opportunity twith the over-sea world rary will be furnished especial reference to the be visited by the expedioks will also be included a works of fiction and light of the library will be free expedition, under usual or the safe-keeping of the urtial circulation. Suitable blackboards, models, maps, sents of a college lecture-position, under usual of the library will be tree of the blackboards, models, maps, sents of a college lecture-position.

fully alive to the impormeasures, sanitary regulations, so essential to the health concerned. Care will be vessel properly ventilated, logiced, and kept in every with the most approved s. It will be their pleasure vor to set the best possible us to provide the best quallicooked and served and in y opportunity will be taken the ship's store with the countries visited. With and waiters, who will not fees from students, it is embers of the expedition he first-class passengers on mers, while the service will gements rather than the of hotel life.

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In Journal.

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The buried. He will begin to the sas the frost gets well out of

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Conclusion of the Labors of tho Legislative Investigating

Committee. Adoption of Resolutions Thanking the

Pullman Company for Facili-

ties Afforded.

SLEEPING-CARS.

An Interview with President Riddle of the Rock Island Road.

THE PULLMANS.

SECOND DAY'S INVESTIGATION. The Sub-Committee appointed by the Committee on Railroads of the House to investigate into the affairs of the Pullman Palace-Car Company, with a view to reporting upon the propriety impropriety of the proposed legislation fo reducing sleeping-car rates, reassembled yesterday morning in Mr. Pullman's private office, and put the finishing touches on their work at this end of the line. The legislative seekers after information were rather late in turning up, and when poses were counted it was found that Granger, the statesman from McHenry, had tired of Chicago, and had gone to Springfield to look after the fate of his other reform from in the fire,—his bill to "regulate" the gas companies. The remaining members, Messrs. Thompson, Mason, and Murray, of Chicaco, and Butterworth, of Rockford, apparently regretted their fellow-reformer's sudden departure, but seemed to be buoyed up with a consciousness that they could get along without him, particularly as there didn't seem to be anything special abead outside of drawing upa riport. After coming together there was a good deal of delay in getting down to business, and the time was ably spent in running out a batch of antiquated yarns somewhat after the style of Balzac's "Droll Stories."

On coming to order at the call of the Charmano, Representative Thompson, Representative Mason said be had been looking over the Company's books, particularly the matter of salaries, and he desired to offer a resolution which he would state in the form of a motion. He desired in his resolution to recite in justice to the the fire,-his bill to "regulate" the gas

and he desired to offer a resolution which he would state in the form of a motion. He desired in his resolution to recite in justice to the Pullman Company—having had a moment's talk with Mr. Pullman—that the Committee had enjoyed every facility for making a thorough investigation. Mr. Mason said he understood the Company were getting letters from its stockholders in regard to this matter, and he thought it was but just to the Company that the Committee make some sort of a report. He should, therefore, like to draw a resolution stating that the President and other officers of the Company had afforded the Committee every facility for a thorough investigation, shown its accounts, made statements regarding its earnings on all roads in this State, and that the Committee had examined its books and found those statements to be verified by them. He thought some such resolution, recting these facts, was due to the Company, and he would inc roorate in it a provision for the appointment of some member or members of the Committee to go to work and prepare a report more fully setting out these facts.

The Chairman said he believed something like

Committee to go to work and prepare a report more fully setting out these facts.

The Chairman said he believed something like this must be done, and he thought it ought to be done. He further thought it would be a good plan for Mr. Mason to draw up the report himself and save the other members of the Committee no little trouble. Mr. Mason was an upprejudiced man, and would no doubt do WHAT WAS RIGHT AND JUST. Mr. Mason preferred that all the members go

Mr. Mason preferred that all the members go to work on the report.

The Chairman truly remarked that too many cooks were likely to spoil the broth, and Mr. Butterworth added that four couldn't make as good a report as one.

The Chairman said he supposed it really belonged to him, as Cuairman, to make the report, but Mr. Mason was a fair, unprejudiced man, who had never been interested in railroads as be (the Chairman) once was, and, on the whole, it would perhaps be more satisfactory if Mr. Mason drew up the report.

Mr. Butterworth moved that Mr. Mason be authorized to draw up a report expressing the sentiments which he had briefly set forth.

Mr. Murray interrupted the progress of events by inquiring if the Committee was going to investigate any other companies.

by inquiring if the Committee was going to a vestigate any other companies.

The Chairman thought there was no need of it if "they" drew up a satisfactory report. Just whom "they" meant didn't appear, but it was whom "they" meant didn't appear, but it was probably all right.

Mr. Mason thought it would be well to talk with the officials of other companies running sleeping-cars. The Chicago & Rock Island, for instance, ran its own cars from here to Council Bluffs.

Mr. Butterworth with some warmth declared Air. Butterworth with some warmin declared that the Committee ought not only to talk with the officers of the Rock Island, but it ought to make them keep their cars clean.

Mr. Mason suggested the appointment of sev-

Mr. Mason suggested the appointment of several committees of one to go right down and investigate each company.

The Chairman remarked that the Pullman Company was the main company in the West.

Mr. Butterworth made an exception in favor of the Rock Island.

The Chairman remarked that anybody who wished to examine the companies could do so to his heart's content. The motion of Mr. Mason was first in order.

Mr. Mason said be wasn't at all particular about undertaking the labor of drawing up a report. In fact, owing to business engagements,

report. In fact, owing to business engagements, he would much prefer not to do it, although he was willing to do it if the Committee desired

him.

The Chairman innocently remarked that Mr. Mason drew up the report there couldn't be say charges of whitewashing or anything of Mr. Mason replied that the same remark would apply to every other member of the Com-mittee. Speaking for nimself, he added that he

Company.

The Chairman said he once had some, but, unfortunately, his investments were now tied up in real-estate.

Mr. Mason, referring to his motion, said he wanted it passed now because it was due to the Pullman Company that the Committee should state that it was

ENTIRELY SATISFIED WITH THE MANNER in which the Company had opened up this in. vestigation.

The pending motion was then put and carried, and Mr. Mason retired to prepare his resolu-

Mr. Butterworth, referring to the proposition to investigate the other companies, remarked that Mr. Granger's resolution applied only to palace cars. As he understood it, the Pullman Company was the only corporation running that class of cars. He was sure of one thing—that the Port of the cars. the Rock Island did not run any palace cars.

The Chairman asked Mr. Butterworth what

The Chairman asked Mr. Butterworth what they did run.

Mr. Butterworth, with more warmth than ever, replied that he called them drovers' cars, and added that, when he paid his money for a berth in a sleeping-car, he wanted somewhere to lie down and sleep whore he wouldn't become filtry by the surroundings.

The Chairman laughingly reminded Mr. Butterworth that he was pretty rough on the Rock Island Company, and remarked that he (the Chairman) didn't know much about them, though he did remember that he once went to them for a pass.

By this time Mr. Mason reappeared, bearing in his hands the following resolution:

by this time Mr. Mason reappeared, bearing in his hands the following resolution:

Wizeras, This Committee has had every facility offered it by the President and officers of this [ine Pullman Palace-Car] Company for a thorough investigation of its complicated system of business; and

where signification of its complicated system of outtiess; and
Whelebas. We have carefully examined its books
and accounts and verified the statements made by
the Company to us; and
Whereas, We have found by such investigation
that the receipts of said Car Company yield out 8
per cent on the capital invested after allowing
what appears to us a reasonoble per cent for the
depreciation of the property employed; be it
therefore
Resolved, That one or more members of this
Committee be appointed to prepare a more detailed
statement and report for our examination and confirmation.

Mr. Butterworth moved the adoption of the

Mr. Butterworth moved the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Murray inquired whether its adoption in any way bound the Committee.

The Chairman said it did not, since the detailed report called for was to be submitted to the Committee.

Mr. Mason added that the adoption of the resolution would not bind the Committee to his report, because that report was one for the Committee's examination and confirmation, if they so desired.

MR. BUTTERWORTH MR. BUTTERWORTH

and the resolution simply stated how far the Committee had gone.

Mr. Mason said that was all, and be thought it was but fair to the Company.

Mr. Butterworth saw no objection to it.

The resolution was adopted with great

ananimity.

Mr. Butterworth then moved that Mr. Mason be authorized to draw up a report to be submitted to the Committee for its adoption or relusal.

This was also carried unanimously.

Mr. Murray moved that the Committee pro-

ceed to the offices of the Bock Island Car-Com-pany and investigate its sleeping-cars. This was also, after very little talk, carried

This was also, after very little talk, carried unanimously.

Mr. Murray was in favor of going at once.

Mr. Mason said he should like to go with the Committee, but he desired to spend some time with the Chief Accountant, in order to get the figures and other material for his report.

After some little talk, the Committee decided that the best thing it could do was to adjourn, get something to eat, and meet at the General Solicitor's office, in the Rock Island depot, at 3 o'clock, by which time it was thought Mr. Mason would have gotten all the necessary material for his report, and would be at liberty to investigate matters at the Rock Island office with the other members of the Committee.

This conclusion was carried into practical effect by the Committee's adjourning and going forth in search of provender.

THE ROCK ISLAND.

WHAT PRESIDENT RIDDLE SATS. At 3 o'clock all the members of the Committee, except Mr. Mason, waited upon President Riddle, of the Rock Island Railroad, to whom they were introduced by Mr. Withrow, General Solicitor of the Company. In response to questions from the Committee, Mr. Riddle said that he kept no separate account of the earnings and expenses of his sleeping-cars, which were owned by the Company, and run simply for the accommodation of the public. The road extended from Chicago to Davenport and Peorla, in Illinois, with an extension to Council Biuffs. The rates were \$1.50 for a double berth for one night, \$3 for a section, and \$6 for a stateroom. The Company had twelve of these cars altogether, and ran four in Illinois regularly every night, although they kept two extra ones on hand for special occasions. Instead of employing sleeping-car conductors, as Mr. Pullman did the Rock Island had its regular train conductors

the Rock Island had its regular train conductors look after the running of the sleepers, the collecting of tickets, etc., although, of course, furnishing one porter to each car to make up the beds, etc.

Mr. Thompson remarked that this was a saving in favor of the Rock Island as against Mr. Pullman of about \$300 a month, figuring conductors' salaries at an average of \$65 per month.

month.

In response to some questions from Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Riddle said he charged \$2.50 from Cnicago to Council Bluffs, part of the trip being performed in a day-car and the remainder Chicago to Council Bluffs, part of the trip being performed in a day-car and the remainder in a sleeper. For a full section they charged, for the same trip, \$5, and were just \$1 under Mr. Pullman for the through trip. As to the cost of his cars, he stated that some were built just after the War, and cost from \$15,000 to \$20,000. A fair valuation of these twelve cars would be from \$130,000 to \$140,000. He had never figured up the depreciation in value of the cars, but supposed they could build a car now for from \$12,000 to \$13,000. Some of the cars had beed run ten years, and in that time they had of course been rebuilt. It was a fact that they carried passengers in these sleepers for less than they did many classes of freight. The investment, he thought, charging a fair proportion for expense, did not yield the Company 8 per cent. It ran its cars simply to accommodate the public, and wouldn't run them if its competitors didn't. The Company adopted the principle that, if there was any money in running sleeping-cars, it would have it, and, if not, that it would run them as cheaply as it could.

Mr. Butterworth asked bow the Company came to fix on \$1.50, and Mr. Riddle replied that he supposed it was because Mr. Pullman started out with great eclat to charge \$2, and the Rock Island thought it could do better than that, and charged \$1.50. The Company also ran diding-Island thought it could do better than that, and charged \$1.50. The Company also ran dising-cars, and ran behind on them, too. Generally speaking, his idea was

speaking, his idea was

TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC,
whether the Company made or lost. Very often
the cars had to run with very few passengers on
board. This was also the case with Mr. Puliman's cars, as he knew from actual observation.
When he went to New York last, year he took
his wife, paid his fare, and they were the only
passengers on the trip.

Mr. Butterworth remarked that if the Rock
Island had entered into a contract with Mr.
Pullman, Mr. Ruddle would probable have had a
pass instead of being obliged to pay his fare.

Mr. Riddle smiled, and intimated that that
would frobable have been the case.

Mr. Thompson, by way of a parting question,
asked Mr. Riddle whether, on the whole, the
Rock Island made or lost on its sleeping-cars.

Mr. Riddle repited that the Company lost
something in the actual running of the cars, but
it felt that by runding them it brought business
which otherwise it would not get. Taking into
consideration the weight of the cars, however,
and the expense, and the question of a fair
interest on the investment, he should say the
Company was losing money.

This was all the Committee could learn at
this point, and it accordingly returned to Mr.
Pullman's office. Mr. Mason had not completed TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC.

this point, and it accordingly returned to Mr. Pullman's office. Mr. Mason had not completed his report—in fact, had only blocked it out, and was waiting for the clerks in the office to copy off certain figures and a number of tabular statements which he desired to incorporate in the document. It was therefore decided not to attempt to present the report to the Committee until it returned to Springfield, and the statesmen's intention was, when the reporter dropped out of the circle, to leave for the Capital by the night train, arriving there this morning.

# A CHINESE SLAVE.

How Human Beings Are Bought and Sold

in San Francisco.
San Francisco Chronicle.
In the Police Court yesterday a case was developed which presents some pictures of the social life of the Chinese. The case was against Lee Cheun Kav, arrested on a charge of battery alleged to have been committed upon Ah Sin, a Chinese maiden about 20 years old. Prosecuting-Attorney Flood desired to show the manner in which the Chinese of this city every day commit outrageous felonies, and questioned the complainant with that purpose. Ah Sin's testimony, as translated in court, was substantially as follows: "I have been in this country about nine years. I was brought here from China by an old woman known as the 'Gray-headed Old Lady.' She bought me in China for something over \$20. I staid with the 'Gray-headed Old Lady,' for about a month, another girl being with me under similar conditions, when we were both sold. I was bought by Dr. Li-Po-Tai for something from \$20 to \$40. Women were cheap then, and I did not fetch much. I lived with the Doctor for a short time only, his wife saving I was no account. Li-Po-Tai owed a man named Loo Fook some money, and I was given to Loo Fook in

Fook in

PART PAYMENT OF THAT DEBT.

I don't know how much I was valued at then.
I was afterward transferred to one Lee Choy, who said he intended making a courtesan of me. I was then between II and I2 years old. One night I went out with Lee Choy, and we met a man who saw I was young and said I was goodlooking, and he began to joke about me, and wanted to know if I were for sale. The joke turned to carnest, and I was finally sold to him for about \$100. His name was Lee Fong Mung. I lived with him about three or four years, and he sold me to Lee Cheun Kay for \$160. I lived with him both asservant and wife. I don't know that he had any other wives then. I have lived at two different wash-houses during the last four months, acting as servant for the men there. I haven't lived with Lee Cheun as his wife for about two years. I have received no pay for my labor in the wash-house, and. worse than that, have been whipped a number of times. My clothing for the last twelve months has been furnished by the proprietors of the wash-houses, but now that I have left them, they want the clothes back again. When I lived in one of the wash-houses, on Ninth street, I had to sleep in a sort of stable in the rear of the house. I sleet alone, but Lee Cheun accused me of receiving some of the men. I wanted Lee Chenn to bring me to live in the main part of the city, where there might be a woman with me, and he finally did so, taking me to a place on Third street. I asked him under what conditions I was to go there. He said as a servant, but he intended to go to Grass Valley soon and start a batcher-shoo. He went to the mountains and returned, ordering me to get ready to go with him to the mountains. I was sick and ASKED HIM FOR SOME MONEY, PART PAYMENT OF THAT DEBT.

ains and returned, ordering me to get ready to go with him to the mountains. I was sick and ASKED HIM FOR SOME MONEY, but he wouldn't give me any, and accused me of pretending to be sick. A man from the Ninth street wash-house came to me and wanted me to go and live with him, saving that if Lee Cheun didn't sell me then he would do so soon, and that arrangements for my sale were then being made. I afterwards overheard a conversation in an adjoining room, my sale being arranged by Lee Cheun and another man, who was to pay \$750 for me. That man's name was Wong. Lee Cheun wanted him to deposit \$200 for me. Lee Cheun wanted me to go back to Ninth street with him, but I refused, and he threatened to get a policeman and make me go. Just after the Chinese New Year I was called upon by Lee Fong Mung, who advised me to go. I was then taken to a house on California street, where I stayed a few days and nights. Lee Cheun then wanted me to go to the mountains with him, but I wouldn't consent, and he struck me with the handle of a feather duster. I then told him I would go back to Lee Fong Mung, and he said

CONTRACT MARRIAGES:

people

CONTRACT MARRIAGES:

HONGKONG, Jan. 1, 1879.—DEAR BROTHER CHUN SUT: Agreeably with your last advice, I have already selected a match for your marriage, and paid a sum of earnest money to bind the contract. Am now only waiting your further remittance to complete the happy bargain. I have also received your subsequent letter.

Stamped and signed by the Brin Wing Cheang Rot.

Pro Man Kai & Pon Shan.

Several peculiarities in the marlial customs of the culightened Celestial people were filustrated during the hearing of Ah Sin's testimony. Being asked if she had considered herself the wife of one of her numerous purchasers, she said it was hard to tell. Her owner might have considered himself her husband, but he never told her so. The Chinese were not like the white people. A husband never told his wife anything, and never allowed her to interfere with his business. A woman was supposed to obey her busband or owner without asking reasons for anything, and if she chose to be indiscreet enough to hesitate to do as he commanded, she must expect to be purished as he might see fit. A woman can make nothing by protesting. She receives no sympath from the men, because they all act in the same way toward their women, and the women recognize their inability to help themselves, and consider that the attempt of any of their number to override these rules only cutalls more trouble upon them at large, and consequently they are inclined to dislavorably regard a troublesome woman. Judge Londerback continued the case until Wednesday.

MRS. SENATOR BRUCE.

### MRS. SENATOR BRUCE.

Curious Whispers from the National Society

Gailery.

The Washington correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Journal writes of Mrs. Senator Bruce as follows: "Helen of Troy was not a greater disturber

of the peace, nor did she give rise to more gossip and twaddle than the wife of the colored Senaor from Mississippi does. As long as Bruce emained unmarried his Senatorial career was anruffled. His brother Senators accorded him he courtesy of the Senate, which was total oblivion as to his presence among them. It was an almost forgotten fact that the colored race ognition was not thought of, and so little was known of the private life of the Senator that when his marraige was snsenator that when his marrage was sunounced it surprised every one, as they supposed he already had a wite. Newspapers have ascribed great beauty and accomplishments to Mrs. Bruce, and the strempt has been made to endow her with more culture than that of any lady in Washington. Ever since her advent in sectibed great hearty and eccomplishments to Mrs. Bruce, and the stream is also been mide to endow her with more culture than that of any lady in Washington. Ever since her advent in this city male correspondents have been dermined to keep her before the public and sirroported that Mrs. Hayes had invited Mrs. Bruce to receive with her on New-Year's Day. The reception took place minus Mrs. Bruce. Then the indefaigable apple of discord men called a the resistence of the lady just to see who was chronicled in the most senationed style. Next it was reported that Mrs. Hayes had called, and was so pleased with Mrs. Bruce that whe had called a second time and invited Mrs. Bruce that the killed in the most senationed style. Next it was reported that Mrs. Hayes had called, and was so pleased with Mrs. Bruce that we had called a second time and invited Mrs. Bruce that there is no social recognition of thingself or wife at the Executive Mansion. Had Mrs. Hayes stepped sate from her rule of non-intervention and called upon Mrs. Bruces and invited bey for any one to advocate the social recognition and called upon Mrs. Bruces and invited bey for any one to advocate the social recognition of Mrs. Bruce, it is not kind or friendly for any one to advocate the social recognition of Mrs. Bruce, it is not kind or friendly for any one to advocate the social recognition of Mrs. Bruce, it is not kind or friendly for any one to advocate the social recognition of Mrs. Bruce, it is not kind or friendly for any one to advocate the social recognition and called upon Mrs. Bruce and invited bey for any one to advocate the social recognition of Mrs. Bruce, it is not kind or friendly for any one to advocate the social recognition of Mrs. Bruce, it is not kind or friendly for any one to advocate the social recognition and called upon Mrs. Bruce on the social processed to the social recognition and called upon Mrs. Bruce on the social processed to the social recognition and called upon Mrs. Bruce on the social processed to the social processed public is interested to know what has been said there is quite a variety of opinions and comments to select from, for I am bound to confess that the ladies are not unanimous. It is affirmed that the code of etiquette requires that the new additions to the Senate have to call upon the older ones, and that Mrs. Bruce was prompt in performing her duty, and that the calls have been returned. I have not met either Senator Bruce or his wife. I am sorry that I am not able to gratify the curiosity of the public as to her personal and mental attractions. I only know that the wife of a Congressman was deeply affronted because some one asserted that Mrs. Bruce appeared much better than balf of the wives of Congressmen.

# Bayard Taylor.

John Greenleaf Whittier in Auantic Monthly.

For us he wandered through strange lands and old; We saw the world through him. The Arab's tentTo bim its story-telling secret lent.
And, pleased, we listened to the tales he told.
His task, oeguiled with songs that shall endure.
In maniy, honest thoroughness he wrought:
From humble home-lays to the hights of thought Slowly he climbed, but every step was sure.
How, with the generous pride that friendship hath, We, who so loved him, saw at last the crown Of civic honors on his brows pressed down, Rejoiced, and knew not that the gift was ceath. And now for him, whose praise in deafened ears Two nations speak, we answer but with tears. John Greenleaf Whittier in Atlantic Monthly.

Two nations speak, we answer but with tears.

It.

O Vale of Chester! trod by him so oft.
Green as thy June turf keep his memory. Let
Nor wood, nor dell, nor storled stream forget,
Nor winds that blow round lonely Cedarcroft;
Let the home-voices greet him in the far.
Strange land that holds him; let the meassges
Of love pursue him o'er the chartless seas
And aimspeed västness of his unknown star!
Love's language, heard beyond the lond discourse
Of perishable fame, in every sphere
Itself interprets; and its utterance here
Somewhere in God's unfolding universe
Shall reach our traveler, softening the surprise

Shall reach our traveler, softening the surprise Of his rapt gaze on unfamiliar skies!

Population of English Cities.

Population of English Cities,

London Standard.

As nearly circut vears have elapsed since the last census was taken, it is clear that in many cases the returns them published would be far from representing the truth respecting population at the present day. The Registrar-General therefore supplies various estimates, annually, relating to the largest English towns, in order to form a basis for the calculation of annual rates, etc., his estimates starting on the assumption that the rate of increase seen on comparing the returns for 1871 with those of 1851 remain in force. It appears, then, that the population of London, which in 1871 was 3,254,250, may now be taken at 3,620,868. In the case of Brighton to the borough boundaries; the population is now, however, taken at 105,608. Portsmouth has increased since 1871 from 113,559 to 131,821, Norwich from 80,386 to 85,222, Pirmouth from 68,785 to 74,223, Bristol from 182,552 to 200,947, Wolverhampton from 68,291 to 75,100, Birmingham from 343,787 to 388,884. Liverpool from 493,405 to 538,338, Manchester from 351,189 to 361,819, Salford from 124,801 to 177,819, Oldham from 82,629 to 111,318, Bradford from 185,530 to 191,046 Leeds from 259,212 to 311,850, Sheffield from 233,946 to 237,133, Hull from 121,892 to 146,347, Sunderland from 98,242 to 114,578, Leicester from 33,220 to 125,622, and Newcastle from 128,443 in 1871 to 146,948 in 1879. There have been great alterations recently in the boundaries of Nottingham; that borongh is now estimated, however, to have 109,396 inhabitants. In the case of Salford the estimate is based upon the rate of increase of inhabited houses within the borough during the six years ending July 1, 1877. It thus appears that the copulation of London is about equal to those of eighteen of the large towns just enumerated, excluding Brighton. Liverpool and Glasgow differ from one another very slightly

in population, the numbers being 538,338 and 578,156 respectively. The density of popula-578,156 respectively. The density of popula-tion in the twenty towns entimerated varies very greatly, namely, from 11.4 persons per acre in Norwich to 103.3 in Liverpool. The figures stand thus: Norwich, 11.4; Leeds, 14.5; Sheffield, 15.1; Nottingham, 17.0; Wolverhampton, 22.2; Oldham, 23.9; Bradford, 26.5; Newcastle, 27.4; Portsmouth, 29.4; Salford, 34.4; Lelcester, 39.3; Hall, 40.3; Sunderland, 41.4; Brignton, 44.9; Birmingham, 46.3; Bristel, 47.2; Loudon, 48.0; Plymouth from 53.3; Manchester, 84.3; and Liverpool, 103.3 per acre.

# THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. 54 RUSH STREET, CHICAGO, Feb. 17.-Will you inform me through the colums of THE TRIBUNE if Al'ani ever sang in Chicago, in what troupe, also time and place of her appearance?

F. B. Aspinwall. Albani made her debut in Chicago in the title-role of "Lucia" at McVicker's Theatre, Jan. 19, 1875.

West Point Cadets. To the Editor of The Tribuns. CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—Please inform me through the columns of your valuable paper how cadets are appointed to West Point, time of appointare appointed to west rout, ment, and salary paid; also, time to serve in college and after graduation, and oblige WEST POINT.

college and after graduation, and oblige WEST POINT.

[Cadets of the Military Academy at West Point are appointed by the President upon nomination of the member of the House of Representatives from the district in which a vacancy exists or is about to occur by reason of the graduation of the present incumbent. The appointments are made at least one year in advance of the time of entry. The pay is \$500 per annum. Five years are required to complete the course of study at the Academy. The term for which cadets engage to serve the United States is eight years. Only cadets between the ages of 17 and 22 are admitted.—ED.]

Advice Wanted. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—About two weeks ago I undertook to drive through the Washington street tunnel, a lady being in the buggy with me. When about half way through something (an icicle, I supposed) fell from the roof of the tunnel, striking my horse somewhere on the head (probably the ear), causing him to become unmanageable. The buggy was upset, and somewhat damaged. The lady escaped with a muchdisfigured face and a ruised dress, and I have
been nursing a severe if not permanently injured foot ever since. It was about 9 o'clock in
the morning, and yet no police were around to
render assistance. My doctor says it will be at
least a month before I can walk. I am not a
rich man, and can ill afford to stand the expense
this trouble pats me to. I am informed that I
have a good case against the city for damages,
but there is nothing I dread more than law.
Can you inform me through your paper how I
shall proceed to get my claim before the proper
authorities without employing a lawver to add
expenses? what damaged. The lady escaped with a much-

be tested this week by the experts. The public may anticipate the results.

I found the canal dredge dismantled for the winter, lying in the canal, while the mud-scows were lying against the bank at an angle of forty-five degrees, also frozen in. That was economy to pay off the men and leave the machinery idle and the canal filling up, while the officials were drawing full pay and riding around the State on failroad basses and charging the fare and expenses to the canal, as witness the Canal Commissioners' reports.

On the above date referred to the waste-gates were all closed, and the liftle water passing out

Commissioners' reports.

On the above date referred to the waste-gates were all closed, and the little water passing out of the canal was going through Norton's militrace. I found the repairing docks so obstructed by ice that they could not proceed with the repairing of canal-boats at the sards. Now, I wish to know, Was the canal made for the purpose of navigation and commerce, or for a militrace for private corporations? I do not wish to dictate to the various committees that may be and are appointed, but if they will demand a more efficient and less expensive management of the present canal while they are seeking to induce the General Government to make a ship canal, it would be well. The correspondence from Soringfield shows that there is \$40,000 required from the State Treasury to run the canal this year. Under existing circumstances, the money ought to be appropriated, and dredges should be constructed similar to those used by Ferdinand De Lesseps in digging the Suez Canal. The mud so dredged should be conveyed by elevator-cups at least fifty feet over the banks of the canal, and the work should be carried on night and day until the canal was cleaned out. Other dredges hould be used on the reckel formallon. I sin inwork should be carried on night and day until
the canal was cleaned out. Other dredges
should be used on the rock-formation. I am informed that in many places below Joliet the
propellers have washed the surface of the banks.
Stone has been placed in the banks to fill up the
vacancy, but the sediment still lies in the bottom of the canal, thereby obstructing navigation, while the boatmen have to buy and feed
an extra mule to pull the boats over these obstructions. If the water in Lake Michigan fails
to the same level as in 1871, as it recently shows
signs of doing, boats could not navigate the
summit level drawing three feet of water with
the present obstructions. Active operations
should be commenced immediately. Public
meetings should be held in every town on the
canal and river, and the press should go to work
in earnest, and mold public opinion before it is
too late. At least some of the Canal Committees in Springfield are doubtful, especially if too late. At least some of the Canal Commit-tees in Springfield are doubtful, especially if there are any greenbacks lying around loose, and the public should arge them on to do their duty to the State and to their constituents.

OBADIAH HICKS.

Well, Hardly Ever.

\*\*Wen Fork Graphic.\*\*

Orders given this morning by each of the editors of the journals to his staff:

"Gentlemen, that gag from 'Pinafore' was very well in its way, but it is quite worn out now, and I have to request that you will never use it again in any shape."

The staff (in chorus)—"What! Never?"

Editor—"Well, hardly ever."

Electric Sparks and Lightning-Rods.

Electrician.

Dr. Franklin promulgated his theory in 1749, and suggested experiments. Many philosophers hastened to prebare the apparatus indicated. According to Sturgeon, France claims the honor of having made the first observation. M. Dalibard erected his apparatus at Marley-la-ville. It consists of an iron rod forty feet long, the lower end of which was brought into the sentry-box, where the rain could not come. On the outside the rod was fastened by silken cords to three stout wooden posts. fruily fixed in the ground. On Wednesday, the 10th of May, 1752, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, Coffer saw the first electric spark drawn from the atmosphera that was ever witnessed by man. He heard a clap of thunder at some distance,

and on spolving a small Leyden bottle to the tron rod electric sparks were obtained, and the great question set at rest about one month earlier than the period when Frankin himself had an opportunity of making a satisfactory experiment. This he did, by means of an elevated kite, in June of the same year, and without having any information of what had been done in France.

THE RAILROADS.

JAY GOULD'S CHANGE OF BASE.

The dispatches from New York in yesterday's TRIBUNE announcing that Jay Gould had disposed of about half of his Union Pacific stock, posed of about half of his Union Pacific stock, \$7,000,000 worth, to a syndicate consisting of James R. Keene, Russell Sage, Addison Cummack, C. G. Osborn, D. P. Morgan, and W. L. Scott, was the general theme of conversation in local ratiway circles. While some of the managers were of the opinion that the arrangement was simply a stock-jobbing trick on the part of Jay Gould and the gentlemen mentioned, all of whom are well-known stock speculators, still a majority of them, and particularly those mostly. majority of them, and particularly those mostly interested in the new deal, seemed to be confident that the transaction was a legitimate one, and that it meant nothing more n or less than a change in the management of the Union Pacific.

A prominent railway attorney who knows considerable about Jay Gould's doings stated that he had known for some time past that Mr. Gould was anxious to get out of the Union Pacific management, having made lately several propositions looking to that end. He claims that Jay Gould had put up a large amount of Union Pacific stock as collateral security at about 20 per cent of its value, and he was compelled to dispose of it in order to get on his feet again. Another prom-

value, and he was compelled to dispose of it in order to get on his feet again. Another prominent railroad man claimed that Mr. Gould had disposed of the Union Pacific stock and relinquished the control of its management in order to stop hostile legislation and to secure more confidence in the securities of the road. Mr. Gould still holds a large amount of Union Pacific stock, and the rise that would follow his retirement from the active management would benefit him immensely. The managers of the Rock Island and Burlington Roads did not think that a new deal in the management of the Union Pacific would affect their interest in the least. They did not believe that, because four of the syndicate were Directors of the Northwestern, the new move would result in giving the bulk of the Union Pacific business to that road, and the managers of the Northwestern concurred with them. The Union Pacific could not afford to discriminate against either one of the three lows pool lines without injuring its own interests the most. They all claimed that Mr. Gould's retirement from the active management of the Union Pacific would be to their benefit, and place the lows pool on a firmer basis than it has been heretofore. There was a unanimity of opinion that the new management would improve the Vanderbilt roads and particularly the Lake Shore and New York Central, which carried the bulk of this business heretofore. It is claimed that the intention is now to send the bulk of the business over the Atlantic & Great Western and Erie Raliways. Vanderbilt is said to be greatly alarmed on account of the new developments, and all sorts of rumors as to new movements on his part to checkmate the new syndicate were affoat in this city yesterday. One of these was to the effect that Vanderbilt was now anxious to dispose of his interest in the Lake Shore and allow the Erle-people or other parties to take it if they like, and that is place thereof he would try to

city yesterday. One of these was to the effect that vanderbilt was now arxious to dispose of the parties to take it if they be seen to the control of the Lake Shore and allow the Erie-people or other parties to take it if they are the control of the Great Western of Canada, which would benefit his interests much more than the Lake Shore could. With this road in his possession, be thinks he would get nearly all the northern traffic, and could not be further embarrassed by the Grand Trunk. Same well-informed parties to stand the could not be further embarrassed by the Grand Trunk. Same well-informed parties claimed to have received posture informaties the could not be overed the could not be with the same occasion. The would get nearly all the northern traffices and could not be further embarrassed by the Grand Trunk. Same well-informed parties claimed to have received posture informaties of the could not be further embarrassed. The country is the country in the country of the countr

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. BISMARCK, D. T., Feb. 14.—The weather was rather chilly for a railroad excursion on Wednesday, but nevertheless the indomitable ten. T. L. Rosser, Chief Engineer and builder of the extension 100 miles west of the Missouri, improvised one in recognition of the first locomotive and train across the Missouri. The track had been laid upon the ice, which ranges in thickness from thirty-six to forty-two inches. It was freely advertised as the first experiment on record in this country, and that Engineer Rosser might be mistaken in his estimate of the strength of the ice. He had, his estimate of the strength of the ice. He had, however, experimented a little by dumping on an area, twenty feet square, fifty tons of earth. The ice sustained the dirt during the afternoon and evening. Before morning it had gone out of sight, leaving a hole as neady cut as if the ice-gatherer had done it. The ties under the iron rail are twelve feet long and twelve inches wide. The rail is thirty feet long. The experiment of running over cars and engine, weighing 120 tons, was as much of a success as if the ice had been Mother Earth berself. It is intended to put 900 cars of material over before the ice goes. When the break-up comes it, will come to put 900 cars of material over before the ice goes. When the break-up comes it will come with a suddenness that will give little time for the boys to take up their temporary track. The break-up comes from underneath, and is not visible upon the surface. The warm waters of the Yellowstone, rising in a latitude south of Bismarck, swell the Missouri and lift the ice up bodily. It therefore takes the country by storm.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOE.

Since Mr. J. B. Carson's appointment as General Manager of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad it has steadily improved in prosperity, and is fast becoming one of the best paying and best managed roads in the West. The old iron rails steel rails. When these are placed on the track but few miles of fron rail will remain on the line. For this large supply of steel rail it is un-derstood the money will be paid on delivery. The old wooden bridges are being replaced by The old wooden bridges are being replaced by substantial iron ones. Six large Mogul engines are also in course of construction for this line, to be used for heavy freight traffic on the Western Division. These will be of the latest pattern. The company also expects to greatly increase its earnings from the lumber traffic, on account of the lumber pool recently formed, which will enable the roads to get better rates on this article than hergtofore. The earnings during the last six months were largely in excess of those of any previous same length of time, and it is expected that the road will soon be able to declare agood dividend. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon General-Manager Carson for the excellent and methodical manner in which he has thus far conducted the affairs of this line. When he assumed charge of the property it was in a bad condition, and Mr. Carson's most sanguage friends did not believe that he would be gune friends did not believe that he would be able to rescue the road from its embarrassments in so short a space of time.

LOW FREIGHT BATES. It is claimed that the roads leading East from

this city are cutting freight rates worse than ever. Rumors were current yesterday that the Pennsylvania Company had made a contract on account of Peter Wright & Sons, steamship agents, Philadelphia, for 1,000 car-loads of corn at 17% cents per 100 lbs from Chicago to Philadelphia. The regular rate is 83 cents. The Vanderbilt roads still claim to be short of cars, Vanderbilt roads still claim to be short of ears, and therefore unable to contract any new business. It is the opinion that the Pennsylvania Company is making loug-time contracts for all the business they can get at the best rates obtainable, to prevent the Vanderbilt roads from taking it when they get enough cars again to compete for the business. The Pennsylvania people evidently mean to keep the advantage they have gained over the other roads thus far this winter. There is but little doubt that the rates will go down to imprecedentedly low figures as goon as navigation opens, and it is evidently in anticipation of this that the Pennsylvania Com-pany is contracting for so much business as such low rates at this time.

THE NEW NORTHWEST.

St. Paul., Minn., Feb. 3.—Prosperity has some to the great West. Railroad building has commenced again. Over 12,000 miles of new railroads are projected and will be built in the great West next summer. The trains are even now running 600 miles west and north of St. Paul to Winnipeg, the Capital of Manhobs.

A new country, draining all its wealth into the United States, is being settled upon in the Northwest—or really in the very centre—of the continent of North America. This vast new country is called the Red River Valley and Manitoba. In this country, comprising about 60,000,000 acres of wheat land, is Lake Winnipeg, 300 miles long; the Saskatchewan River, navigable for steamboats for 1,200 miles; the famous Red River, navigable for 600 miles, and

famous Red River, navigable for 600 miles, and City of Winnipeg, 7,000 people.

This new wheat-field is really from 75 to 150 miles wide and 800 miles long. It extends from Glycon, on the Nortthern Pacific, down the Red River to Winnipeg and on to the north end of Lake Winnipeg. The entire valley around Lake Winnipeg, and along the Red, Saskatchewan, and Assimboin Rivers, is found to be an alluvial wheat-field. It produces the best spring wheat in the market. Minnesota wheat this year fanks Nos. 2, 3, and 4, while this wheat raised between Glyndon and the Saskatchewan River is graded

in the market. Minnesota wheat this year ranks Nos. 2, 3, and 4, while this wheat raised between Glyndon and the Saskatchewan River is graded by the Minnesota millers as No. 1. It is the Red River wheat which is being principally ground in the Minneapolis mills this wineter.

The emigration going north and west of St. Paul is immense. It surpasses the old emigration into kansas and Nebraska. The books of the United States Land-Office show that 1,334,000 acres of this wheat land has been entered the past season. That is, 8,376 farms of 160 acres each have been taken up in the United States portion. The statistics showing the amount of land entered in Canada are not at hand, but the whole country is being settled up by Mennonites, Canadians, Norwegians, and even pioneers from the United States.

Men million bushels of wheat were grown in the new country last season, from Glyndon to the Saskatchewan River, all of which finds its outlet to market through the United States. It is taken up the Red River in steamboats to Fisher's Landing and over the Canadian Pacific Railroad from Winnipeg through Pembins and Glyndon to St. Paul

The Canadian Pacifice Railroad Company has already finished about 400 miles of its road. Trains are already running over their rails from Winnipeg, the Capital of Manitoba, to Pembina and St. Vincent, where they connect with the St. Paul & Pacific. Over the St. Paul & Pacific Road, just completed, trains run by Fisher's Landing on Red River to Glyndon on the Northern Pacific & Northwestern Railroad, at St. Paul. From Fisher's Landing, steamboats run into Lake Winnipeg, 600 miles to the north.

The time from St. Paul to Winnipeg is twenty-four hours.

The Canadian Pacific is also building both the four second and the Chiesgo & Northwestern Railroad, at St. Paul.

The Canadian Pacific is also building both the firm of the canadian Pacific sets also building both the four second and the Chiesgo & Northwestern Railroad, at St. Paul.

The time from St. Paul to Winnipeg is twentyfour hours.

The Canadian Pacific is also building both
ways from Winnipeg and also from Fort William, situated on Thunder Bay, in Lake Superior.

From Winnipeg east towards Fort William
several miles of track are laid, and from Fort
William towards Winnipeg 100 miles of track
are in running order. The intermediate space
between Fort William and Winnipeg is graded,
and the rails are purchased and he in piles at
Fort William ready to put down next summer.

From Winnipeg westward the Canadian
Pacific is graded 200 miles towards Battleford
on the Saskathewan River, and cars will run
through to Blackwood next September; in fact,
700 miles of the Canadian Pacific from Fort
William through Winnipeg to Blackwood by
September, 1879. What a vast empire it will
open up!

luth to Bismarck, will be finished on through to the Yeliowstone next summer.

A new territory as large as Iowa, Minnesota, and Illinois is now being opened up in the North. This country is so new and emigration is so in advance of the geographers that there are no maps of this country to be had.

The steel rails to complete the Canadian Pacific from Fort William, on Thunder Bay, in Lake Superior, to Winnipeg, are paid for now, and lie piled up at the two ends of the road, to be used in the spring. The railroid men in St. Paul tell me that 1,200 men will be employed grading the track between Blackwood and Battleford.

At the mouth of the Saskatchewan, just before it empties into Lake Winnipeg, are a succession of fails. A railroad four miles in length is now running around these fails. From these fails the Saskatchewan runs 450 miles west before it branches. The length of the river is over 2,000 miles. It is only 350 miles shorter than the Nile. It is along this river that the Canadian Pacific Railway will run.

From Lake Winnipeg there is a chain of lakes and rivers to Fort William. The central lake is the Lake of the Woods. There are several rapids and falls along this water route. Still, thelve steamboats are engaged carrying freight and passengers up and down these lakes and rivers. freight and passengers being transported around the falls. The Canadian Government will straighten the course next summer, put in a few locks, and then steamboats can sail for 1,300 miles up the Saskatchewan through Lake Winnipeg into Lake Superior, and from thence to Montreal, or canal-boats can be tugged to tide-water at New York.

The Canadian Government sees that the Canadian Pacific Road must now be finished to give a Canadian outlet to this rich Red River and Winnipeg and Fort William. Canada does not like to see her products going to market through St. Paul and Chicago, as they are going now. At Battleford the Canadian Pacific strikes the rich coal fields of the British provinces. These coal fields make it necessary for t

ITEMS. are gradually being replaced by steel ones, and only a few days ago the Company made a contract in this city for 4,000 tons of additional the Grand Pacific Hotel last week for the purof stopping the system of giving passes to in-fluence traffic. Some of the Western roads have not yet been heard from, but it is understood that very few of them will refuse to become parties to the agreement.

Information was received here yesterday that Information was received here yesterday that the new Canadian tariff on American products will go into effect next Friday. The Canadian roads have given notice to shippers that on and after that day all property shipped from American points for the Dominion will be subject to duty. The Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Canada SouthernR cads complain bitterly of this action on the part of the Canadian Government, and they say it will completely rain their business to points in the Dominion, and restrict them almost entirely to the through business. Commissioner J. W. Midgley. of the South-

business to points in the Dominion, andrestrict them almost entirely to the through business.

Commissioner J. W. Midgley. of the Southwestern Railway Association, has issued the following circular to agents and others in regard to the lumber business to Missouri and Mississippi River points, which the roads leading to those points have decided to pool:

Long timber which requires two cars for its transportation should be charged at the minimum weights and established rates for two car-loads.

Lumber in car-loads of 24.000 pounds from Toledo to Missouri River points should be charged 27% cents per 100 pounds.

In regard to other business to those points, the following instructions are given:

The classification in Tariff No. 32 of flour in saces, car-loads, as fourth class, should be stricken out, and charge be made as received in the table of rates. Also add to Wessward revised classification wheelbarrows, car-loads, Class B; light wagon-bodies, D 1.

Dangerous Substitutes for Liquor has his, according to Gov. Garcelon, caused more dangerous substitutes in many instances to be adopted, which also require prohibitive legislation. The excessive use of tobacco, snuff-dipping, and optum-eating in various forms, and the use of chlorotorm and ether on pocket-handserchiefs, are suggested as evils resulting from Prohibition, which need to be checked. Gov. Garcelon, who is a physician of eminence, should know whereof he speaks; and, if Maine designs

to prohibit injurious silmulants, it will consistent to consider the war at an en the suppression of dilutions of alcohol.

SECRET SOCIETIES. WISCONSIN MASONS.

Special Despatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 18.—The sessions of the

of Traverse City, and Capt. H. Kramer, of Milwaukee, for \$5,000. The Lake Forest is to be repaired at Manifowee at a cost of \$5,000.

The work of lengthening the steam barge Norman thirty-two feet will be completed in three weeks. She is receiving a promenade deck forward, to which the pilot-house will be removed, also an additional mast. The boiler is also undergoing extensive repairs. The entire cost of the improvement is estimated at \$6,000.

John Dunn, of Gwego, retains ownership of the schooner Elvira, which stranded at Grand Haven last fail, and was towed to Manifowoc. Her repairs, it is estimated, will cost \$3,500.

The grain vessels wintering at Manifowoc are the schooners Imperial, Charles Luling, Alics Richards, Lake Forest, and Elvina.

New arches are being put into the steamer Muskegon.

M'CORMICK HALL. PRIDAY EVENING, PEB. 21, AT 8 O'CLOCK,

SYMPHONY CONCERT. Public Rehearsal, Friday Morning, Feb. 21, at 11 o'clock. THE GRAND ORCHESTRA

MR. ADOLPH ROSENBECKER. MR. GEORGE WERRENRATH. From New York, and our favorite Planist,

MR. EMIL LIEBLING. Admission to Concert, 50e; reserved seats, 25c extra. Admission to Public Reheartal, 50c. Reserved seats for sale at Root & Sons' Music Store, 156 State-st., on and after Wednestay, Feb. 19, 1879. HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

EVERY
EVENTOR

Triumphant Beturn of the Brillians
New York Criterion Comedy Company.

F. F. MACKET ... Sole Director of Stage.
And WEDNESDAY

AND

SATURDAY

AND

SATURDAY

AND

MATHEM

Saturday, Feb. 22 Weshington's Birthday, Grand
Gala Matinee of WHIMS.

Prices -Ecc., 50c, 75c, and \$1. Box Office always open.

Konday, Feb. 24—R. EMMET as FRITZ.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK of the GREAT ACTRES. MISS ADA CAVENDISH, WHO WILL APPEAR THIS WEDNESDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT

As BOSALIND in Shakspeare's AS YOU LIKE IT.

Thursday—Last night of JANE SHORE.
Friday—Benefit of Ada Cavendish.
Raturday Matinec-Friewell of Ada Cavendish.
Baturday Night—Benefit of ROLAND 12/5D.
Monday—ROBINSON CHUSOE—Willie Edouin and
dice's Surprise Party. HAVERA, Y'S THEATER.

The Popular wennesday mattives and Proprietor.
The POPULAR WEDNESDAY MATTIVES and NIGHT
MR. JOHN A. STEVENS.
In his own beautiful romantic light, entitled
TONENOWN!
A PLAY OF DEEP INTEREST, supported by his own
New York Compan.
The play produced with Mr. Strong's fine Scenery.
Matiness wednesday and saturday at 2.
Secure seeds without extra charge.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. TETTENBORN MATINEE TO-DAY. TINA, the Milkvender of Germantown.

Frank Norton, Clara Howard, Susie Parker, M. W. Fiske, and full Company. Prices, 15, 25, 35, and 50c. HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL. Saturday, Feb. 22.

TENNESSEEANS! Tickets and Reserved Seats at Lyon & Healy's, and at west Side Library. Secure your seats at once.

HAMELEY'S THEATRE,

of Clark-at., opposite Conv. House.

MATINES TUESDAY AND PRIDAY, 2-50,
Watson and Ellis, Mr. E. A. Brenns and Cast
George Lisble, Senter Frank Pell Tommir Timer, and
Luin Praceis in Cilio, and Mr. W. J. Thompson in his
great Sensational Drams, LEOFOLD, or, FOR a Life,
Prince -50, 35, 5 and 156.

THE REVIVAL MEETING LAST EVENING

GENERAL NEWS. The Hon. S. S. Munn, Elgin, is registered at

The Hon. Amos Green, Quincy, is a guest of

The Hon. Obed Peck, New York, is among the guests of the Tremont.

Dr. C. H. Fowler, of New York, the phrepolo gist, is stopping at the Palmer. Charles E. Rice, manager of the Evangeline combination, it at the Tremont.

The Hon, Edward O. Wolcott, member of the Colorado Senate from Georgetown, is one of

The quarterly meeting of the Union Catholic Library Association, called for last evening, was postponed, owing to the absence of a quorum, till Sunday afternoon, March 2, at 3 o'clock.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 26 deg.; 10 a. m., 27; 12 m., 28; 3 p. m., 32; 7 p. m., 24;

Mrs. J. W. Doane, of No. 717 Michigan ave-nue, gave a lunch to a number of lady friends yesterday afternoon in honor of Miss Oiney, of son, Conn. There were ninety-five la nt. The parlors were beautifully decorat d, and the best of music was engaged. The silver-Gilders' Union held a special meet

ng at No. 7 Clark street last evening, and one tem of business was the paying off of the hands of George Keller, who are still on a The proprietors of the other two shop where there was a reduction of 15 per cent have restored the old rates, and the men have re-

John Moore, a carpenter in the employ of the Board of Public Works, while under the in-luence of liquor and talking to some of his coorers, who were at work upon the Clarkstreet bridge protection, fell over the bridge-railing, and, dropping a distance of fifteen feet, was severely injured internally. He is 48 years of age, and lives at the corner of Thirteenth

It is not generally known that the municipal authorities, after combatting the notorious Andre Andrews, pawnbroker, whose license was revoked some five years ago, have recently restored his license to him. And the equally notorious Lesser Friedberg is doing an open pawnshop business without a license. This in consequence, chiefly, of a law that the police have not been able to get a conviction under.

The South Town Collector, Mr. Enos Ayres, The South Town Collector, Mr. Enos Ayres, has commenced to enforce collections by means of the lety. Yesterday the firm of H. Hart & Co., msnufacturers and repairers of printing-presses, Arcade court, refused to pay their tax of \$130, and ejected one of the Deputy-Collectors, Mr. Frank Webster. The warrant was read to the proprietors and a custodian placed in charge of the establishment. Operations were ceased for about a hour, at the end of which time one of the members of the firm thought it best to pay the tax. Business was then resumed. People will save time, trouble, and money by paying promptly and avoiding the levy.

Monday the Coroner said he was going to

Monday the Coroner said he was going to Brighton to hold an inquest upon Frank Compton, who had been killed on the Alton Road. Yesterday he held the inquest, but the man's name was Christian Gunsheinheimer, and not Compton. Inasmuch as he was riding on the cars for his own amusement and in violation of orders, the jury were obliged to return a verdict of accidental death, and to exonerate the railway from all blame. An inquest was also held upon John Ryan, of No. 99 Maxwell street, who was accidentally crushed to death between the bumpers of a car which he was helping to move by hand on the Fort Wavue tracks, at the intersection of Stewart avenue and Eighteenth street, and another car that was backed down the track by an engine on the Alton Road. A verdict of accidental death vas returned. An inquest was also held upon John A. Bartholomew, 46 years of age, who committed suicide by taking a dose of morphine at his room, No. 127 West Madison street. Domestic difficulties were the cause.

A CLOSE-COMMUNION SHOP.

Domestic difficulties were the cause.

A CLOSE-COMMUNION SHOP.

The Directors of the Board of Trade held that adjourned meeting yesterday afternoon, and, by a close vote, refused to admit Lorin G. Pratt as a member of the body they represent, for the reason that has been already stated in The Triburnethat he is the attorney for "Jack" Sturges in the case of the Board of Trade now pending in the Supreme Court against that gentleman, the Directors working, against. in the case of the Board of Trade now pending in the Supreme Court against that gentleman, the Directors voting against Mr. Pratt, believing that his admission might prejudice their side in the issue. The above information was not vouchsafed by any of the Directors, nor by the Secretary, who made a secret of the business, but a Tribune reporter got it all the same, and the members of the Board of Trade will all be posted as to the doings of their Executive Board the same as they were last week, nothwithstanding all the precautions and spying that was done by those Directors that prefer the star-chamber mode of transacting the business of the Board of Trade, and letting the members find out what they have done by searching the records. It was also jearned that resolutions setting forth the alleged reasons why Mr. Pratt was not admitted were adopted. Several of the Directors who were in favor of Mr. Pratt's admission to the Board were not present, otherwiss the result might have been different. It was incidentally ascertained that Mr. Pratt had no other than a legitimate purpose in his desire to become a member of the Board, and that he could not gain any more information about the inward doings of that great speculative body by becoming a member than he could by remaining outside. But he has been tabooed by a bare majority of those Directors who were present at the meeting yesterday, and has thus been denied a privilege that any good citizen is entitled to.

THE VESSIL-OWNERS.

Fourteen owners of vessels in the grain-carrying trade held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the committee-room of the Board of Trade for the purpose of endeavoring to unite upon some plan whereby they can make floating property pay—a consummation that they desire very much, and which several vearly meetings have failed to produce. Mr. George C. Finney, President of the Chicago Vessel-Owners' Association,—an obsolete organization with simply a name, but no purpose,—called the gentlemen to order, and Mr. John Long acted as Secretary.

The former, on taking the chair, statedithat the object of the gathering was to take some action that would tend to make vessel property pay-

pay.

the Secretary read a paper prepared by some one not a vessel-owner, which suggested a scheme that was not considered practicable.

Mr. Owens pertinently remarked that without the co-operation of large vessel-owners nothing could be done.

A great deal of talk ensued, the talkers deploring the present condition of the vessel interest, and referring to the fact that the lumberwessel owners, the sailors, and the trimmers, etc., had been enabled to organize for mutual benefit, while the owners of grain-carriers appeared to be adrift,—working hard and getting property.

property.

It was inally decided to appoint a committee of three to prepare a scheme and present it at a meeting to be held next Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the same place. Messrs. Magill, Hood, and Johnson were selected as the Committee, and the meeting subsequently adjourned.

AUDUBON CLUB.

A regular meeting of the Audubon Sporting Club was neld at the Sherman House last evening, ten members in attendance and Charles Kern in the chair. Several names of new members were proposed and laid over under the rules. The Committee appointed at the last meeting reported a series of resolutions to the memory of the late T. J. Abbey, a former member of the Club. Several amendments to the constitution in regard to dues and assessments were offered and adopted. Dr. Rowe reported the progress of the proposed new Game law, as adopted at the recent Sportsmen's Convention. The meeting adjourned after transacting some further unimportant routine business.

THE BRICKLAYERS'

strike is likely to prove an insignificant affair, since very little is being done at this season in their line. Howard & Fox, the contractors for the Doane Building, whose hands quit work Monday, have advanced their rates to \$1.75, but had only five men at work yesterday, and they non-Unionists. The firm say that their contract will not warrant the payment of \$2, the price demanded. No trouble has occurred anywhere, and none is anticipated, since the Union is not disposed to interfere with men who choose to work for less than the scale. THE BRICKLAYERS'

BISHOP FOLEY Dr. F. H. Davis reported last night that Bishop Foley's condition was about as it has seen for the past two davs. He remains in sesentially the same critical state, the only change for the better being in his mind, which was clearer vesterday than since Sunday. There has been no perceptiole change in his symptoms, and the Doctor could not say that the chances for the recovery of the reverend Bishop were at all increased. THE CITY-HALL.

About \$400 of scrip was redeemed yesterday. The receipts from water vesterday were

South Town Collector Ayres turned into the Freasury \$5,113.48 in scrip. Three scarlet fever cases and one of diphtheri-were reported at the Health Department.

The receipts from special assessment about \$7,000 and from licences about \$50. The Comptroller's contribution to the Treasurer yesterday was \$777.64. About \$1,500 was

Among a number of small building pe issued yesterday was one for the erection of St. Jarlath's Parish school-house, twenty-six feet front by forty feet deep, on Hermitage avenue, near Jackson street, to cost \$3,100.

front by forty feet deep, on Hermitage avenue, near Jackson street, to cost \$3,100.

THE CANAL SMELLS.

City Engineer Chesbrough was in consultation yesterday with the State Engineer, Mr. D. C. Jenne, the Hon. H. M. Singer, of Lemont; Mr. A. Comstock, of Joliet; Mr. A. J. Galloway, of Chicago; ex-Mayor Mason, Mr. Reed, of Joliet, and others, in reference to the conference to be held to-day concerning the alleged offensiveness of the canal. Mr. Chesbrough had not time nor had he the inclination to give his views about the recent complaints made by the residents along the line of the canal, preferring to reserve them for fuller expression before the conference to-day between the delegates and the city authorities. It is understood that one result of the gathering will be to make an effort to have the canal ceded by the State to the Government with a view of having measures adopted to widen and deepen the same to render it serviceable as a ship canal, in which event it will forever cease to be a mother of dead dogs and pestilential exhalations, as it is claimed to be at present. The Mayor of Ottawa will preside at the conference to-day, and Mr. Sandford, of Joliet, will be the Secretary. Asis already known a convention was held on the 12th, at which delegates representing the residents living along the line of the canal were appointed to meet and confer with the city authorities of Chicago, and then proceed to Ottawa. These delegates will meet at 10 o'clock this morning at the Grand Pacific, where they will receive the reports of the engineers, and will then, at 3 o'clock, meet in joint conference with the city authorities of the engineers, and will then, at 3 o'clock, meet in joint conference with the city authorities of the engineers, and will then, at 3 o'clock, meet in joint conference with the city authorities of the processing the engineers, and will then, at 3 o'clock, meet in joint conference with the city authorities of the engineers, and will then, at 3 o'clock, meet in joint conference with the city aut conference with the city authorities. Mayor Heath will be present, with Mr. Bonfield, City-Engineer Chesbrough, and the Committee of Aldermen chosen for that purpose.

## THE COUNTY BUILDING.

No further steps have been taken looking to he removal of the County Agent's office. Commissioner Spofford is so far recovered rom his late illness that he expects to be out to-day or to-morrow if the weather is favora-

to the County Treasury yesterday, and those holding county orders took therefrom about

The Committee on Public Charities yesterday dited a claim for \$400 in favor of the North Star Dispensary, which had been in dispute for some time.

The sale of the delinquent property of 1875 was continued yesterday, and during the day \$20,000 in back taxes was taken in independen of the proceeds of the sale.

Dr. Ward, charged with committing an abortion on May Brown, was yesterday preparing to make application for his liberty through the medium of a writ of habeas corpus.

Several Commissioners visited the flouring-mill of the bread contractor yesterday on invi-tation, and upon their return were loud in their praises of the sponge-cake and claret which is there ground out. The Committee on Public Charities will visit the Insanc Asylum to-day to receive the supplies recently purchased. The receiving of supplies was made a part of the Storekeeper's duty, but it seems that the Committee cannot forego the pleasure, or else lack confidence in that individual.

Meeney, the boy who was arrested Saturday night while in the act of burglarizing a house on Fulton street, was brought to the jail yesterday. When the officer attempted his arrest he made an attempt to shoot him, but was overcome and severely beater. He was suffering severely from his wounds when brought over.

The Grand Jury vesterday disposed of a number of minor cases, and among other indictments found was one against J. C. Richards, for obtaining money or goods under false pretenses.

It will be returned to-day. Eight indictments were returned, and the jury, in its determination to sit every day the law allows, adjourned with five cases ready to be heard, and a number of witnesses knocking for admission.

The new bonds will be ready for delivery to-day at the County Treasurer's office. Yester-day there were quite a number of persons in-quiring after them, and signifying their inten-tion to purchase various amounts at par. The largest inquiry was for \$12,000, but no names would be given. The objection to them as an investment is that the interest is payable annu-ally instead of semi-annually, but it is thought that they will all be sold without any trouble at an early day.

an early day.

Charles Albert, giving his residence as No. \$\text{S1}\$ North Halsted street, and Miss Sophia Ramburt, residing in the shades of Lake View, took out a marriage license yesterday, but not because they loved one another, etc. A policeman, at the suggestion of the fair bride, accompanied the twain, and Charles had the choice of agreeing to marry her or going to jail. An enterprising physician (?), who was at the marriage window at the time, had the temerity to hand the lady his card and solicit the position of family doctor, but how well he succeeded in his importunities is not known.

Edwin Walker, the Court-House contractor. an early day.

Edwin Walker, the Court-House contractor, was around yesterday, and said he had secured the bond asked by the Board to ebable him to draw 50 per cent of his withheld percentages, which he will submit for approvaling a day or two. He says that if the county will give him this advance (\$28,000), and the Board has so ordered, he will put 250 men at work at Lemont part week cutting stone, and that he will have next week cutting stone, and that he will have the stone work of the building completed by Sept. 1. Making due allowance for any mistake he makes in his calculations, he will do well if he completes the stone-work during the year.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

M. M. Davis, Baraboo, Henry East, London, Davis, Jr., Springfield, J. D. Bancroft, K. City, A. Warner, Hartford, H. T. Procter, Cincinnati, Martin, N. Y. Geo, Milburn, Toledo, Washburn, Worce'r, U. Hill, Jr., Peekskill,

PALMER HOUSE.

W. H. Lewis, Minnea'lis. J. W. Miller, Spring'ld. II'
Harry Haynes, Toledo.
L. Hilk, Washington.
C. H. Lang, Boston.
A. W. DeRudie, N. Orlean J. B. Speed, Louisville PALMER HOUSE.

TREMONT HOUSE. H. Bixby, Dedham W. Condon, Lake Superior Fisher, Ft. Wayne Dr. R. H. Henney, Ont. Goodwin, Montreal. J. G. Sherman, Detroit. Thornton, Cincin'i A. Mackay, Toronto. B. Brown, Montreal. W. H. Shattnck, Fond'Lac

SHERMAN HOUSE. J. Patterson, Pittsourg, W. A. Shepherd, Buffalo. W. A. Harris, Providence E. Ezekiel, Boston. P. A. Wooley, Elgin. R. H. Strong, Baraboo. Sam'l Allen, Keokuk. A. T. Griffin, Utica, Ill. G. Goldberg, Ogden. W. Lewis, Boston.

# CRIMINAL.

Michael Harrington gave bonds yesterday to Justice Hammill for appearance Feb. 20 to answer the accusation of bastardy preferred by

Anton Ruettger gave \$100 bonds yesterday for appearance Feb. 20 before Justice Wilson. Adolph Abel charges him with swindling to the extent of \$35 worth of saloon fixtures.

A heavy ribbed diagonal overcoat, found in possession of Redney Burns, arrested by De-tectives Shea and Keating, is supposed to have been stolen, and awaits an owner at the West

A watch stolen by highwaymen on the 7th of last month fram William Welsh, of No. 119
West Polk street, was yesterday found in a
pawnshop on Halsted, near Twelfth street. It
had been properly entered and reported to the

"Officer Watson" is the title of a new fly-capper recently added to the Central Station "dittal." He, in company with other "bobbies," made a large number of arrests last Saturday at a saloon somewhere on Lake street. In escorting the men to the station Watson was intrusted with the safe-keeping of one Joseph Guyton. Now Joseph Guyton "sized up" Watson, as it were, and started slowly and limping badly toward the station. When the two were about half a block bebind the other "collars," Guyton suddenly lost his limp, and hit the officer a blow in the eye and tried to get

away. For this little misdemeanor a jury at Justice Foote's court find him \$3 and costs yesterday. Hereafter Watson will keep an eye upon all prisoners in his charge.

A drunken, dirty, and besotted individual, name unknown, was yesterday locked up in Central Station. It appears that Lawyer O'Brien saved him a trip to the Penitentiary some time ago, and has since endeavored to make a man of him by giving him some collections to make, and he rewarded the lawyer's benevolence by embezzling his moneys and in spending the same in riotous living.

A foolish and hot-tempered young man named Daniel Nolan, residing with his parents at No. 415 May street, while under the influence of liquor last night, quarreled with his mother and stabbed her with his pocket knife, inflicting a gash some two inches long across the forehead. It is not considered serious. Daniel was arrested shortly after the occurrence by Officer McMahon, and was locked up for safekeeping at the West Twelfth Street Station.

1. Johnny ? Comfort is an ex-Constable, who

the West Twelfth Street Station.

"Johnny" Comfort is an ex-Constable, who is now engaged during the day and evening in setting up pins and "laying for" drinks in a bowling alley, and occupied at night in drinking at any time and all times when asked by the patrons of the peep-o'-day saloons of the vicinity of Madison and Clark streets. Yesterday morning John went into George Scherer's saloon, and, being very "tired," sat down by the stove. The barkeeper, Charles Winters, after arguing the matter for a short time, insisted by right of might upon throwing Johnny ont. Thereupon Winters was taken around to Justice Haines' office by a Constable with a warrant, and was fined \$3 and costs for disorderly conduct. He immediately caused Johnny's arrest. The case was continued till to-day at 1 o'clock.

"Old Mother Scott" was lifted into Justice

"Old Mother Scott" was lifted into Justice "Old Mother Scott" was lifted into Justice Haines' court yesterday by nine or ten Constables and custodians, and she there gave bonds in the sum of \$300 till Feb. 20 upon a charge of selling or disposing of mortgaged property. It seems that the ponderous old girl has transported herself and all her parasites to the South Side from her former North Side location. In the transportation, or in, the rearrangement of her effects, little Scott, the infinitesimal husband of the amazonian female,—she is doubtless the biggest woman in these parts,—got lost or mislaid. Perhaps he ran away. At any rate, he has not been seen for some time, and Mother Scott has taken another chicken under the shadow of her protecting wing. It is said that the missing link disposed of the property aforesaid. His name appears on the mortgage in question.

Three young thieves had a fight at 9 o'clock Three young thieves had a fight at 9 o'clock last night in the Italian saloon at the northwest corner of Van Buren and Clark streets. Bricks were freely used, but the only damage done was to neighboring window-panes and to a streetlamp. Upon the approach of Officer Duffy the feilows took to their heels and escaped, notwithstanding that the officer fired two shots at them. The affair brought to light a curious little story. The owner of the saloon, Peter Michel, is reputed to be worth some \$12, -000, and yet on Monday, when he was fined \$5 and costs by Justice Summerfield for assaulting some woman of easy virtue, he refused to pay up and soitefully dectared his intention of working it out in the House of Correction. He imagines that the police have a spite against him, and that was his idea of the way to get even with them. even with them.

even with them.

Arrests: Édward Nichols, caugût representing himself as an officer in the West Division:
John Waish and Thomas Tracy, riot on complaint of the former's divorced wife, Bridget; Sydney Smith, threats to kill John Poyntz; William Peasely, William Berry, and James Connors, three lads accused of committing various petty acts of outlawry in the Washington street tunnel; Joseph Smith, wolf-robe thief; Robert Knox, arrested upon suspicion at the instigation of a Joseph Smith, wolf-robe thief; Robert Knox, arrested upon suspicion at the instigation of a pawnbroker named Fleming, with whom Knox has pawned a quantity of cheap but new clothing; Edward O'Brien, John Allen, and George Wilson, boys who were found in possession of a couple of buckets of lard, supposed to have been stolen from South Water street; Joshua Bell, charged with the theft of a quantity of clothing from from South Water street; Joshua Bell, charged with the theft of a quantity of clothing from Mrs. Murphy, of No. 91 Twenty-first street; Daylin Kane, assaulting Timothy Farrell; Charles H. Mason, larceny of tour books, valued at \$5, from the book-store of Jansen & McClurg; Maud Kenney, larceny of \$48 in cash, from J. H. Parker, a guest at the Palmer House; Sadie Richards, larceny of three and a half yards of dress goods valued at \$20 from Paulina Worthington, of No. 412 State street; Lewis Bradley, larceny of an overcoat valued at Lewis Bradley, larceny of an overcoat valued at \$25 from Philip Reedy, of No. 92 Clark street; Lawrence O'Brien, larceny of a pair of operaglasses and some other articles, for which an owner is wanted at the Armory.

Capt. O'Donnell and his detectives yesterday morning at 3 o'clock proceeded to No. 428 Clybourn avenue, and there arrested Annie Remsch, of the notorious shop-lifting family, and a newcomer to this city named Conrad John Badcke. It is said of the latter that he has served time in Eastern Penitentiary, and that he made many successful hauls in Canada. In the bedtick noon which they were sleeping was many successful bauls in Canada. In the bedtick upon which they were sleeping was found the following property, all of which is believed to have been stolen, and for which owners are wanted at the Armory: Several sets of ladies' jewelry; some slik handkerchiefs, and some napkins; a black shawl; a circular cloak with black slik fringe; a bolt of bleached cotton; some black veils and some embroideries; two pieces of grav and black striped waterproof; a silverplated and gold-lined pitcher; five plated forks, and four others with white handles; two 'yory napkin-rings. Billie Shay, another member of and four others with white handles; two fvory napkin-rings. Billie Shay, another member of the gang, who is but recently out of the Pententiarv, was not found, but Detectives Schaack and Whelan discovered him later at No. 35 Cooper street, the residence of another portion of the family. Billie is wanted upon several charges, one of which is obtaining a dozen shirts from No. 214 North Clark street upon a forged order. Past experience with these shoplifting marauders has not been very creditable to the police, and to Capt. O'Donnell belongs the credit of hunting them down to their holes, and really this seems to be the only way to effectually put a stop to their stealing.

ally put a stop to their stealing.

Justice Summerfield: John McLane, larceny of a horse and carriage from S. Beers, of No. 888 Archer avenue, \$600 to the 20th; Arthur Spear, charged with stealing \$15 from a woman named Hattie De Forest, whom he is low-lived enough to acknowledge as his mistress, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Thomas Mozealus, colored, charged with stealing various articles from the employes at Hamlin's Theatre, \$500 to the 19th; Henry Jackson, running a second-hand store without a license, to the 19th; Annie Sullivan and Carrie Arnold, vagrants, \$100 fine. Justice Marrison: James Crowley, alias Murphy, larceny of cigars from James Larson, of No. 788 Halsted street, \$800 to the 20th; Kate Waters, larceny of clothing from her employer. Philip Weitz, pawabroker, \$300 to the 19th; Charles Miller, larceny of a guitar from W. Locker, \$300 to the 19th; John Hanley, embezziling \$7 from W. A. Harris, \$200 to the 28th; John Mahoner, alias Summers, said to be a jugitive from "Ole Virginny" justice, who was discharged upon a writ of babeas corpus taken out before Judge Williams in the Criminal Court, but who was immediately rearresred upon a warrant sworn out upon the strength of telegram from Richmond that an officer, armed with the necessary papers, is on his way to this city after him, \$3,000 bonds to the 22d. John, alias "Kid" Meeney, the young desperado who, when caught in the act of attempting to force entrance to the house of Edward Smith, corner of Curtis and Fulton streets, made a desperate attempt to kill Officer Fred Howe, first by shooting and then by cutting him with a case-knife, \$3,000 to the Criminal Court, Justice Kaufmann: Bernard Marmion, William Breit, Charles Mayford, William Taylor, Fred Miller, August Sermon, Charles Edwards, and Edward O'Neill, youthful vagrants picked up along North Clark street, \$100 fine each. Justice Summerfield: John McLane, larceny

# GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Custom-House receipts, \$6,500. The Sub-Treasury disposed of 4 per cents to the amount or \$6,000 yesterday. The disburse-

ments were \$20,000. Harwood Morgan, Assistant Auditor of Cus-toms, was in the best of spirits yesterday, the cause being that his wife had presented him

with twins. The total receipts of the Internal-Revenue office vesterday were \$23,851.49. Of this \$19,-734.10 related to spirits, \$2,767.20 to cigars and

tobacco, and \$92.50 to beer. Collector Harvey reported that during the Collector Harvey reported that during the past month the average yield of distilleries in this district was 3 88-100 gallons per bushel, the amounts ranging from 3 61-100 to 4 13-100.

Before Commissioner Hovne, the case against Warren & Ormsby, of 136 West Madison street, who were charged with doing business minus a license, was dismissed. N. M. Stebbins was held in ball of \$500 for selling mait liquors without having paid the tax thereon, and Henry Bleckheim, arrested for failing to make proper

entries in his books concerning the sale of leaf tobacco, was set free, there being no case against PENTECOST.

Monday evening as Mrs. Hess, of No. 930
West Lake street, was walking along Lake
street, near Leavitt, one of three boys snatched
her pocket-book and ran away with it. The
contents included two 50-cent coins, some small
change, and a nearly-used-up car-ticket.

There was a larger congregation last night at the First Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Ann streets, than there has been in that edifice since the Pentecost-Stebbins revival commenced, Sunday nights excepted. The exercises were opened with the larging of the house at Cown the Savior King. singing of the hymn, "Crown the Savior King of Kings." The Rev. C. A. Towle then offered prayer, and the audience sang "Rock of ages, clett for me." The male choir sang "Work for the Master," and Mr. Stebbins followed with a election entitled "Eternity."

The Rev. Mr. Pentecost then called attention The Kev. Mr. Pentecost then carried attention to St. Mark, xvi., 16: "But he that believeth not shall be damned"; and to St. John, iit., 35: "And he that believeth not the Son shall not see life; but the wrath of God abideth on him." It was indeed awful to think of the doctrine of eternal damnation. The truth of the statement in the Gospel according to St. Mark had been questioned by some persons, but it was substantiated in John's writings. The popular belief which had taken a prominent position of late was, that the doctrine of eternal future punishment was too dogmatic; was so nonsensical as to say that the truths of mathematics were dogmatic. 'Another objection put forth was that the doctrine of future punishment was not in accordance with enlightened reason. Although this belief was very popular, yet the speaker would venture the assertion that no reasonable man nor woman in the audience would say that God was unreasonable for punishing sin. People said: "We do not object to the punishment, but we do object to the extent of it." Such people pretended to think that God was so just, so holy, so good, that He would not punish a man so severely as the Bible said for simply refusing to accept Jesus o St. Mark, xvi., 16: "But he that believeth

punishment, but we do object to the extent of it." Such people pretended to think that God was so just, so holy, so good, that He would not punish a man so severely as the Bible said for simply refusing to accept Jesus Christ. Refusing to accept Jesus was the highest offense which could be offered to God. When a man refused Jesus Christ, he thus put away from himself his last and only chance of salvation. Was that no cause for punishment? Was the refusing of allegiance to Him, the rejecting of His Son, the retusing to listen to Him, no cause for punishment? The Bible said in one place that unbelief was neglect. Many people daily said that they paid no attention whatever to the acceptance of Christ. That inattention was neglect of the worst description, was unbelief of the worst character. It was neglect, in spite of the worst character. It was neglect. In spite of the worst character. It was neglect. Many had reached a condition wherein neglect had ceased to be neglect, and they refused outright to believe in the mercy, or accept Jesus Christ. Another passage showed that unbelief had gone so far as to cause persons to make light of religion and all religious things. Some went so far as to cause persons to make light of religion and all religious things. Some went so far as to turn on their heels and go away to their business—paying no attention at all to the invitation of Christ. They held the word of God in utter contempt. Would God punish "just for not believing"! When the salvation of God was offered to man with tears, and blood, and entreaties, and it was met with neglect, the sinner not only refused to accept it, but trampled it underfoot and flually threw back to God the saying that the whole plan was a lie,—that the author of the plan was a lisr. "Just for not believing." Some people believed that the doctrine of endless punishment was unjust and unreasonable because the flag was a symbol of the Government, and pulling it down was insulting the Government of God, but through the goodness of the Almighty.

persons were allowed to enter with all their sinf Was the father of a family of daughters cruei was the lather of atamily of adaptives cruei-and unjust for standing at the door and refusing to admit an erring, dissipated son, with all his vile associates and evil habits! When the son repented and dropped his evil companions and habits, the father stood ready to welcome him

back.

The meeting was dismissed with the benedic-

# LOCAL POLITICS.

SIXTH WARD.

The Republican Club of the Sixth Ward met at No. 772 South Halsted street last evening to reorganize and enthuse for the spring election. At the hour when the meeting should have been called to order there were more candidates than auditors in attendance, and for a while it seemed as if the speakers would have to talk to one another, or forego the pleasure of talking at ail; but one after another dropped in, and finally the orators were given a show. Louis Hutt was called to the chair, and Messrs. Smith, Bishop, and Perce were called upon for speeches. They were all candidates for the office of City Attorney, and spoke in their own interest to the apparent delight of those present. Resolutions were then introduced and adopted looking to purifying the primary election, and providing that no one who was not a member of the Club, or vouched for by some one who was, should be allowed to vote. A committee on constitution and by-laws was appointed, after which the candidates introduced King Gambranus, who was heartily received, and the meeting adjourned for one week.

WEST-SIDE REPUBLICANS. the orators were given a show. Louis Hutt was

meeting adjointed for one week.

WEST-SIDE REPUBLICANS.

The Young Men's Republican Club of the Second Congressional District was to have held a meeting at the church, corner of Monroe and Paulina streets, last evening, but, owing to some misunderstanding, the church was not opened or lighted, and those who came held their confab on the front steps. It is needless to say it was not an enthusiastic conference. to say it was not an enthusiastic conference and the topics of discussion were anything bu

ELECTION DAY. Yesterday's TRIBUNE stated that the city election would be on April 8. By looking at the statute of 1877, it will be seen that the election takes place Tuesday, April 1.

MAYOR HEATH'S LAST VETO.

Whether the Mayor's veto on the ordinances asking for the appointment of a special platoon to look after the saloon-keepers will meet with the approval of the temperance people, was a question asked by several anxious inquirers yesterday around the Mayor's headquarters. One man, who looked like a person that in younger days had heard the chimes at midnight, but was now an ardent reformer, inquired of a reporter when the Mayor intended to sign the ordinance for the appointment of the special force.

"You expect to be appointed on that force, I presume," said the reporter.

"I hope I may be," said the man, "for I want to see this evil rooted out, and these vile, contaminating haunts of—"

"Stop a bit. Do you ever read the papers?"

"Well, yes," said the man. "I—I—do sometimes." MAYOR HEATH'S LAST VETO.

"Stop a bit. Do you ever read the papers?"

"Well, yes," said the man. "I—I—do sometimes."

"Then read this morning's papers—any one of them—and you will see that the Mayor has vetoed that ordinance, and that the Council did not pass it over his veto. You know what a veto is?"

The man looked sad, haggard, and somewhat stunid, and walked away from the rookery without saving another word.

This led the reporter to ask Mr. Willard Woodard, a little after, what he thought, as a friend of the temperance cause, of the action of Mr. Heath.

Mr. Woodard spoke in a way which his questioner, on after consideration, was inclined to look upon as sarcasm. But there was not a smile upon Mr. Woodard's face. He said that no doubt Mr. Heath, who was one of the Committee of Seventy, had acted according to his convictions, and that without doubt his former temperance allies have entire confidence in him. Mr. Heath, being a temperance man, would not have vetoed the ordinance had he not been satisfied that the saloon-keepers of Chicaro were a class of men who would not be guilty of doing immoral it ngs. The saloon-keeper, Mr. Woodard thought, was one of the most favored individuals in the community. He possessed a certificate from the Chief Magistrate of good moral character, and that was what a very large class of business men did not have and could not buy. "The saloon-keeper," pursued Mr. Woodard, "may trayel over Europe or Asia armed with credentials from the Mayor, such as perhaps you or I couldn't get—unless we were in the saloon business. I don't see," said he, "that his old friend Paxton could have any objections to Mr. Heath's action in this, because he was in his confidence, and that of his collesques in the temperance cause, and he must have had defined paxton could have any objections to Mr. Heath's action in this, because he was in his confidence, and that of his collesques in the temperance cause, and he must have had defined paxton could have any objections to Mr. Heath's action in this, because he was in his confid

then the contracting party is released from his obligation. We have a committee of policemen paid by the city to do duty in reporting as to this matter of selling liquor to minors as well as to other violations of the contract, and, while it is not an easy matter to revoke a license, it would seem a simple enough matter to let it expire and refuse to renew it upon proper grounds. ALD. GILBERT'S WITHDRAWAL.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—On several occasions during the last few months your paper has mentioned my name as a candidate for Mayor. Besides, some of my sincere friends have urzed me to come out openly and make a vigorous canvass, assuring me of active support and cooperation. This 1 have invariably declined to do.

to do.

It is apparent to me that the office cannot be had unless it is sought for, worked for actively, and thoroughly canvassed for. This is contrary to my views concerning an office of great honor, large responsibilities, and nominal emoluments. As I have no inclination to enter into such a contest, or allow the use of my name, I desire to withdraw it from further consideration.

desire to withdraw it from further consideration.

The municipal Administration of the last three years has demonstrated the urgent necessity of Republican rule in our city. The larger the Republican majority in our Council the greater good has been accomplished, and, with a few honorable exceptions, all those who have created or assisted in the passage of legislation have been Republicans. Whatever may be the fact in other parts of the country, it is natent here that Republicanism is synonymous with law, order, reform, good government. To perpetuate Republican rule in our city and a like administration with similar views on the vital principals of municipal government, personal ambition should yield, the choice of the Republican Convention sustained, and good Aldermen elected in all our wards. men elected in all our wards.

I am satisfied if the Republicans consider the

nterests of the city as paramount to the an-pition of any man or men, are wise in their elections, and not too sanguine, the people will selections, and not too samples.

support the nominations.

Democrasy is said to be demoralized, but, paradoxical as it may seem, "parties are often the strongent when they appear the weakest."

JAMES H. GILBERT.

"CHETLAIN FOR TREASURER." To U.s Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—I second the motion. Repectfully,

W. H. VAN ORNUM.

SUBURBAN. At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees, which took place Monday, with all the members present, nothing transpired of public interest outside of the report that the Committee to whom the matter was referred had let the contract for the construction of a telephone line, the work of construction being

well under way.

After the auditing of a few minor bills, the
Committee on Drafting and Revision of Ordiances submitted several, amongst which was one on saloon licenses. When the subject was discussed some time ago there were parties favoring different methods for their regulation favoring different methods for their regulation. One of the parties appointed Mr. W. C. Goudy as a committee to look to their interests in the matter as advocated by them. The Committee on Revision waited on Mr. Goudy, who suggested several amendments to the ordinance known as the "One-quarter-mile ordinance,"—i. e., allowing parties within a radius of a quarter mile in a straight line to object to or approve of the issuing of such license, said parties to be legal voters or property-owners. This ordinance, with amendments, was presented to the Board. The Board adjourned till Monday, when the question will be taken up again.

HYDE PARK. It is rumored around the village that one evening within the past week a meeting was held by three of the prominent Democrats with a view of controlling the offices of the town in the coming spring elections, the gentlemen being afraid that the Republican factions would unite and as a unit force a straight Republican ticket on the village, thus controlling all the unite and as a unit force a straight Republican ticket on the village, thus controlling all the offices. After a iong talk they resolved that they would run a mixed ticket, having on it three of a kind, Republicans and Democrats, and thus hold the power. As the Republican party now stands, there are two or more factions; if these could unite they would carry every thing, but one sore-head Republican could do more damage than a dozen Democrats. The rumor that the politicians of South Chicago are trying to run a South-end ticket seems to be well grounded. Some of the villagers are in favor of dividing the town at the original town line, Eighty-seventh street.

# CANADA.

Cattle—Thanks from the Queen—A Plea for a Militia System—Flatism in Lincoln County.

OTTAWA, Feb. 18 .- In the House of Commons, the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, referring to the order prohibiting the importation of American cattle, said, while admitting the difficulty of the case, he was not able to congratulate the Government upon their recent order, and expressed the hope that the Government would earnestly consider whether any alteration or amelioration of that order can be made, such as will at once insure safety for the trade and for the health of the cattle of Canada, and protect the interests involved. This is one of the most important branches of our commerce at the present time, and anything which tends to check the growth of such a great business must have, un-der the present circumstances especially, a most injurious effect upon the agricultural prosperity

of the country.
Sir John A. Macdonald said the Government were forced to take the step they had taken, for otherwise Canada would have been scheduled along with the United States, and our growing trade in cattle would have been smothered. He believed, however, that the disease would soon pass away from the small portion of the United States where it now prevailed, and as soon as it did the Government would be happy to remove the order in Council they had passed.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—The following circular published in the Official Gazette:

Downing Street, Jan. 20, 1879.—My Lord: I have the nonor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch transmitting copies of eleven addresses expressing sympathy with her Majesty and the Royal family in the death of her Royal Highness the Grand-Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt. I laid these addresses before the Queen, who was pleased to receive them very graciously, and I am commanded to request that an expression of her Majesty's thanks may be conveyed to those by whom the addresses was sent. I have, etc.,

M. E. Hicks-Black.

To the Governor-General, the Rt. Hon, the Marquis of Lorne, K. T., G. C. M. G., etc., etc.,

The current number of the Canadian Monthly has an interesting article in relation to the militis; The article is a plea for that organization. published in the Official Gazette:

tist. The article is a plea for that organization and sets forth the lack of interest taken by the people of Canada in the maintenance of an efficient militia force. It begins by showing that Canada possesses a commercial marine surpassed in number and tonnage by only four of the leading nations; that she has a territory richer in vegetable and mineral wealth, and larger in area, than any of the Kingdoms of the earth; that she has a hardy and intelligent population, and the freest institutions on the face of the globe. Yet, with all this in her favor, she has no navy to protect her ships; she has developed no sufficient military organization to stand the crucial test of war; she has no manufactories for warlike material, nor internal resources for their immediate creation; she has not even their immediate creation; she has not even arms and ammunition enough to supply a single army corps in the field, and to organize its reserve, should hostilities commence. There would be nothing for it but to submit peacefully to the first power, that attempted for the corps of the control of Power that attempted forcible annexation. Figures are brought forward to show that Can-Figures are brought forward to show that Canda only spends about one-seventh of the amount spent by other countries for military and naval purposes; while, in regard to the amount paid for military purposes per head of the population, it seems that, whereas in Great Britain the people are taxed \$6.68 per head per annum, in France \$4.50 per head, in Prussia. \$2.20 per head, and in the United States (exclusive of the cost of State militia) \$1.39 per head, the people of Canada only pay the trifling tax of 14 cents per head. In answer to the question that is sometimes asked concerning the necessity of supporting a militia that in peace is not required and in war would be inadequate as a protection against invasion, reference is made to the services reodered by the militia of Canada in times past. The conclusion reached is, that a militia force is a necessary adjunct to Government; and that, unless something be done to keep it alive, it will be in danger of going to pieces. "Armies," we are told, "are not made in a day," The next annual meeting will be in Chicago. The amount session of the Grand Lodge of Brain B'rith closed this evening on the election of officers, as follows: President, R. Reichmanu, of Milwaukee; Vice-President, R. Reichmanu, of Milwaukee; Nich, and Sam Woolner, of Peoria, Ill.; Secretary, Adolph Loeb, of Chicago; Bergeant-at-Arms, Max Ascher, of Chicago, Other officers are: General Committee, George Braham and D. A. Nardeo, Chicago; Trustees of the Endowment Fund, David Adler, of Milwaukee; Michael Henrichson, of Lincoln, Ill.; Morris Cohn. of Kalamas.o, Mich.; Trustee of the Cleveland Orbaha Sylum, E. C. Hamburge, of Quincy, Ill. There were eleven deaths during the year. The financial statement of the Grand Lodge is as follows: Receiver, 332,083.0; disburse, mental session of the services are to the distance of the conditions and the services of the Cleveland Orbaha Sylum, E. C. Hamburge, of Quincy, Ill. There were eleven deaths during the year. The financial statement of the Grand Lodge is the

nor can a military system be perfected in a year; but the framework must be built in time of peace, upon such solid foundations that it will neither shrink nor give way under the pressure of war." The ground is taken that, to have an efficient militis, sufficient funds must be provided to carry on the work regularly; and there should be a standing appropriation which should not be subject to legislative caprice or cheese-paring administration. As to the question of expense, it is shown that the drill-pay of the whole number of militia trained last year was only a little more than a third of the cost of the Mounted Police in Manitoba. The advantage of keeping up the military spirit of the young men is commented upon; and the possibility that Canada may have to fight some day to malutain its separate existence as a nation, is suggested.

Secial Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. CATHARINES, Feb. 18.—Pursuant to notice given by the Warden of the County of Lincoin, a meeting of the rate-payers of the county was held, to discuss the questions of currency and finance laws, tariff and navigation laws, and other matters connected with the prosperity of the country. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That, inasmuch as our present currency and banking system is an expensive one, and falls to give the necessary accommodation adequate to the wants of the country, this meeting is of the opinion that it would be of great advantage to the Dominion were the Government to enact a National Currency law, based on the security of the country.

Capt. Wynne, President of the City National

Capt. Wynne, President of the City National Currency League, then submitted a resolution which was ruled out of order by the Chairman, and the meeting broke up in disorder. In speaking to his resolution, Capt. Wynne ignored gold as a basis, and advocated an irredeemable elastic national currency, to be a legal-tender for all debts, public and private. At the close of the first meeting, the Chairman having left the chair, Capt. Wynne submitted his resolution to the audience who remained, when it also was carried, committing the assembly to both.

#### THE INDIANS.

ARMED SIOUX GOING NORTH. Capt. W. E. Dougherty, Indian Agent at the Crow Creek Agency, Dakota, reports under date of Feb. 8 that the ox-train that was transporting Capt. Vroom's baggage returned to the Lower Brule Agency the previous night. The nen report that they were surrounded about eighty miles east of Pine Ridge Agency by from seventy-five to eighty mounted Sioux, who finally closed in upon them without firing a shot. The train-men were entirely without arms. The Indians took their provisions and arms. The Indians took their provisions and some clothing, offering in payment \$7 and an old silver watch. Only two of the party could speak Sioux, and they very indifferently. Some half-breeds with the train found that the Indians were bound north. They were armed with Winchester and Sharp's riffes, caliber fifty, with an abundance of ammunition. The train-men report that there are large numbers of stray cattle between Pine Ridge and White River, and the Indians are well supplied with beef. Capt. Dougherty further reports that the prairie north of White River is burning for miles beyond Medicine Butte, north of Fort Hale. Reports have also been received from the trader at Lower Brule Agency confirmatory of this news. He has no doubt that they are a war party, as they had no women or children with them, and were fully supplied with guns and ammunition. The half-breeds say that those who could speak Sloux inquired anxiously in regard to the massacre at Fort Randolph. These Indians are doubtless some of the party who broke out of the Indian Territory some time since, and have been joined by disaffected braves from the Agencies. No Territory some time since, and have been joined by disaffected braves from the Agencies. No immediate danger is apprehended from this band unless they shall effect a junction with the Assinabolnes and Sitting Bull's forces in the

#### SPORTING.

PEDESTRIANISM. People are beginning to appreciate the fact hat Chicago has a female pedestrian who is fully capable of performing any feat ever ac-complished by Madame Anderson, over whom o much fuss has been made, and that she been doing in a quiet way the very thing that the English woman gained so much reputation and money by doing in Brookiyn not long ago For over three weeks she has been steadily walking away at the Folly Theatre, doing a quarter of a mile every fifteen minutes, never losing a lap or making a sign of complaint, al-though for the past few days every step has been accompanied by pain of the most intense char-acter. There is something to be admired even in an exhibition of this kind, and the bulldog tenacity and gameness with which the little her hosts of friends who nightly watch he ner nosts of friends who nightly watch her with interest as she goes her weary rounds. At first the walk was an easy one, but that stage of the performance has passed away and the real sufferings of the woman have begun. At present it looks as though next Saturday night would witness the completion of the 2,700 quarter miles in as many quarter hours, but there is no certainty about it. That i.a Chapelle is losing strength every

would witness the completion of the 2,700 quarter miles in as many quarter hours, but there is no certainty about it. That La Chapelle is losing strength every hour, even the most inexperienced eye can detect, and it may be that before the end of the journey is reached sheer exhaustion will compel her to retire defeated. Of late sore and blistered feet have been her chief trouble, and, although suffering from them every minute, she has never complained, and when the blisters were lanced and done up in lint and cotton she only smiled grimly and trudged along with renewed energy.

For the past ten days her stomach has been in such a condition that for it to retain solid food was an impossibility, and by the advice of her physician. Dr. Dunne, her diet has been confined almost entirely to beef tea and sherry-and-erg. At 9 o'clock in the morning she partakes of a little broth, has some more at 1 p. m., and another dose at 7 in the evening. Then at 11 o'clock at night a dozen raw oysters are sent into her room and disposed of.

In the way of sleep, the Madame has what she is able to obtain between her walks. Along in the early part of her journey she would start out of the soundest kind of a nap at the tap of the bell, but now it requires the utmost efforts of the attendants to rouse her when the time for going on the track arrives. During the night it is necessary to watch her very closely in order that she may not be injured by falling. In addition to the people regularly employed about the theatre there are several watchers on hand every night, hired by parties who have bets on the result or some other motive, and these sit patiently through the long watches, and go away in the morning satisfied that no fraud is being perpetrated.

Last night there was a good-sized audience present. La Chapelle appeared to be even more fatigued than on the previous evening, and walked as if no pain, her firm but dejected look being in strange contrast to the gay colors of the dress she wore. At the end of every lap the people enc

Saturday afternoon there will be a school and race.

Madame La Chapelle has been the recipient of numerous presents since beginning her walk, and on Monday evening a West-Side lady sent her a \$100 diamond ring.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 18.—May Marshal, of Chicago, to-night completed her walk of 2,796 quarter miles in the same number of consecutive quarter hours. THE HEBREWS.

Milwauken, Feb. 18.—The annual session of the Grand Lodge of B'nai B'rith closed this Kozminski, of Cnicago, was deletiate for the purchase of additute Cleveland Orphan Asylum.

AREND'S KUMYSS has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine: It is a tion, etc. Atmyss is not a medicine: it is a pleasant, winelike beverage (a food) made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Notning else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recupera-tion of those cases of low vitality in which medi-cation or ordinary nutrition fall. Beware of imitations. Send for pamphlet on kumyss. A Arend, chemist, originator, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

This is opening day at the Brevoort Restaurant. Give them a good send off, and get pure cream in your coffee. Now don't you forget it.

CORRECT TIME. If correct time is any object, have your watch repaired at Hamilton, Shourds & Co.'s, 66 State

DRUNKENNESS. Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchons cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 21 Palmer

The Mississippi Chisolms.

Gov. Hoyt has appointed H. C. Chisolm, son of the man murdered by a Mississippi mob in the spring of 1877, messenger in the Executive Department. Mrs. Chisolm has a clerkship in the National Treasury Department.

Glycerine Jelly, made by Buck & Rayner, heals all roughness of the skin.

#### DEATHS.

BAXTER-At the residence of her parents, 152 Newherry-av. Jennie H., cluest dauguter of occupe and Markaret Baxter.

Funeral from St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner New-berry-av. and Maxwell-st., to-day, at 12:30 p. m. Friends of the family invited to attend. Carriages to HAVEN-In Philadelphia, Feb. 9. Eliza P., wife of Edwin Haven, formerly of Chicago, in the elist year

her age.

KELLY-Michael Kelly, son of Timothy and Mary
Kelly (maiden name Rattigan), born near Ballinasioa,
Gaiway County, Ireland, aged 35 years.

Funeral this morning at 9 o'clock sharp, from 52? Blue
Island-av. to the Church of St. Pius, from thence by
Carliages to Calvary Cometery. carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

Trish World please copy.

### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A LITERARY CELEBRATION WILL BE GIVEN Washington's high-like College this evening, in hopes of A at St. Ignatias College this evening, in honor of Washington's birthday.

THE REV. C. H. EVEREST, PASTOR OF PLYMOUTH Congregational Church. will conduct the noon prayer-meeting in Lower Parwell Hall to-day. He will take for his subject. Rom., xii., 11.

THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE Y. M. C. A. are invited to attend a musical and literary entertainment to be given Friday evening, in Lower Farwell Hall. It will be a very pleasant concert. Persons wishing to attend can obtain tickets free by applying at the office of the Association. THE TENNESSEEANS WILL GIVE ONE OF their most enjoyable concerts at Hershey Hall. Saturday evening, Feb. 22, for the benefit of the lill-nois industrial school for Giris, at Evanston. Reserved tests at Lyon & Healy's and at West Side Library. THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE VOTERS of the Thirteenth Ward, for the purpose of indora-ing Aid. Thompson's course in the Common Council, and favoring his renomination. Good speakers. Benra Hall, Wednesday 19th, 8 p. m. THE CITIZENS AND VOTERS OF THE THIR-THE CITIZENS AND VOTERS OF THE THIR-teenth Ward, who are in favor of a change of Alder-man, are requested to meet at Tammany flail, corner Indiana and Lin 2011-81s. at 8 this evening, for the pur-pose of discussing questions of general interest to the ward.

VOCAL MUSIC-PARTIES HAVING A KNOWL-edge of the rudiments cau join the Amphion Auxiliary Society Thursday night at 78 Morace-at. 28 for remaining and term. PROF. F. L. ROBERTSHAW, Director.

AUCTION SALES. BY ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

At No. 1265 Prairie-av. Thursday, Feb. 20, at 10 a. m., ENTIRE FURNITURE OF RESIDENCE.

Piano, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Marble-top Chamber Sets, Parlor, Diningroom, & Kitchen Furniture, Glassware, China Ware, &c., &c.

RLISON, POMEROY & CO., Auett RECULAR WEEKLY SALE Friday Morning, Feb. 21, at 10 o'clock.

New Parlor Suits. New Chamber Sets.

New and Second-Hand Furniture and General Household Goods, Clocks, Chromos, &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-ay. OPENING CATALOGUE AUCTION SALE

Boots, Shoes & Slippers Wednesday, Feb. 19, at 9:30 a. m. prompt.

When we shall show the CLEAN-EST, BEST ASSORTED, and LAB-GEST LINES of Custom-made Work ever shown in this city. Complaints of dull trade do not come from those who BUY THEIR GOODS RIGHT. Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

AUCTION SALES OF MEDIUM AND GOOD FURNITURE, TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), FEB. 19, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c., TO-MORROW (THURSDAY,) FEB. 20, at 9:30 o'clock

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers and Real-Estate Agenta. 173 and 175 Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE, FEB. 22.
FURNITURE AND GENTERAL MERCHANDISE,
At our salesrooms, 173 & 175 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUSTERS & CO... Auctioneers. WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randoloh-st.

### WILL SELL TO-DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK, NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, Carpets, and Stoves,

General Line of Household Goods. One good No. 8 Range. WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers. BY II. FRIEDMAN & SON, 200 and 202 Randolph-st.

THE LARGEST SALE OF THE SEASON. China, Crockery & Glassware, On Wednesday, Feb. 19, at 10 o'clock, A very large assortment of China and W. G. Crockers, Rockingham and Yellow Ware, Glassware and Chim-neys, Shades and Lamps, 80 gross Toilet Soap. Goods packed for country merchants. G. W. BECKFORD, Auctioneer.

WIGS POR GENTS AT \$10. WAR-ranted to fit and wear well. Ladies. Sewarce of "Saratoga waves "with-out the Patent Trade-Mark, they will to wear one-half as long-THOMFSON, 210 Wabash av.

Wholesale & Retail, Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere Sole agent for the "MULTIPORM" ligs made to order and warranted 292 w. Madison Sc., Calcago. COLLECTIONS.

CHICAGO TILE 162 Washington-st.,
Don't fool away time on those who never pay a debt. because its records show just who they are. TRUNKS.

TRUNK Tourbia, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILL'S POr Trunks, Satchels, Bags etc., Jt wind pay. No. 144 dante-st.

The Drawing of Prizes in tery-The Prize-Wind and Dramatic PARIS, Feb. 2.—M. Jules (

PARIS

Republi

Republica

or False

M. Grevy, the N

A Portrait and a Histor

The Balls at the Elysee

"Madame la Presid

Public and in Privat

dent of the 1

denly been raised to the French Republic, was born a the Department of the J tween 65 and 66 years old. a man broad-shouldered, s decidedly impressive. Fore and wide,—indicative of refi lence. Eyes deep-set, brill overhanging and bushy eyel touch of severity to the face clear-cut and firm. Nose large, sharply-outlined. He the top, fringed with gray of together, a form and face ra commanding on occasion, respectable than imposing. AS TO HIS CHAI man of tried consistence

honest in private life; a government of his greatly beloved by friends know how much simplicity outward sternness conceals. likely aiways to remain. have now elapsed since he Presidentship, he still inha quarters, A THIRD PLOOR A

living to the "pomp and cir at the Palace, is almost dist I have reason to believe, wou and patriotic reasons, have the honor put upon him, or placed his practice in cor principle he professed in 1846 the famous amendment, kn counseling the suppression of altogether, and the vesting power in the hands of the M by the President of the Cou M. GREVT'S PUBL at that time a mere lad, har in the Quartier Latin. W schools sounded the signal tyranny of the priest-ride Grevy joined them, and storming of the oft-ment

those of the Republican De opposed the infamous usur poleon; and, with many me into the Prison of Mazas. into the Prison of Mazas.
on, released, he withdrew fa
a long period,—taking no p
events of the Empire t
when he was returned
Parliament by an over
of his fellow-citizens at
Jura. But under the Em
mark, few Republicans four
in which to exercise their
betta, by-the-by, is an excebe at least made his name betta, by-the-by, is an except at least made his name the usurper.) We next see in the Bordeaux Assemby, dent of the French Parli post, gaining the respect political thought, and frequitable and dispassion high office, till 1873, when, suit, he considered it wouthe dignity of his position tion of the Assemby, and r for that, ill-omened and ur Buffet, of 24th of May is again chosen to preside ov Parliament at Versailles; to the Presidentship last 1 KEPT HIS PLACE

winning more and more Deputies, and gradually preme power. His tempe monition to the Chambreading the decree of diss—at the moment of his cical need,—is still fresh opinion at once approve choice when, at the mem Magasins Reunies at the C pointed out by the "ex-Di person to succeed the obst ed Marshal, then, at logg tion. M. Gambetta then required no genius in her absence of genius was no the Presidentship; and more wisely. Experience slowly but surely, that ge out ambition; and that an torships, Empires, Tyr recognized the sense Provinces are beginning Greey has few of the brite upt men to their ruin; KEPT HIS PLACE

Grevy has few of the brite mpt men to their ruin; more essential qualities justice, moreation, commutrust him; none hate him.

Now that he succeeded rivolous section of Paranticously asking itself was austere a President blanket upon the Jestivit; "the season" at the Haball be no "cakes and the mouth," there this y is virtuous. Well, it cer dancing would be somew in former times, though with Presidential virtue.

I say it without offense?

is supposed not to be en lady in France is expecte two versions of this lady one, her husband chose classes. She was, in fakeeper. According to the reflection, I won't troub verified it. In itself the able in the fact of M. G below him; it should, a add'tional recommendat and Democratic constitutions to be acknowledged in the story be true; guarantee it, though it and openly asserted,—I have called her to the In the worst—case, selle Grev is cum discharge of those grace pected of the lady of the pretty, and talented, I u cousin, the daughter of is likely to be one of the soon, should her delicate It would be safe to say election, nor M. Gambel nearly as much as the course of the same of the sa

in his own home of a bou bo all things his daughter; quietude and a game at both of which he excels. the station-master sent to c special train for the ret He declined it positively with a single compartm train, and managing by of strategy to escape a detachment of soldiers w off to pay him military bor gives you a sufficient index the man. Such it has alw

in the Rue St. Amand, one streets between the Grand de la Paix: and the people without instructions as to th arrival. A person who know me that he dislikes nothing pretension in household-mearries that feeling to the ing on sorting and cown linen. The change from

MADAME

THE NATIO

beneficial results during various forms of dyspep-neral debility, consump-iot a medicine: it is a age (a food) made from to a delicate stomach, and blood and strength so fied on for the requestry and blood and strength so ied on for the recupera-vitality in which medi-on fall. Beware of imi-Madison street, Chicago.

the Brevoort Restaurant.
L. and get pure cream in you forget it.

T TIME. bject, have your watch ards & Co.'s, 66 State ENNESS.

of the cinchons cure for ases. Room 21 Palmer pi Chisolms. ted H. C. Chisolm, son y a Mississippi mob in senger in the Executive colm has a clerkship in

Buck & Rayner, beals

e of her parents, 152 News daughter of George and

Feb. 9. Eliza P., wife of Chicago, in the 61st year of son of Timothy and Mary an), born near Ballinasloe. sclock sharp, from 522 Blue St. Pius, from thence by EMENTS.

TION WILL BE GIVEN

WILL GIVE ONE OF

EFTING OF THE YOTERS., for the purpose of indorse in the Common Council, ion. Goodspeakers. Benz's VOTERS OF THE THIR-n favor of a change of Aider-t at Tammany Hall. corner ts this evening, for the pur-sof general interest to the

IRS HAVING A KNOWL-nts can join the Amphion y night at 70 Monroe-st.; \$1 ROF. F. L. ROBERTSHAW. N SALES. OMEROY & CO., 5 Prairie-av.

20, at 10 a. m. RE OF RESIDENCE. Wool Carpets, & Kitchen Furniture,

EEKLY SALE eb. 21, at 10 o'clock.

Suits. hamber Sets. Hand Furniture and

ORE & CO., **GUE AUCTION SALE** 

. 19, at 9:30 a. m. show the CLEAN-

ORTED, and LARof Custom-made n in this city. Comrade do not come no BUY THEIR Catalogues and spection Monday. ., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

TTERS& CO.. SALES OF ITURE. CLOTHING, &c.,

HOUSE & CO., T 10 O'CLOCK, NEW AND

ITURE. and Stoves. OUSE & CO. Auctioneers.

rv & Glassware, Peb. 19. at 10 o'clock, t China and W. G. Crockery. Ware. Glassware and Chim-bogross foliet Soap. y merchants. BECKFORD. Auctioneer.

ALE OF THE SEASON.

GENTS AT \$10. WAR-to fit and wear well. Ladles, cof "Saratoga Waves" with-te Patent Trade-Mark, they of wear one-half as long. FSON, 210 Wabash av.

sale & Retail. Send for price lous sent C. O. D. anywhere tent for the "MULTIFORM." lade to order and warranted E. BURNHAM. W. Madison St., Chicago. CTIONS.

162 Washington-st., Don't fool away time on those who never pay a debt, because its records show just who they are.

Tourists, Travelers, Excur-sionists, should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S FOR Trunks, Satchels, Bags. &c. 1t will pay. No. 144 State-st.

M. Grevy, the New President of the French

PARIS.

A Portrait and a History-M. Grevy in Public and in Private -- A Model Republican.

Republic.

The Balls at the Elysee--- Gossip About " Madame la Presidente "---True or False?

The Drawing of Prizes in the Trench Lottery-The Prize-Winners-Musical and Dramatic Gossip.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna PARIS, Feb. 2.-M. Jules Grevy, who has suddeniv been raised to the Presidentship of the French Republic, was born at a little town in the Department of the Jura, and is now be-tween 65 and 66 years old. As to his person man broad-shouldered, square-cut, dignified, decidedly impressive. Forehead high, massive, and wide,-indicative of reflection and benevolence. Eyes deep-set, brilliant, shrouded by overhanging and bushy eyebrows, which give ouch of severity to the face. Mouth and chin lear-cut and firm. Nose slightly aquiline, large, sharply-outlined. Head nearly bald on the top, fringed with gray on either side. Altogether, a form and face rather Teutonic, very ling on occasion, but usually more espectable than imposing.

man of tried consistency, honest in politics, onest in private life; a good deal dreaded by greatly beloved by friends and intimates, who know how much simplicity and kindliness the outward sternness conceals. A perfect example in his own home of a bou bourgeois, loving above all things his daughter; after that, domestic quietude and a game at chess or billiards, in oth of which he excels. After his election to the Presidentship, the other day at Versailles, the station-master sent to offer him the use of a special train for the return journey to Paris. He declined it positively, contenting himself with a single compartment of the ordinary train, and managing by a dextrous piece of strategy to escape the salute of a detachment of soldiers which had been told off to pay him military bonors. This specdote gives you a sufficient index to the character of the man. Such it has always been; such it is likely aiways to remain. Although four days have now elapsed since his elevation to the Presidentship, he still inhabits his old, modest

in the Rue St. Amand, one of the quiet back streets between the Grand Hotel and the Rue de la Paix; and the people of the Elysee are still without instructions as to the exact date of his arrival. A person who knows him weil assures me that he dislikes nothing more than show or pretension in household-matters; and that be carries that feeling to the extent of insisting on sorting and putting away his own linen. The change from his present way of living to the "pomp and circumstance" of life at the Palace, is almost distasteful to nim; por, I have reason to believe, would he, but for grave and patriotic reasons, have consented to accept the honor put upon him, or, by accepting, have placed his practice in contradiction with the principle he professed in 1848, when he proposed the famous amendment, known by his name, counseling the suppression of the Presidentship altogether, and the vesting of the executive power in the hands of the Ministry, represented by the President of the Council.

M. GREVT'S PUBLIC CAREER
may be said to date from the year 1830. He was at that time a mere lad, hardly 17, studying law in the Quartier Latin. When the youth of the schools sounded the signal of revolt against the tyranny of the priest-ridden Charles X., Jules
Grevy joined them, and was present at the
storming of the oft-mentioned Caserne de Babylone. His name is found conspicuous among
those of the Republican Deputies who in 1851
torrected the infamous assurgation of Louis Nacontent and brilliancy, whose blaze in a
half light, or at dusk, was likened to the shimmer of sunlight on running water. A concealed
class pof gold terminated the girdle in front. But
the girdle was eclipsed in beauty by the \$30,000
stomacher,—a glittering pendant of golden crescontent and strength of the most exquisite form and brilliancy, whose blaze in a
half light, or at dusk, was likened to the shimmer of sunlight on running water. A concealed
class pof gold terminated the girdle in front. But
the girdle was eclipsed in beauty by the \$30,000
stomacher,—a glittering pendant of golden cresposed the infamous usurpation of Louis Naopposed the inflamous usurpation of Louis Na-poleon; and, with many more, he was thrown into the Prison of Mazas. When he was, later on, released, he withdrew from political life for a long period,—taking no part in the political events of the Empire till 1869, I believe, a long period,—taking no part in the political events of the Empire till 1889, I believe, when he was returned to the French Parliament by an overwhelming majority of his fellow-citizens and friends in the Jura. But under the Empire, needless to remark, few Republicans found a very large field in which to exercise their talents. (M. Gambetta, by-the-by, is an exception to the rule, for he at least made his name during the reign of the usurper.) We next see M. Grevy prominent in the Bordeaux Assemby, elected in 1871 President of the French Parliament. He held his post, gaining the respect of his opponents in political thought, and friends, alike, by the equitable and dispassionate discharge of his high office, till 1873, when, after some petty insult, he considered it would be derogatory to the dignity of his position to retain the direction of the Assemby, and retired,—making room for that, ill-omened and mischievous person, M. Buffet, of 24th of May adventure, Grevy was again chosen to preside over the debates of the Parliament at Versailles; and, till his election to the Presidentship last Thursday, he had

winning more and more hold upon his fellowDeputies, and gradually fitting himself for supreme power. His temperate and sensible admonition to the Chamber of Deputies, when
reading the decree of dissolution in July, 1877,
—at the moment of his country's utmost political need,—is still fresh in all minds. Public
opinion at once approved of M. Gambetta's
choice when, at the memorable meeting in the
Magasins Reunies at the Chateau d'Eau, he was
pointed out by the "ex-Dictator" as the fitting
person to succeed the obstinate and weak-mind-KEPT HIS PLACE UNDISPUTED, pointed out by the "ex-Dictator" as the fitting person to succeed the obstinate and weak-minded Marshal, then at loggerheads with the Nation. M. Gambetta then said truly that France required no genius in her President, though the absence of genius was not necessarily a title to the Presidentship; and never has he spoken more wisely. Experience has taught France, slowly but surely, that genius seldom goes without ambition; and that ambition leads to Dictatorships, Empires, Tyrannies. France has recognized the sense of all this, and the Provinces are beginning to recognize it. M. Grevy has few of the brilliant qualities which teapt men to their ruin; but he has those far more essential qualities of honesty, calmness, justice, moreation, common-sense. All parties trust him; none hate him; and one esteems him.

Now that he succeeded M. de MacMahon, the rivolous section of Parisian society is rather anxiously asking itself whether the advent of so austere a President will not put a wet so austere a President will not put a wet bisnket upon the lestivities which usually mark "the season" at the Elvsee; whether there shall be no "cakes and ale, and ginger hot i'the mouth," there this year, because M. Grevy is virtuous. Well, it certainly looks as if the dancing would be somewhat less frequent than in former times, though this has little to do with Presidential virtue. The fact is (how shall I ray it without offense!) that

MADAME GREVY

he sued her in the Kings County Supreme Court of \$5,000, allering that Krs. Bell had paid him no wages, and that that sum was no more than far the waster of the save that the save that that sum was no more than far two versions of this lady's story. According to one, her husband chose her from the lower classes. She was, in fact, his—cook or house-keeper. According to the other—but that, on reflection, I won't trouble you with till I have versided it. In itself there is nothing dishonorable in the fact of M. Grevy's having married below him; it should, on the contrary, be an additional recommendation to his Republican and Democratic constituents. Nevertheless, it must be acknowledged that her humble origin is not without disadvantages to Madame Grevy,—if the story be true; and, mind you, I won't guarantee it, though it is generally believed and openly asserted,—now that circumstances have called her to the nead of society here. In the worst case, however, Mademoiselle Grevy is emimently fitted for the discharge of those graceful duties which are expected of the lady of the Palace. She is clever, bretty, and talented, I understand, like her fair cousin, the daughter of M. Albert Grevy, who is likely to be one of the estars in Parisian society soon, should her delicate health permit. It would be safe to say that neither M. Grevy's election, nor M. Gambetta's, has occupied Paris nearly as much as the drawing of the prizes in THE NATIONAL LOTIERY.

I have not been very expansive on this subject in writing to Chicago,—at pour cause, as we say

here. To begin with, the Lottery is particularly immoral (I bare)'t won anything in it). In the next, it is a tedious subject, except to holders of tickets. Thirdly,—but what need to go on? All I will mention about it is, that the first prize—a silver service valued at \$25,000—has fallen to a working currier who lives, or lived till this great good-fortune came to him, in the wretched and poverty-stricken Quartier Mouffetard,—sacred refuge of rag-pickers. The second prize—a diamond necklace worth \$20,000—has been won by a gentleman in Nice. The third and fourth—diamond necklace worth \$20,000—has been won by a gentleman in Nice. The third and fourth—diamond necklaces of equal value, \$10,000 cach—have been carried off by the daughter of an ex-Ambassador and a Parisian work-girl. Providence has thus been pretty equitable in the distribution of its favors,—though I confess I should be more inclined to praise it if I had come in for a share of them. The smaller prizes are still being drawn for,—at the rate of a few hundred a day; and all are not likely to be awarded for nearly a month to come.

Just a word, in conclusion, about the doings in

THE MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL WORLD since my last. Yesterday we had a revival of Berioz's curious and powerful "Romeo et Juliette" Symphony at the Chatelet. With the exception of one or two numbers, notably the rather tedius "Funeral of Juliet," and the "Romeo at the Tomb" scere, the work was most successful. "L'Assom -" still draws at the Ambign, though attention has been a good deal distracted from it by other matters. Sivori played at the Concert Populaire yesterday; and a dramatized version of Cherbuliez's "Samuel Brohi" has been produced at the Samuel Brohl" has been produced at the Odeon, with moderate success. That is, think, all. HARRY MELTZER.

### MRS. BELL'S JEWELS.

The Precious Box that Deputy Fitzpatricl Attached, and Found Full of Canary-Bird Seed, While the \$300,000 Worth of Jeweis Were Speeding Across New Jersey wit Their Owner.

New York Sun, Feb. 16.

A little over a year ago a young and wealthy married lady of San Francisco stopped in New York on her way to Paris. Mrs. Teresa Bell is the wife of a rich Californian merchant, and has spent the last year or two in traveling or the Continent of Europe and in America. Mrs. Bell is described as about 33 years of age, tall, with regular features, auburn hair, and blonde complexion. She dressed richly and with good taste, went into society a good deal, and spent large sums of money in adornments of all kinds. In particular she was noted for her penchant for jewelry, and she lavished large sums in gold ornaments of the richest and most costly description. Her passion for diamonds was extraordinary. She had constantly in her possession large quantities of these gems, both set and unset, and the dazzling beauty and splendor of her toilets made her famous wherever she went. At the Liederkranz ball of last season she carried about her diamonds to the value of over \$200,000 in the form of bracelets, armlets, necklaces, and, above all, a girdle of surpassing richness and beauty. So dazzling a display attracted universal attention, the Bell diamonds become the talk of the town, and the office of Spiess & Rosswog, in Maiden lane, in which they were stored, was visited for weeks afterward by throngs of curious sightweeks. Diagrams of them, showing the size and arrangement of the stones, were made for the use of importers and manufacturers of those articles.

There were three large necklaces,-two of diamonds alone, and the third of emeralds and diamonds. The richest of these was valued at \$50,000, and consisted wholly of diamonds of the finest lustre, strung together on links of polished gold. The front of the necklace bore five pendants in the form of stars, the centre of each star believe a collection story worth \$5,000. each star being a solitaire stone worth \$5,000. The second necklace was also of diamonds linked with gold, with small crosses of gold, completely studded with sparkling zems, as pendants. The lowest estimate of its value was \$40,000. A third necklace was of large emergids and diamonds the emergids before zero. aids and diamonds, the emeralds being set at intervals of an inch or two, and the diamonds arranged in transverse rows on either side of them. This necklace was valued at \$20,000 to \$25,000. Occasionally Mrs. Bell would wear the \$40,000 necklace as a tiara, and the sparkle of the big solitaires contrasting with the dark drown of her hair formed a strikingly-beautiful

spectacle.

But the gem of the collection was the girdle and stomacher, together valued at \$125,000. The girdle, or zone, was made up of cunningly-worked links of polished gold, an inch and a half wide, and extending in a row entirely ground the waist. The whole series of links were storied to the state of links were storied to the waist. around the waist. The whole series of links was studded all over with diamonds of the most ex cents and stars, frosted with small diamond cents and stars, frosted with small diamonds and studded with solitaires, the whole dangling more than a foot below the girdle, and terminating in a gold star, bearing a \$5,000 solitaire, flanked with smaller stones. In the stomacher alone were over 600 diamonds of all sizes, distributed so as to cover the entire surface of the gold with a fretwork of gems. Each of the five alternate stars contained a big solitaire in the centre, surrounded by five smaller stars, every one sparkling with smaller stones. The gold crescents, also diamond studded, were hung in pairs alternately with

studded, were hung in pairs alternately with the stars,—the whole stomacher forming a radiant band of gold and diamonds from one to one and a half inches in width and fifteen inches in length.

Besides the ornaments already enumerated, Mrs. Bell had a pair of diamond bracelets and diamond armlets worth altogether \$75,000, or about \$38,000 a pair. She likewise owned the celebrated peacock's feather, made entirely of diamonds, and which was exhibited by Tiffany at the Philadelphia Exhibition. For this she is said to have paid \$22,000,—the single stone forming the eye being valued at \$5,000. This stone weighed fourteen carats, and, if of white water, would have been worth many thousands more. Besides these ornaments, aggregating in value over \$330,000. Mrs. Bell carried with her on her travels elegant toilet articles, scentper on her travels elegant toilet articles, scentbottles, etc., adorned with diamonds. She had gold birds and butterflies for wearing in the hair. These, too, were studded with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds in the most lavish and

emeralds, and diamonds in the most lavish and costly manner.

Although possessed of so much wealth, Mrs. Bell could hardly be called happy. Her diamonds were a constant source of trouble and annoyance to her, the danger of being robbed often counterbalancing the pleasure gained by wearing them. She was compelled to employ a courier, and, in January, 1877, she engaged the services of Charles Dean, a professor of music, then residing in San Francisco. Mr. Dean is about 26 years of age, tall, with a dark mustache. His principal business, as he alleges, was to travel with Mrs. Bell on her tours in Europe and this country, caring for her baggage, securing rooms in hotels, and last, but not least, looking after the safety of her diamonds. Mrs. Bell was an inventive lady, and at times resorted to the most subtle tactics to put possible thieves off their guard. She would enter a ballroom by one door and suddenly vanish through thieves off their guard. She would enter a ballroom by one door and suddenly vanish through
a side entrance, in order that if any one was
lying in wait for her he might be foiled. She
took great risks at times, but by the vigilance
of her couriers and her own tact she has hitherto escaped robbery. Said a gentleman yesterday who knew her:

"She is a woman of remarkable courage.
Indeed, no one without great bravery would
dare to wear such treasures at public balls,
among thousands of strangers."

Six months ago, while in Paris, Dean says he
was suddenly discharged by his mistress withou
cause or provocation of any kind. Thereupon
he sued her in the Kings County Supreme Court
for \$5,000, alleging that Mrs. Bell had paid him
no wages, and that that sum was no more than
fair compensation for the anxiety and trouble

her diamonds untouched in the safe, and were satisfied that all was well. Mrs. Bell was al-lowed to depart on a midday train on the Penn-sylvania Railroad, and it was not until she had

sylvania Railroad, and it was not until she had got far into the neighboring State that the clever attorneys for the plantiff scented the trick which had been played on them.

It seems, by the story of her lawyers, that Mrs. Bell was apprised, some days ago, of the invalidity of the suit which Dean was bringing against her in Kings County. Forthwith the clever lady set to work, and, under the plea of examining her diamonds, conveyed the whole of them into her baggage, which was duly checked for San Francisco. After the tin box had been emptied of the last diamond, Mrs. Bell carefully filled it to the brim with the finest quality of canary seed. She gave the plaintiff good measure. When she had finished, the box was returned to its place in the safe.

canary seed. She gave the plaintiff good measure. When she had finished, the box was returned to its place in the safe.

The scene at the Hoffman House yesterday while the deputy and the lawyers quarreied over the precious box of bird-seed is described as excessively amusing. Landlord Reed of the Hoffman House was driven nearly crazy. The lawyers for Mrs. Bell insisted on a delay of two hours, every minute of which was whirling Mrs. Bell and her diamonds further into New Jersey, where attachments could not reach her. Meantime Deputy Fitzpatrick stood guard over the priceless casket. At last, at 1 o'clock, when the train containing the fair defendant had got well across the Delaware and into Pennsylvania, Fitzpatrick and the lawyers lost all patience.

"Hanged if I'm going to wait any longer," cried one of the party, reaching out his fist for the b.x. "Here's the order of the Court, and want them jewels!" Amid a dead silence the box was thrust into

the hands of the excited deputy. He clutched eagerly at it. "Why, what's the matter? It's kind o' light for diamonds, aint it?" said one of

kind o' light for dismonds, aint it?' said one of
the lawyers, suspiciously.

"It certainly is, replied another, he'ting it
perplexedly. Then they shook the box vigorously, and listened to hear the dismonds rattle.

"What in blank blank has see been doing to
the thing anyhow?' asked Fitzantrick, anxiously. When, finally, the priceless jewel-box was
discovered to contain some ninety odd cents'
worth of bird seed in the place of \$800.000 in
diamonds, the countenances of the lawyers and
deputy were a sight to behold.

### INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The Crows and Their White Neighbors-A Outrage on American Civilization—The Best Part of Montana Kept from Use and Occupation by a Handful of Savages. BOZEMAN CITY, Montana, Jan. 30, 1879.- To the Editor of the Nation-SIR: In your Washington correspondence of Dec. 28, relative to the transfer of the management of Indian affairs from the Interior to the War Department, you state twice as one of the principal causes of Indian wars "the tendency of the frontier white population to encroach on the ands of the Indians and to provoke Indian wars with a view to getting some of their lands.' It is hardly possible to read an article in any Eastern paper without finding similar state ments. On this point there seems to be but one opinion east of the Mississippi, however great the diversity is on every other point connected with the management of Indian affairs. Now, allow me to state a few facts bearing upon this subject. I have lived nine years within twenty-five

miles of the reservation of the Crows, and spent one year on the reservation, trading with he Indians; so that I have certainly had sufficiently good opportunities of observing the relations between the whites and the Indians. do not think that the frontiersmen of Montana have a better reputation for gentleness and loving-kindness towards Indians than other settlers in the Far West, and my observations at other points bear me out in the supposition that what I shall state about the character of the intercourse between the Crows and the whites is a policable in most other places. The Crow Reservation embraces all that part of Montana lying east and south of the Yellowstone, extending east about twenty-five miles beyond the Big Horn. It embraces some of the finest agri-cultural and grazing lands of the Territory, and valuable mineral lands. It bars our and valuable mineral lands. It bars our front door, compelling us to make a detour of seveveral hundred miles and enter through the back door by way of Ogden and the barren Snake-River country. Until the abandonment of Forts Phil Kearney and C. F. Smith the bulk of the overland immigration took the route by these forts, in spite of hostile Sioux and not too friendly Crowa; but since they were given up and this Crow reservation established, this roud has been practically closed. During the last two years a chain of settlements has been formed along the north bank of the Yellowstone, two years a chain of settlements has been formed along the north bank of the Yellowstone, which is comparatively barren, not being watered by the mountain streams so abundant throughout the reservation. The settlers have been compelled to float saw-logs hundreds of miles down the river to get lumber for their houses, while they could stand in their doors

houses, while they could stand in their doors and see forests of pine opposite to them on the south bank of the river. You will see that this reservation is of importance to us, and we do not disguise the fact that we want it. We wish to see the Crows removed.

Furthermore, the Crows make hardly any use of their reservation. They visit it every spring to trade and receive their annuities, and the supplies issued keep a few of the laziest families around their Agency the whole year to gain a scanty subsistence from the rations allowed them. The greater part of the year they spend on the plains and alkaline bottoms between the them. The greater part of the year they spend on the plains and alkaline bottoms between the Yellowstone and Musselshell Rivers, where immense berds of buffaloes are yet found. The beautiful valleys and grassy table-lands of their own country have only passing attractions for them, while the whites look at it with longing as a vertiable Goshen which they can only over-look from the summit of Nebo, without being permitted to enter: Further, until within the last three years continual depredations on the settlements were committed by the Crows. They stole horses, killed cattle, and occasionally man or two; but then it was only a frontier man less, perhaps a poor herder or trapper, and didn't amount to much. These depredations were traced to their door; but farther no one was allowed to go, and we could have no re-

dress.

Now, you will admit that it would be difficult to find greater incitements to restless, adventurous men than the Montapians have had to "provoke Indian wars with a view to getting some of their lands," but not one instance has come to my knowledge of injustice being done to the Crows by the white settlers.

to the Crows by the white settlers.

If our Eastern critics had lived for years on the frontier, exposed to continual raids, losing their stock, having their houses burned, carrying their lives in their hands, se-ing their neighbors slaughtered, they would not so thoughtbors slaughtered, they would not so thoughtlessly accuse the population of the frontler of
inciting Indian wars. Such has been our experience, and I will venture to say that no one
who has lived through the Sioux troubles, and
witnessed the devastation caused in Montana
by the Nez-Perces war, would willingly provoke
another Indian war, could he gain the whole
Crow Reservation by it. I am referring now
to the actual settlers of the country. There
is another class, hunters, trappers, adventurers,
whisky-traders, and the like, leading a roving
life, and often coming in contact with the Indian. There is always some danger of their
recklessness leading them into trouble and recklessness leading them into trouble and brawls; but their isolation and wandering habits make it so evidently their own interest to keep on good terms with the Indians, that their quarrels seldom go beyond braggadocio

and loud talk.

The frontier people are not, as a rule, in favor of a policy of destruction. They are in favor of civilization, if possible. But it is not possible with the present plan of large reservations, where the Indians are allowed to roam almost at will. It is possible only where the Indians are revined and compelled to abundon a roying. will. It is possible only where the monas are restricted and compelled to abandon a rowing life. Such a policy the West favors; but it is opposed to allowing twenty square miles of fine land to each buck, squaw, and pappoose in the tribe. Yours truly,

# Some Beaconsfield Epigrams.

Lord Beaconsfield Epigrams.

Lord Beaconsfield said to a member of the Manchester Cnamber of Commerce, who came to tell him that the Chamber intended to vote resolutions condemnatory of the Ministerial policy on the Eastern question: "I have heard a great deal about Manchester 'clayed cotton,' which is disgracing the English name in China. Please tell your Chamber that if they attend to my business, I will try and attend to theirs."

Equally smart was a stricture of his upon Birmingnam, pronounced in the hearing of the heir of the throne, whom it tickled: "A curlous city, Birmingham; its prosperity is founded on the manufacture of instruments of war and sham jewelry; yet it has the disinterestedness to elect three members (Bright, Dixon, and Muntz) who do not know a gun-barrel from a pea-shooter, and who have never had a watchchain between them."

Of Mr. Carlyle he said: "He has his reasons for writing civilly of Cromwell,—Cromwell would have hanged him."

Of Mr. Browning: "I like Mr. Browning's verses, and wish somebody would translate them jeto English."

A lødy was telling the Premier that she had bece to Mr. Spurzeon's Tabernacle and had heard him preach a scathing political sermon, is which he (Lord B.) was much abused. "I wish I had been there," was the dry rejoinder; "I have heard he can be very amusing."

# LEADVILLE.

The New Eldorado in the Rocky Mountains.

A Trip Across the Plains...The Grand Canon of the Arkansas.

Stage-Coaching in Winter and Under Difficulties-On to Leadville.

LEADVILLE, Feb. 10 .- The doctor and the contractor sat moodily watching the decaying splendors of the Kansas sunset from their comfortable seats in the Pulman car. Why the pensive expression upon their faces? They had just supped at one of the way-stations. They had jolved in the mad rush of the carnivorous herd from the cars to the cating-house, and had devoured their share of the hominy and anteope steak which had been provided by the "At any rate," remarked the doctor, after a long and serious puff at his digar, "at any rate,

"And salt-cellars," added his companion, almost cheerfully.

There was another season of silence and meditation. They gazed out upon the brown plains stretching as far as the eye could reach, unbroken by tree or sbrub, and watched the veil of darkness settling gently. At last the doctor

broke the silence. "When Horace Greeley was out here, twenty years ago, Kansas was beyond the bounds of civilization. You may remember how he marked the gradual departure of rail-bells from the hotels, and napkins, and such things, as he progressed westward. At Chicago, he bade fare well to chocolate and morning newspapers; at Topeka, he saw his last was bowl and barber-shop; at Junction City, he had a dissolving view of a large bedroom and chairs. Since then

the West has changed a few-" "Excuse idioms! I fancy that our experience will be similar to Mr. Greeley's, only we will have to go further." "In order to fare worse."

"Perhaps. By the way, I have been writing ome poetry." "Aha!" (flercely). "Yes, and the poem is entitled 'On to Lead-

ville.' It begins thus: Over the Western prairie
We wander wild and free,
Excepting when the train stops
For cinner or for tea.
Onward, Sir Galahad,
Valiant and true,
Oh the broiled quali we had
On the C., B. & Q.

"Beautiful! And that reference to the quail s positively touching. The dining-room car from Hopkins to Atchison is the best on the continent. Go ahead with the poetry mill." But the doctor was silent. He was, perhaps, using. Perhaps he was mad.

POPULAR SENTIMENT. The cry, "On to Leadville," which was distinct even in Chicago, grew louder and longer as the tourists neared the Rocky Mountains. Evthe tourists neared the Rocky Mountains. Everybody seemed to be talking about Leadville. In the Pullman car there were five men and two women bound for Leadville. In the five passenger coaches on the same train there were fitty three people, all having the same destination in view. The conductor talked flippantly about the poor devils who were going up to the mountains; the brakeman wore a knowing and a cynical smile as he conversed familiarly with the peanut-man as he conversed familiarly with the peanut-man about California Gulch and the Little Pittsburg about California Gulch and the Little Pittsburg Mine. But it was not until they reached Pueblo and entered the smoking-car on the narrow-guage road to Canon City that the tourists realized the extent of the Leadville mania. The car was crowded with rough laboring-men and miners, all on the road to Leadville. Here were the broad white felt hats, and the blue shirts, and the red shirts, and the high boots, that always lend a picturesque look to our frontier life. Many of these men were old miners who had a baudoned their claims in Idabo, Utah, and other northern mining districts to try their fortunes in the new surer Edorado. They had come down from Denver on the Den-They had come down from Denver on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and had joined our

THERE ARE THREE ROUTES City, the terminus of the Denver & Rio Grande Narrow-Gauge Road. Of the three the latter is preferable. The stage road is a few miles longer, but is in much better condition, and relonger, but is in much better condition, and requires no more time to complete the journey. Two days are required by each route. Barlow & Sanderson's stages leave Cauon Uity daily, an extra stage running every other day to accommodate the crowds that are already flocking to Leadville. Cold weather cannot beat them back. Be it understood that the winter at Leadville begins where the ordinary winter leaves off. It is now near the middle of February, and this queer place has not yet experienced any really cold days. Old settlers tell me that March, April, and May are the winter months here. Mr. Cole, who has a ranche about twenty miles from Leadville, declares that he has been snowed in with four feet of snow in May. Of course the snow is an effectual preventer of prospecting; yet there are hundreds of miners pouring into the camp every day,—experienced men, too,—men who have worked at sluicing, shafting, and tunneling up worked at sluicing, shafting, and tunneling up and down the entire range from Mexico to the British Possessions. But it happens that in mining experience is of little avail. Here at Leadville, for instance, some of the best claims have been made by amateurs or greenhorns. It

is a genuine lottery. IN THE MOUNTAINS. From a Pullman car on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe to the smoking-car on the narrow-gauge road was a great descent, but that was a trifle compared with the lower depths into which our party plunged. At Canon City they were parceled off, four in a room, at the insignificant hot. I. Being forced to stay over one day, because of all the places in the stage being taken in advance, they devoted themselves to sight-seeing. Canon City is situated in the taken in advance, they devoted themselves to sight-seeing. Canon City is situated in the foot-bills at the lower end of the Grand Canon of the Arkansas River. It is a mean looking frontier station with all the newness pertaining to villages of its class. The State Penteuriary, still uncompleted, nestles under the ugly "hog-back" range. The innates wear the traditional striped suits, and during the day are kent at work on the building which they are are kept at work on the building which they are condemned to occupy. Lines of men with wheelburrows file in and out of the great gate, dumping rock and dirt into the street, while a guard, armed with a double-barreied shot-gun, suns himself against the stonewall and whisties a cheery tune. Beyond the prison are two min-

eral springs, charged mostly with iron and soda, which are the resort of invalids and tourists. Canon City is said to be healthy.

WORK ON THE RAILROAD from Canon to Leadville is going on rapidly.
This is intended to be an extension of the nar-This is intended to be an extension of the nar-row-gauge road, although the road is being con-structed on the broad-gauge principle. The contract for the stone-work through the Grand Canon and Royal Gorge was let some months ago to Mr. Clark Lipe, of Chicago, who months ago to Mr. Clark Lipe, of Chicago, who had now 300 men on this most difficult piece of work. For about five miles the river runs through the narrow channel between perpendicular porphyry cliffs, rising in some places to a height of 3,000 teet. To lay a road-bed for a railway up the gorge is a tremendous undertaking, requiring continuous blasting. Sometimes the workmen are obliged to climb up the face of the cliffs a hundred feet and blast down to the grade. A few days ago the foreman and the workmen are obliged to climb up the face of the cliffs a hundred feet and olast down to the grade. A few days ago the foreman and two men were blown up f50 feet by a premature discharge of dynamite, and there was hardly enough left of them to make it an object to their relatives to hunt them up. But this has been the only serious accident so far. The workmen live in camps up along the gorge, and Mr. Lipe has a general supply store in the village. The scenery through the Grand Canon is as wild and grand as at any point in the Rocky Mountains, and the canon itself ranks first among the great Coloradian gorges. Few are the people who have ever ventured to explore its terrific abysses. Tourists are usually content to peer shudderingly over its upper edges. It may therefore be recorded that on a certain winter day four Chicagoans crawled, climbed, slid, and walked through both the Grand Canon and the Royal Gorge, a distance of eight miles. Often the explorers were compelled to go upon their hands and knees along a narrow path scooped out of the solid rock, hundreds of feet above the torrent, the foothold being seldom more thad eight to twelve inches in width. Mr. Lipe expects to have his portion of the ralroad finished by June 1 and to ride on the cars to Lipe expects to have his portion of the railroad finished by June 1, and to ride on the cars to Leadville before Sept. 1.

At the impious honr of 5 o'clock in the morning there came a double, back-handed knock on

the door of the bridal-chamber (otherwise Room No. 1) where the travelers were camped. A groan from the contractor. Three groans from three secarate and distinct beaps on the floor. It was still quite dark. By candle-light the tourists adjusted their toilets and descended into the office, where a solitary clerk was rabbing his eyes behind the counter. Late the dreary dining-goon the mourtait procession filed. There were twenty as forlorn-looking people as this writer has seen in many a day. A microscopic beefsteak with one raied egg composed the menu. The silence was broken ha upon by the sound of a horn. Everyone instantly scrambled for the door in time to see the Leadville stage roil blithely up to the hotel, drawn by six horses. Then ensued a babel. Twenty neople made a simultaneous rush for the inside of the stage, which could only held nine. Each person had no less than three valises which he was madly endeavoring to put fato the vehicle. The driver was shouting to his horses, and the stage agent was vainly gestivilating and remonstrating. Finally, after everybody had fallen back from sheer exhaustion, the agent succeeded in imparting the information that another stage would be along in five minutes to accommodate the surplus passengers. There were THREE INSIDE SEATS

to this stage, each seat being supposed to hold three people. But to get all these into the narrow compartment was a work of art which reflected great credit upon Mr. Adams, the agent. In the back seat he ensconced two women and a thin man. On the front seat were placed two small men and one large one, and in the middle two fat men and a lean one. When eight had been safely gotten in, the ninth man was jammed into the middle seat, and two muscular men outside shut the door by a violent physical effort. It was a close-cornered, old-fashioned stage-coach, and, as may be imagined, the insiders were unable to stir. On the outside were two men and a bov behind the driver, and one man on the seat with that functionary. The whip cracked, the horn blew, and the clumsy vehicle started. It was a chilly morning, a cold breeze swept down from the stage thundered scross the wooden bridge spanning the Arkansas and entered the gloomy gorge leading to the heart of the Rockies. It was certainly not a cheerful beginning of the two days' journey. But after the sun had risen and its warmth had penetrated the recesses through which the road wound, there was a change for the better. The passengers began to converse amicably together, and their spirits rose with the thermometer. Six out of the ten men on the stage were Chicagoans, and were therefore sociable. As the day progressed they told stories, sang songs, and made themselves as comfortable as was poseagoans, and were therefore sociable. As the day progressed they told stories, sang songs, and made themselves as comfortable as was possible. At the end of the first seventeen miles the coach stopped to change horses, and at noon another pause was made at a log-cabin by the roalside for dinner. The meal was rude but well-cooked, and the passengers ate heartily. After dinner the stage began to meet and pass GREAT NUMBERS OF "FREIGHTERS."

GREAT NUMBERS OF "FREIGHTERS."

This is the term applied to the huge wagons, drawn by six mules, and used for carrying ore and supplies to and from Leadwife. The driver rides on one of the last mules and guides the whole equipage with one rein. Freighting is carried on to an enormous extent over the Canon City road. Hardly a half mile on the whole route but the stage met or based one or more of the "freighters" coming or going. Sometimes there would come in the stage met or passed one or more of the "freighters" coming or going. Sometimes there would come or passed one or more of the "freighters" com-ing or going. Sometimes there would come along a caravan of ten or a dozen of these wagons. Freighting is slow in the Rocky Moun-tains. It takes five to seven days for a load to go from Canon to Leadville, but prices are pro-portionately high. This, of course, is a branch of business that will disappear when the rail-road is completed. Last pow it is a very inroad is completed. Just now it is a very important branch, and furnishes employment not only to the "freighters" themselves but to a great many of the ranchmen along the road, who make a good living by keeping the teams and drivers over night. Besides, the "freighters" over the second to the road of the r who make a good hiving by keeping the leans and drivers over night. Besides, the "freighters" are a godsend to the poor miners who are on their way to Leadville. These can put their baggage on a freight wagon and trudge along behind it all the way to Leadville at a comparatively small cost,—\$2 or \$3. The Stage Company charges \$14 for each passenger, and allows only fifty nounds of baggage. only fifty pounds of baggare.

THE ROAD FROM CANON

is a toil-road, operated by the State, and is kept in excellent condition. Much labor has been expended upon it. In many places it winds around the sides of steep hills, and often there is only a space of one or two feet in width between the track and the edge of appalling orecipies. It is exciting to know that a single slip of the wheels on the icy road will burit the stage and its contents into the abyss below. Tipovers are of frequent occurrence. Scarcely a week passes but a stage is overturned, though fortunately such accidents do not occur as a rule in the worst places. And, hesides, if a passenger prefers walking over these dangerous parts of the road he has the privilege. of the road he has the privilege. At night the coach stopped at

"BAYLES"," The are three accords

to Leadville. One is by stage from Colorado
Springs through the Middle Park; one is from
Denver by rail to Webster Uity, and thence by
stage; and the third is by stage from Canon

The contractor was seen. place, and the passengers felt that they had struck a good prospect. The contractor was seen to steal away before supper to a shanty across the creek, whence he emerged a few minutes later with a triumphant smile on his face and a large bottle of peach-brandy under his arm. None of the male passengers cared to retire early after that. The second day's experience was similar to the first. Towards evening the ranches grew thicker, and more people were met on the road, inducating that the travelers were approaching a city. Now and then the smoke and molten streams of iron belonging to reduction furnaces were passed. By and by the smoke and molten streams of iron belonging to reduction furnaces were passed. By and by the roadside shantles began to get closer together, and imperceptibly the passengers found themselves in Leadville. Up a long street, lined with unpainted trame and log cabins, the coach lumbered until it came to a stop in front of a two-story hotel, the Grand Central. The clerk came out through the crowd of bystanders to announce that there wasn't a room in the house. There was nothing to do but to alight, for the journey was at an end. The six Chicagoans, after some inquiries, were directed Chicagoans, after some inquirles, were directed to a one-story log-cabin entering upon the second week of its existence, where they obtained banks, and slept in blankets with their clothes on. G. E. W.

# BRIGNOLI.

The Marriage Tie Between the Noted Teno

and Sallie Isabella McCullough Severed.

New York He-ald, Feb. 16.

The wife of Brignoi the tenor was yesterday granted a divorce from her husband by Judge Chavles Donohue, of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. Brignoli came to this city twenty-four years ago, and was at once taken to the hearts and hearthstones of many of Gotham's first and best. Some years since he made the acquaintance of a young and beautiful South Carolinian, Miss Sallie Isabella McCullough by name, a singer by occupation. They met, they loved, they married. They went quietly to Montreal and sought the seclusion that Canada grants, where, unmolested by their cousins or their aunts, they exchanged the mutual vows, and 'neath the gorgeous arches of a Presbyte

rian church were made man and wife.

At that time—1870—Signor Brignoli organized an opera troupe and traveled with it through the Canadas and the United States with marked success. Miss McCullough's debut here was notable for several reasons. She was one of the first of American ladies who appeared in Italian opera, and her social position was such as se-cured for her a large and fashionable audience. Her voice was pure, and clear, and true, and her dramatic instinct added to her unquestioned

success.

For years the domestic life of the young wife, so she alleges, was wretched. She says she bore it patiently, making but few confidants, and hoping against hope for a return of her liege lord and master to the even tenor of a true home life. But he wouldn't have it, and bethought him of a trip to Europe. She, always ready to do his behests, consented to go, did go, and studied in her art, until, as she avers, pecuniary neglect on his part compelled her to return to New York. Before her arrival she says she heard certain stories and determined to get a divorce. Putting her case in the hands of Algernon S. Sullivan, Kobbe & Fowler, she directed them to go ahead.

They did so, and secured the astonished tenor, who had concluded arrangements with Col. Mapleson to join his troupe in London, taking a benefit before he went.

Judge Donohoue appointed Counselor Ed Gale Referce in the case, and before him it was tried. Mr. Brignoli was represented by William H. Paine, who, twenty-four years ago, imported an Italian opera troupe, of which Brignoli was the tenor. After an eventful experience Mr. Paine turned lawyer, and Brignoli naturally employed him.

Mrs. Brignoli said: "I am the plaintiff in this For years the domestic life of the young wife,

Paine turned lawyer, and Brignoli naturally employed him.

Mrs. Brignoli said: "I am the plaintiff in this action and reside in this city; Pasquale Brignoli is my husband, to whom I was married on the 14th of February, 1870, in the City of Montreal; I have lived in New York eleven years; in December last in this city my husband broke his marriage vows on several occasions; these acts were not done with my consent, connivance, or privity, and since their discovery I have had nothing to do with the defendant. In consequence of these acts I demand that the bonds of

ony between him and myseifoe dissolved.

matrimony between him and myseifee dissolved. We had no children."

"We had no children."

"When did you discover three facts?" asked Mr. Robbe.

"The lat of October, 1878."

"Have you a certificate of your marriage?" asked Mr. Paine.

"I have, but it is in the possession of my sister, in Abbrville, S. C.; I have written for it; I was married in church, by liceuse; my husband is uot a citizen of the United States; he is a native of Naples, Italy, and has been in this country nearly twenty-five years."

The Referee reported, and thereupon Judge Donohue issued the following decree:

At a special term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the County Court-House, at the City of New York, on the 15th day of February, 1879. Present, the Hon. Charles Donohue. Justice.

Sallie Isabelia Brignoil against Pasquale Brignoil.—This action having been referred to E. D. Gale, Esq., of New York, counselor-at-law, to take proof of all the material facts charged in the complaint by the order of this Court, duly entered herein on the 3d day of February, 1879.

Now, on reading and filing the summons and complaint and the proceedings heretofore had herein, and the report of the said Referee dated the 11th day of February, 1879, and the depositions and proofs thereto annexed and forming part thereof, by which it appears that the said defendant has been guilty of one of the acts of adultery charged against him in the complaint in this action, and on motion of Herman Koobe, Esq., of counsel for plaintiff, it is

Ordered and adjudged that the marriage between said Sallie Isabella Brignoil, to marry again in the same manner as though the said defendant, Pasquale Brignoil; were actually dead.

And it is further ordered and adjudge@that the said defendant ny to the said plaintiff or her attorney the costs of this action

[L. S.] Henny A. Gunnleton, Clerk.

As Signor Brignoli's farewell concert and benefit took place on Friday last, so that he might take the said selendant and the might take vesterday's steamy for the addit

[L. S.] HENRY A. GUMBLETON, Clerk.
As Signor Brignoli's farewell concert and benefit took place on Friday last, so that he might take yesterday's steamer for London, it was deemed desirable to have the decree signed and served on Saturday. Therefore it was done. It is Brignoli's intention to remain across the waters.

Mrs. Brignoli resumes henceforth the free dom as well as the name of her maidenhood. As Miss Isabella McCullough she is now a guest in the family of the lady whose daughter was married about a year 2go to Max Strakosch, and

Brignoli Departs\_Some Reminiscences\_His Superstitions—His Meeting with Rossini. New York Sun. Feb. 16. Signor Brignoli, who sailed for England yes-

terday, would have gone on Thursday but for the superstition which is one of his characteris-tics. "Not," said that favorito tenor, "not ef a tresor-r-r awaited me on ze othair side would Brignoli sail on ze 13th!" The Chevalier de Vivo, devoted to the Signor's interests throughout a score of years, explained that Col. Maple son, to whom Brignoli is under engagement to sing in London and the Provinces, had written him that he was to depart by the City of Montreal on "Thursday, the 15th," but that the artist had replied that Thursday being not the 15th, but the accursed 13th, on no account would he sail on that day. Instead he had secured passage on the Germanic. This had led to cor-respondence and telegrams which would scarcely, however, have but one result, since Saturday's steamer is enough faster to make up for the two days' loss of time. Col. Mapleson was momentarily expected to arrive in town from Philadelphia, but, as Brignoli was to take his farwell benefit at Wallack's Theatre

costume in Lucia di Lammermoor, Dears no same figure on it. Brignoli never sees a hunchback without rubbing his hump, for good luck. "One night, at ze Grand Ooera in Paris." he said, "I see a hunchback in ze crowd as ze people were leaving. He went ver fast, and I had to run after heem. I thought I would never catch; but at last I reached heem, and brushed hees hump. "Ah!" said I, "I beg your pardon, Monseur; I took you for a friend of mine. Excuse."

Brignoli's departure recalls the fact that he came here in 1855, having been engaged by Maurice Strakosch, and since then he has made about \$300,000, which he has spent as freely. The artists who appear at his benefit are paid, and it has been his custom to provide a feast for the chorus and orchestra on similar occasions. For many summers he resided at Newport, steadily refusing to sing even a single song in public during that time, although he was once offered \$300 to sing a morceau with Adelina Patit. He keet fast horses, including one stallion called Garibaldi, and a team known as Biack Laura and Janet, which was once victorious in a contest. "Accustomed to success on the stage," said the Paris Monteur, recording this incident, "Brignoli has not been left behind on the race-course." A friend of the tenor, Mr. Angier, a baritone residing in Boston, consented to drive the horses once on the track, in consideration of a composition to be written expressly for him by the artist.

Brignoli has sung with all the great artists of

by the artist.

Brignoli has sung with all the great artists of the past quarter of a century. He takes nothing for the voice save quiet and little homeopathic medicine. He does not believe in speaking much during the day he is going to sing, and quotes in support of this the assertion of a famous tenor, during the day he is going to sing, and quotes in support of this the assertion of a famous tenor, that "the voice is like a well—the more you take from it the less there is left." Duprez, who was his master, said to him once that it would be wise to sing in light operas as long as possible, adding that "force was the last resort." On the tenor's table at the Everett House were the photographs of numerous prima donne, with autographic inscriptions, including one of Adelina Patti, "Marquise de Caux." and there were many cards, including those of Gov. McClellan, of New Jersey, who is a friend of his, and of William H. Vanderbilt. On the back of the latter is written: "Will Signor Brignoli please sing 'Good-by, Sweetheart, Good-by' for an encore, and oblige a party of friends?"

Brignoli produces, with pardonable pride, a photograph of Rossini, framed so as to disclose an inscription on the back, which reads: "Souven'r de sympathe offert a mon vaulant interprete, Pasqualino Brignoli. G. Rossini, Passy, 23 Aout, 1866." This presentation was made when Brignoli visited the veteran comooser at Passy, in company with Sir Michael Coster, just after he had sung with Adelina Patti in "Il Barbiere" in Paris. When the tenor took his leave he respectfully Rissed Rossini's hand. "How!" said the composer, "will you not embrace me, or do you reserve all such salutes for pretty women!" "Sir," said Brignoli, with empressement, "I esteem it a greater honor to embrace you than all the pretty women in the world."

Brignoli is a diplomatist—they embraced,

world."
Brignoli is a diplomatist—they embraced, while Sir Michael Coster stood by and shed tears at the sight. Rossini being the thirteenth person Brignoli had kissed that day, his death was only a question of time.

The Chinese New-Year.

The Chinese New-Year.

Sacramento Union's San Francisco Letter.

The neatest picture I can find this week is John Chinaman, who passes to and fro in holiday array upon the street with his pot of preserved ginger, his pound package of tea, his mess of sugared cocoanut, or watermelon, or lemon done up as a present for some one. The infant hoodlam in dirt and rags hangs upon his steps, begging impudently for sweatmeats of the hated Chinaman who yesterday was his target for mud, taunta, and profanity. There is not a speck of soil to-day upon the white stockings, the clubbed shoes, or the rich, wadded blouse in whigh John makes and receives his not a speck of soil to-day upon the white stockings, the clubbed shoes, or the rich, wadded blouse in whigh John makes and receives his and eked out with strands of red silk, dangles. It is shining cue, braided and ked out with strands of red silk, dangles. The Chinese women by twos and threes are long and polished as a cat's claws. The Chinese women by twos and threes shuffle along in gorgeous raiment. This is Fan Turn Lung, who claimed last week before the court that Ah Toy had caused her abduction, had sold her into evil, and was the destroyer of her happiness altogether, and then created constraints in the breasts of all fair-minded persons by sweetly taking his hand and peaceably devarting with him next day. She is small and lubby, and has high cheek-bones that gleam like torches from the effects of the carmine with which she has bedaubed them. Her lips are

redder than the red red rose from the same, and in her hand she carries a bright silk handker-chief. Her hair has been stiffened by an ointment of shavings and water, combed and allowed to dry. It is strained back from her fore-head and carried to the back, where it spreads either side in fan-shaped wings, and is further beautified by ornaments of blue-green, wristlets of which also adorn her arms. Altogether her effect is charming, and editions of such visions into the hundreds in a day are not extraordinary.

#### THE PLAGUE.

Danger of the Introduction of the Disease into the United States-Ravages in the

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.-The following letter was received to-day by the Chairman of the Senate and House Committees on Epidemic Diseases, and will be laid before the Committee at a joint meeting on Monday next:

at a joint meeting on Monday next:

OPPICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE
UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1879.—To the Hon.
Isham G. Harris, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Epidemic D seases, and the Hon. Casey
Young, Chairman of the Honse Committee on Epidenic D seases.—GENTLEMEN: I am constrained
to invite your attention to what I conceive to
be a matter of sufficient importance to claim the
attention of the Committees of Congress on Epidemic Diseases. From the imperfect accounts
which come to this country of the prevailing epidemic in the Province of Astrakhan, there
seems to be little room for doubt that the disease which has broken out there with such deadiv effect is the Diague, a singularly fatal infectious disease, accompanied by swelling and
sometimes gangrenous condition of the glamos
of the body, and in many respects resembling
malighant typhus fever.

The account of the outbreak, which is generally credited in Europe and in this country, is
to the effect that a Russian soldier returning
from the war brought a shawl with him and
gave it to a girl, who sickened and died two
days after from this supposed infection. The
disease spread with great fatality. About threa

gave it to a girl, who sickened and died two days after from this supposed infection. The disease spread with great fatality. About three weeks elapsed before the Russian Government was officially notified of the facts, and another week passed before any measures were adopted to check its spread. The Russian Government, as well as the people, are now thoroughly aroused. Sanitary liues and quarantines have been established, and cordons of soldiers have been placed around the infected villages. Europe has become alarmed, and commerce with Russia has been interdicted except under strict quarantine rules, but in spite of the expenditure of money and the strong military arm of the Government the measures of prevention appear to have been too long delayed, and the plague is rapidly spreading.

to have been too long delayed, and the plague is rapidly spreading.

Should the plague appear in the countries of Europe with which the United States has commercial intercourse, there would be great danger of the disease reaching our shores. In fact, the danger exists at present through ships from the Caspian and Black Seas. The latest arrival at New York from the Black Sea was in December last.

arrival at New York from the Black Sea was in December last.
Considerable danger may be apprehended from the introduction of infected clothing into this country, brought by Russlan emigrants, especially the Mennonites from Southern Russia, large numbers of whom ship at Liverpool.

The Board of yellow-fever experts were unanimous in opinion that United States medical officers of health should be stationed at Liverpool and at some point in the Mediterranean, and that they should be subject to orders to visit places of outbreak of infectious epidemic disease, so that definite, reliable, and promot information may be given to the health authorities of our seaports. Twelve thousand dollars per year would maintain two such medical officers abroad and pay their traveling expenses, and in my opinion it would be an investment

in town from Philadelphia, but, as Brignoli was to take his farwell benefit at Wallack's Theatre on Thursday, it was obvious that it would be impossible for him to leave before Saturday, and, in any case, "the 13th" would prevent. "Non, non," said Brignoli, rousing up again, "not for tresor-r-r-r!" The Chevalier de Vivo smiled indulgently in the direction of the superstitious songster, as much as to say that he must be treated tenderly. Even the phenomenal De Murska wears gold and silver belts for luck, and Brignoli, who was in deshatolile of colored shirt, worsted jacket, and capacious trousers, proceeded to descant upon the ill luck of the number thirteen, meantime first running to the cheval glass to arrange his hair, and then consuming his breakfast by piecemeal, standing over at a buffet on which the tray was placed. "When I went to Paris one time," he said, "everywhere zere was thirteen. If I looke a flacre, it was numbered thisteen; if I looked up at a house, thirteen; if I paid for zis or zat, thirteen. Ah! it was fataility! and it brought Brignoli bad luck." As to Friday, the tenor is less particular; but still he regards the day with suspicion, and would not make-ahis first ampearance then. His pet superstition is regarding the virtues of a deer's head, and for years he never traveled without one. He wears a seart pin made in the shape of a deer's head, and for years he never traveled without one. He wears a seart pin made in the shape of a deer's head, and for years he never traveled without one. He wears a seart pin made in the shape of a deer's head, and even the Scotch cap, which is part of his costume in "Lucia di Lammermoor," bears the same figure on it. Brignoli never sees a hunchback without rubbing his hump, for good luck. "One night, at ze Grand Opera in Paris," he said, "I see a hunchback in ze crowd as ze peo"One night, at ze Grand Opera in Paris," he seried to Holland and twelve to England. The "reference to Holland and twelve to England. The "reference to Holland and twelve to England. were lorty-live epidemics of the plague during the seventeenth century. Fourteen of these are referred to Holland and twelve to England. The one which occurred in London in the year 1665 was as terrible as the great fire of 1665, which put a stop to its ravages. The lowest estimate of deaths in London alone in 1665 is given as 68,500.

18,500.

In the present century the plague has occurred chiefly in the countries of the Lower Danube and the Black Sea. The last epidemic in Western Europe occurred at Marseilles and vicinity in 1730 and 1721, causing the death of 200,000 people. The same year it prevailed in the Island of Majorica. Europe has been free from the plague since 1841, and it has not occurred in Asiatic Turkey since 1843, nor in Egypt since 1844. In 1858 and 1859 the plague prevailed among the Arabs in the vicinity of Berrazi, a scaport of North Africa. In 1857 an epidemic occurred in Mesopotamia, and one in Persian Kurdistan in 1871.

These are but a few instances in the long cat-

Surgeon-General United States Marine Hospital
Service.

One and Surgeon-General United States Marine Hospital
Service.

Quinine.

New York Times.

The alkaline substance known as quinine, notwithstanding its universal use throughout civilization as a powerful tonic and remedy in intermittent and remittent fevers, has been discovered less than sixty years. To l'elletter, the French chemist, noted for observation and analysis, belongs the honor of the discovery, for which the Academy of Sciences awarded him a prize of 10,000 francs. Quinine has been much employed recentiva as a proservative of health when the system is exposed to certain noxious influences. Its value as a prophylactic is so generally recognized that in our own and other navies quinine is regularly administered when ships are within a given distance of the fever-infected coasts of Africa. It has not been found effective against all forms of intermittent fever; and the physician in medical charge of Livingstone's Zambesi expedition favored rum in preference. Procured from the yellow bark of that variety of the chechona tree known as calisaya, it is to be had only in Bolivia and the adjoining Peruvian Province of Carabava, although the general impression is that it comes exclusively from Peru. The forests in which the calisaya tree is are ten to twelve miles' journey from inhabited places. They are penetrated by companies of Cascarillos, mea who make an encampment, and roam through the region felling trees and gathering the bark, which is sent to Africa, and thence shipped to Europe and this country. The medicine commonly teken in such quantities in the West and South is the sulphate, or properly the disulphate, of quinine, and consists of one equivalent of sulphuric acid, two of quinine, and eight of water.

# FINANCE AND TRADE.

Condition of Affairs at the Banks Yesterday.

Legislation Regarding Interest and Insurance-Tennessee Debts.

Quotations of Stocks, Bonds, and Other Securities.

The Produce Markets Irregular --- A Weak Opening, but More Firmness Afterwards. Less Doing in Provisions .-- Notes of

# Stocks in Store.

FINANCIAL.

At the banks vesterday counter business moved along smoothly, not affording any special matters to report. The demand for currency from country is moderate, just about balancing receipts; but, on the whole, business deposits are steadily increasing. The demand for discounts continues active, the rate being steady at about 8 per cent. Exceptional loans may imes be made 1@2 per cent above or be ow the ruling rate. The general feeling in banking and business circles is firm and hopeful. The days of heavy losses by failing customers and a steady and rui ously falling mar ket are believed to be over, at least for many

The bank clearings were \$2,900,000. Government bonds were in good demand. Unit d States 6s of '81, 106%@106%: 5-20s of '67, 101%@102; 5-20s of '68, 102@102%; 10-40s, 104%@104%; new 5s of '81, 104%@104%; new 41/4s, 105%@1061/4: new 4 per cent coupons, 100 @1001/4. The trouble mentioned in our last report in reference to the 4 per cents still continues. The Treasury cannot begin to supply the demand for them. Hence the market is nearly bare of the article.

The rate for gold and other coins is without The market for foreign exchange is firm, due

more to a scant supply of bills rather than to any extraordinary demand. THE STOCK MARKET has been active, with large transactions. The novement in Union Pacific continued, and the

stock closes at 79%, the highest point of the iav. If the reports given yesterday prove corect, we shall be able soon to define the situaion clearly. It is not generally believed that fould has been so cornered as to lose control of line in which he has a large personal interest, and which he has maintained through a period

New York Central advanced steadily from 118 to 120. This stock pays 2 per cent quarterly, and at the present price pays 6.66 upon the in-

Rock Island closes at 134%. This stock pays 2% per cent quarterly dividends, which is fully 8 per cent on the money invested. Western Union Telegraph, which closed Monday at 101, advanced rapidly yesterday under active purchases to 104%, closing at 104% and firm. The advance is attributed to some new feature in legislation at Washington, which has threatened divert a portion of the Company's business. On Eric points were freely distributed, and purchases made in expectacion of the consolidation of a new line to Chicago, thence via the Northwestern and Union Pacific to San Francisco Oulo & Mississippi remained firm at about the notation of Monday.

Pacific Mail advanced to 15 from 13% Mon-

day. The Granger stocks were dull, and although transactions were large prices close about the same. It is possible that this luil is

Hannibal & St. Joseph preferred has verified our statement of vesterday, and rose from 43% 41%, with good buvers at the latter figures. For details see table below.

British Consols-11:30 a. m .- Consols, money 36 3-16; account, 96 5-16; 1 p. m., consols money, 96 3-16; account, 96%; 1:20 p. m., con consols, money, 96 1-16; account, 96%; 4:30 pm., consols, money, 96 5-16; account, 96%. 1 pm., consols, money, 96 5-16; account, 96%. -French reptes, 112 francs, 1214 centimes; p. m., French rentes, 112 francs, 40 centimes. INTEREST.

The Lower House of the Missouri Legislature bas passed a bill, with severe penalties, making the rate of interest 6 per cent, and 5 per cent where no rate is specified in the obligation. This has raised a storm in St. Louis, and it is claimed that if it becomes a law it will give Chicago a great advantage over St. Louis. Our neighbors thereaway need not trouble themselves over this matter, for Chicago is already so far shead of her, and is bound to keep so, that a mere matter of a difference in the rate of interest will not have the least appreciable effect. Let the opponents of the bill find some

A majority of the Finance Committee of the Tennessee Legislature have reported in favor of rejecting the offer of a compromise of the State debt by the bondholders. After a spirited debate, amid great excitement the Senate adopted the report of the Committee by a vote of 12 to 9. It is supposed this ends the matter for the

A bill has passed the Tennessee Legislature requiring insurance companies to pay the full amount written on the face of a policy where the property is wholly destroyed by fire. The Governor has not signed the bill, but it is be-lieved he will allow it to become a law without his signature. Several leading insurance companies threaten to withdraw their business from the State if it becomes a law, and others have ordered their agents to reduce their risks one third, and to advance the rates of insurance 20

MINING EXCITEMENT.

The Silver Clift Miner extra comes to us with accounts of the most astounding discoveries of carbonate silver ores two miles northwest o that town. If the Miner can be credited Leadville will be nowhere as a mining district.
Assays report 133 ounces per ton, and it can be so easily mined that the profits will be from 50 to 75 per cent. So extensive is the deposit that 2,000 claims were made in a single day. It is estimated that from \$2,000,000 to \$6,000,000 can be mined every month. We give this much of the report for what it is worth, but we advise holders not to sell their silver dollars at a discount till they are quite sure this new bonanza is all that is claimed for it.

On the 21st of December, 1878, there had been cy law as much as 1,671,754,345 marks in gold,

or about \$417,938,000.	This coinage has been as
follows:	
Double crowns	\$311, 103, 000
Crowns	99, 842, 000
Half Crowns	6, 993, 000
Total.	\$417, 938, 000
The satel servers	talender I we blow to

mints for the twelve months ending Dec. 21,

ment in prices took place. The transactions were on a large scale, especially in New Jersey Central, Central and Union Pacific, C., C. & I. C., Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and Ohio & Mis-aisaippi issues. The greatest advance was re-corded in New Jersey Southern firsts, which sold at 155@CO, as against 35 saily in the month. The New Jersey Centre

821/4 to 841/4 her convolidated firsts assented, from 811/4 to 87 for convertibles assented, from 941/4 to 991/4 for advestment, from 65 to 70 for advestment, from 65 to 70 for any from 65 to 70 for any from 65 to 70 for Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated, and from 47% to 53% for do assented. Ohio & Mississippi seconds advanced 7% per cent, to 95%, and closed at 95. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central firsts rose 4% per cent; do seconds 4%; Union Pacific sinking funds 4%; Lake Shore consolidated coupon firsts 3%; Chicago & Northwest consolidated, and Pittsburg fourths, 3, and Hannibal & St. Joseph convertible 21/4 per cent. The improvement in the Kansas Pa eige bonds varied from 1/4 to 3 per cent. Missouri, Kansas & Texas issues advanced sharply early in the week, but closed at some reaction from the highest point. Toledo & Wabash consolidated convertibles declined 4 per cent; and St. Louis Division and seconds 1@2 per cent; but the two last named recovered 36@1 per cent in the final dealings.

WHO BUYS THE FOUR PER CENT BONDS? New York Journal.

Everybody seems surprised to think that the 4 per cent bonds are sold at the rate of \$140,-000,000 a month. They think it an evidence that the credit of the country is good, that money is plentiful, and that times will be better. But who is it that is putting their money into these bonds? Is it the bankers and moreylenders, do you think? Not so. They are the go-betweens, the stool-pigeons used to entrap the confiding public. No banker is going to put the confiding public. No banker is going to put much money in 4 per cent bonds. They will buy them for other people, will advance money for that purpose, and hold these bonds as security. The bankers in Waii street are offering to advance money for any one who desires to purchase bonds, providing the party is responsible for any depreciation in the value of the bonds. The object in doing this is to induce everybody to purchase these 4 per cent bonds and tie their money up in them. The bankers know well enough that just as soon as business becomes active money will be worth as business becomes active money will be worth more than twice 4 per cent per annum. It will more than twice 4 percent per annum. It will not be many months after a renewal of business before there will be a marked depreciation in the price of Government bonds. Men are not going to lock up money in 4 per cent bonds when they can realize 20 to 30 per cent by investing it in real estate or in other enterprises. When once tied up in cheap securities it is not easy to get it out, and for this reason the bankers will soon be able to buy these 3 and 4 per cent securities at prices that will bring a fair interest on their investment. terest on their investment.

WHY THEY ARE BOUGHT. The New York Public gives the following explanation of the rush for investment, which has been remarked in the sale of stocks and bonds: been remarked in the sale of stocks and bonds:

The rush for investment—what does it mean?

Evidently, it means that the people who have been hoarding specie, in the hope or the fear that resumption would fall, have begun to seek for some paying employment for their money. They have been lying out of interest for a long time, and are anxious to make their money earn something. As the chance of using specie as merchandise, and making money by selling coin vanishes from sight, they discover that it pays better to hoard good and the subscriptions for the 4-percent bonds are doubtless in part from persons of this class. As they actually had the specie hoarded in banks or safe-deposit companies, or otherwise, a considerable amount of actual coin flows into the Treasury or the authorized depositaries.

The prices of leading stocks, with variations The prices of leading stocks, with variations

for the day, will be four	id in the	TOHOWID	g table
Stocks. Ovening.			
N. Y. Central 1184	120	118%	120
Michigan Central. 8914	8914	884	883
Lake Shore 71%	72%	71	713
C. & N. Western 61%	64%	6314	633
Do preferred 90%	90%	89%	103
M. & St. Paul 4218	4234	4156	41 4 843
Do preferred 85	85	8418	843
C R. 1. & Pacific. 134	134%	134	1343
Ilimois Central 84%	****		845
Chi., Bar. & Q122		****	122
Chicago & Alton. 83%	84	83%	84
Union Pacific 78%	79%	77	793
Erie 2614	26%	25%	265
Wabash Railway, 22%	23%	22%	:235
Onio & Miss 12%	12%	12	125
C., C., C. & Ind., 45%		****	45% 15%
H. & St. Jo 15%			15%
Do preferred 43%	4414	43%	4434
Delaware & Hud. 44%	44%	44	44%
D., Lack. & West. 544	54%	53%	54%
N. J. Central 46	46%	45%	46%
W. Union Tel101	104%	101	104%
A. & P. Tel 37%	37%	37%	37%
Can. Southern 58	1.00		57%
Kansas & Texas 6%	****		63
St. L., K. C. & N.,	****		
Dopreferred 361/4			36%
Morris & Essex. 86%	- 86%	8614	86 %

COIN QUOTATIONS. The following are the quotations in currency

New (4121/4 grains) dolla		
Mexican dollars, old and	new	- 8
English silver	4	1.7
Five francs		8
Thalers		6
English sovereigns	4	1.8
Twenty francs		1.8
Twenty marks		. 7
Spanish doubloons	18	. 6
Mexican doubloons	15	. 5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. The market is firm, with no change in quota-

France	515
Switzerland	515
Germany 94%	.95%
Holland 40	4614
Austria	46
Norway	27%
Sweden	27%
Denmark	27%
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81 (ex. int) 10614	- 106%
U. 8. 5-20s of '67 (ex. int) 1014	102
U. S. 5-20s of '68 (ex. int)102	10214
U. S. 10-40s 104%	104%
U. S. new 58 of '81 10414	10414
U. S. new 41/48	109%
11 0 4 100	10017

LOCAL SECURITIES. The demand for local securities is good, and

	the market firm at quotations, viz.:	
	Bid.	Asked.
	Chicago 7 per cent bonds (long) *109%	*110%
	Chicago 7 per cent sewerage (long) .*109 %	*110%
	Chicago 7 per cent water loan (long). *110	*111
	Cook County 7 per cent bonds *109%	*110%
	Cook County 7 per cents, short *101	*102
	Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds *10234	*103%
1	North Chicago 7 per cent (railroad	
	bonds)*10414	*10514
	City Railway (South Side) 165	
	Ofty Railway (West Side) 171	
1	City Ranway (North Side) 119	121
1	Chamber of Commerce 581/4	
1	W. Div. Railway 7 per cent cert's *1041/2	*105%
1	City scrip 9614	* 9714
1		
-1	41-46-1	

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.
To the Western Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 18 .- Governments were Railroad securities were generally strong. State bonds were dull.

The stock market to-day was active, with an upward tendency. In early dealings there was and an advance of 14@334 from the lowest was established and maintained to the close. Union Pacific was quite active, opening at 78%, declining to 77, selling up to 80, the closing price. This advance is attributed to the expected infusion of new blood in the Board of Directors, and increased earnings. New York Central and Rock Island were also strong, the former advancing from 1181/4 to 120, and the latter from 1381/4 to 135. The most active stocks were Erie, Northwestern, Lake Shore, Dela-ware, Lackawanna & Western, St. Paul, and Western Union, the last named advancing from 101 to 104%. Revival of reports of a distribution of the surplus stock contrib-The total coinage of gold of the Imperial mints for the twelve months ending Dec. 21, 1878, amounted to 135,842,900 marks, or \$33,960,000.

The total amount of subsidiary silver coinage under the new Currency law is about \$105,676,900.

In this coinage the Imperial Treasury has gained upon the commodity value of the silver consumed at least 42,000,000 marks, or \$10,500,000, while losing, as has been estimated, at least 62,500,000 marks, or \$10,500,000, while losing, as has been estimated, at least 62,500,000 marks, or \$15,635,000, in with-drawing and selling the old silver.

In New York last week, there was no falling off in the investment inquiry for railroad bonds, and, with but few exceptions, a further improvement in prices took place. The transactions

)-	Produce exports for the week, \$7,302,000.	
8	GOVERNMENTS.	
v	Coupons of 1881 . 106% New 4s 100% Coupons, '67s 102 10-40s	
۹	STOCKS.	Ġ
5	W. U. Telegraph. 104% N. J. Central. 48% Quicksilver 12 Rock Island 134%	

| Mariposa ... | 102 | Wabash ... | 289 | Marrposa , pfd ... | 102 | Fort Wayne ... | 103 | Adams Express ... | 105 | Melis, Fargo & Co. | 98 | Terre Haute, pfd ... | 13 | American Express ... | 475 | C. Adlom pfd ... | 108 | N. F. Central ... | 194 | Ohio & Mississippl ... | 128 | Erie ... | 265 | Del. L. & Western ... | 54 | Harlem ... | 135 | Missouri Pacific ... | 11 | Michigan Central ... | 88 a.C. | 8. 4 | Quincy ... | 121 | 122 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 Harlem. 155 Missouri Pacific. 14 Michigan Central. 884 C. B. & Quincy. 1214 Pagnama. 1.33 Hamiltol & St. Joe. 154 Uniton Pacific. 794 H. & Sl. Joe. pfd. 444/Lake Shore. 71 Canada Sonthern. 574 Illinois Central. 844 Cent. Pac. bonds. 1094 Clev. & Pittsburg. 894 Union Pac. bonds. 110 Northwestern. pfd. 804 U. P. Land-Grants. 1134/Sc. C. C. C. & I. 45/8 STATE BONDS.

SAN PRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha. 18 Grand Prize. 516
Alta 714 H. & N. 177
Belcher 83 Julia Consolidated. 418
Best & Belcher 24 Justice. 534
Bullion 7% Mexican. 404
Caledonia 3 Ophir 413
California 74 Overman 113
Cnollar 48 Raymond & Ely 634
Consolidat'd Virginia 7% Savage. 15%
Crown Point. 64 Sierra Nevada 49
Eureka Consolidat'd.30 Union Consolidated. 674
Exchequer. 65% Yellow Jacket. 22 Exchequer...... 6% Yellow Jacket... Goula & Curry..... 14% Bodie.........

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18 .- Sight exchange on New York at par. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 486%. FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 18.-Consols, money, 96 5-16; American Securities - Reading, 1314; Erie, 264; preferred, 49½.
United States Bonds—'67s, 103½; 10-40s, 104½; new 5s, 106½; 4½s, 107%.
PERROLEUM—Refined, 7½(@S.
PARIS, Feb. 18.—Rentes, 110f 40c.

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for rec

The following instruments were med	101 1
ord Tuesday, Feb. 18:	
CITY PROPERTY.	
West Adams st, 197 4-10 ft w of Throop	
st, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 10 (Martha	
A. Bradley to Alonzo N. Reece)\$	3, 5
Johnson st, 168 ft s of Wright st, e f, 24x	
100 ft, dated Feb. 18 (Josef Janak to	
Joseph Kapr)	. 8
West Jackson st. 100 ft w of Lafin st, n	
f, 25x105 ft, dated Feb. 18 (Lycurgus	
Lafin to Robert W. Vasey)	2,5
Willow st. 79 feet e of Orenard st, n f. 24	
x99 6-10 ft, dated Jan. 24 (Sheriff of	
Cook County to Frederick Schreiber)	8
Wade st, se cor of Crittenden st, triangle	
Land Company to Joseph Bartuska)	1,2
Dashiell st. n e corner of Thirty-seventh	3, 4
st. w f. 22 7-10x123 ft, improved, dated	
Feb. 18 (Henry Hamann to Wilhelm	
Schultz)	1.0
Fourth av, n w corner of Polk st, e f, 50	-10
x115 ft, improved, dated Feb. 3 (Union	
Mutual Life-Insurance Company to	
Morris Eisenberg) North Leavitt st, 741/2x it n of Ever-	7,0
North Leavitt st, 741/2x it n of Ever-	
green st, w f, 48x150 it, dated Feb. 18	
(F. H. Carl Hoffmann to Christina Hoff-	
mann)	1,6
Warren av, 60 ft e of Hoyne st, n f, 30x	
124 ft, improved, dated Feb. 18 (Willi-	
ism Pollock to Aura M. Holton)	2, 5
State st. se corner of Thirty-first st, wf, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 3 (Uniou Mutual	
Life-Insurance Company to Joseph J.	
Gernty)	0 0
	4
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT HOUSE.	SEVI
Lill av, 139 ft w of Southport av. n f, 24 x125 ft, dated Feb. 17 (Moulding &	
Hariand to H. Martins)	9
Montana st, between Sheffield and Lincoln	0
ave a f 95v118 ft improved dated	

### COMMERCIAL.

avs. n f, 25x116 ft, improved, dated Sept. 11, 1878 (Henry Happell to Jacob D. Busch)

leading articles for	the last two	busine	ss days:
	Monday.		Tue day.
Mess pork S	9.60	8	9,65
Lard	6. 5714	7050	6,65
Spoulders, boxed	3.624		3,60
Short rios, poxed.	4.7756	V 1	4.77%
Whisky	1.04		1.04
Wheat	91%		913
Corn	33		33
Oats	21%		22
Rye	46		-46
Barley	76%		75
Live hogs 3.	60 @4.10	3,50	@4.15
Cattle 2.		2.50	

The followi ments of the city during the o'clock on Ting date twelve	leading a ne twent uesday n	@5.40 the re- rticles of y-four he norming	2.50 ceipts and produce ours endir	d ship- in this
	RECEIPTS.		SUIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, bris	16, 261	12,719	19,931	13, 392

CONTRACTOR ASSESSMENT	and regions arrived to	Management opposed	-	-
Flour, bris	16, 261	12,719	19,931	13, 392
Wheat, bu	84,793	94, 201	17,414	69, 930
Corn, bu	151,180	97, 262	95, 307	37,961
Oats, bu	24.641	53. 8 5	15,812	27, 230
Rye, bu	2.037	2.537	9.13	400
Barley, pu	7,864	11, 376	10, 821	6,424
Grass seed, ibs	307,680	208, 785	129, 206	227, 0.11
E seed, Ibs	49,000	111.530	3,670	74, 203
B. corn, lbs	100,000	12,003	26, (6.)	51,500
C. meats, 15s	623, 809	281, 130	3, 453, 843	
Beef, tos	********		240	100
Beef, bris			.307	62
Pork, bris		510	11315	2, 245
Latd, 108	195,563	134, 470	332,600	1, 127, 705
Tailow, ibs	24, 180	86, 370	76,850	********
Butter, lbs	169, 16)	101, 814	159,578	114.2.9
D. nogs, No	1.7.67	1, 175	159	185
Live hogs, No.	16, 354	24,618	6,054	3,079
Cattle, No	3,50	4,865	874	841
Sheep, No	582	200	544	1:6
Hides, Ibs	105,745	127, 231	429,520	135,6:0
Highwin's, brls		50	50	
Woo', ibs	15,808	1, 22	10, 261	86, 460
Potatoes, bu	430	2014	******	12
Coal, tons	3, 243	4.0.0	1,431	1,040
Hav, tons	130	170	10	20
Lumber, m ft.	407	250	1.187	1, 192
shingles, m	4.0	7.0	*** ******	223
Salt, bris	1.387	2.000	1,026	3, 252
Poultry, lbs	67, 447	86, 150	24,400	117,963
Game, pkgs	3		** *** ***	
Eggs, pags	542	2-7	163	7
Checse, bxs	323	1,807	1, 181	684
G. apples, bris.	2,091	136	7 10	10

Beans, bu.... 40 124 498 60 Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 4,815 bu wheat, 9,235 bu

corn, 2,269 bu oats, 5,234 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 red winter wheat. 1 car No. 3 do. 2 cars No. 2 hard, 47 cars No. 2 spring, 68 cars No. 3 do, 18 cars rejected, 6 cars no-grade (144 wheat); 52 cars high mixed corn, 16 cars new do, 32 cars new mixed, 121 cars No. 2 corn, 4 cars rejected (225 corn); 10 cars white oats, 10 cars No. 2 mixed; 1 car No. 1 rye, 8 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected; 1 car No. 3 barley, 5 cars extra do, 2 cars feed. Total, 407 cars, or 170,000 bu. Inspected out: 30,210 bu wheat, 78,613 bu corn, 743 bu rye, 7,185

There was a good deal of comparing done yesterday in regard to the statement of stocks of provisions, and most of the comparisons were odious. People were trying to reconcile a re-ported increase of 60,000 tes lard, with a probable increase of 25,000 tes, since the last preceding statement. Also they found it difficult to comprehend how the stock of old pork could increase by several a fractional decline, but the tone of thousand bris, when none of it had been made speculation soon changed to firmness this year. If some of the parties who made the sub-report had been themselves put into the stocks, the statement might be a little more satisfactory to all else concerned. As it

is, the trade is fast losing confidence in the whole deal. A lot of 15 car-loads of grain arrived in this city in December, and it has all been delivered. The earliest delivery was one month, and the latest fifty-four days, after the arrival of the grain here. Things are managed expeditiously in Chicago-sometimes, if not "almost never."

About these days the storage on current receipts of grain till the expiration of the winter term will be less than 4c per bu; but there is little temptation to pay a premium for such receipts, as the grain cannot be carried into the last half of April for 1/2c per bu outside of

storage charges. Freights by rail were uncertain. It is reported that there is absolutely no ocean room obtainable by parties who have not already made con-tracts, and that rail room is scarce. Shippers say that they have contracts out for large num-

bers of cars which are furnished very slowly.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and less irregular, though not steady. Provisions were easier, and the market was rather a lazy one—operators being less inclined to trade owing to the absence of trust-worthy stock statistics. Wheat and corn were firmer, rye stronger, and oats and barley easier. The shipping demand was irregular, corn on track being firmer, and No. 3 wheat easier.

Jobbers of dry goods report a steadily though slowly improving demand. Prices are firm all around, and some lines show an advancing tendency. Groceries were ordered freely by the ity and country trade and most lines were bonds advanced from 56 to 64 for incomes, from Pacific Mail...... 15 | St. Paul, pfd..... 84% | steadily held. Sugars remain unsettled, but

without quotable change. The demand for dried fruits and canned goods continues satisfactory, and the quoted prices were very fully sustained Fish continue active and firm. Lake fish were again higher, whitefish advancing to \$4.10@4.25, and trout to \$3.60@3.70. No changes were noted in the butter and cheese markets. Trade was fair at previous quotations. There was a fair demand for oils at unchanged prices. Tobacco was inactive with values much unsettled. Leather was firm.

The lumber market was reported moderately active at the recently altered prices. The sales are increasing daily, and trade in the aggregate is now larger than a year ago. The stocks are broken and more or less trading between yards is the result. Dry lumber is scarce and firm. The sales of broom corn and wool were as large as usual, and all grades were filled at the quotations. Seeds were steady, with fair sales, excepting timothy, which was dull and uncertain but not positively lower. Hides, hops, and sait were in good local request at the current prices. Poultry was steady though more plenty. Eggs declined under big receipts. The following were among the direct exports

from this city last week on through bills of lading to foreign ports: 3,600 bris flour, 32,800 bu wheat, 177,423 bu corn; 613 bris pork, 414 other pkgs do, 14,776 boxes meats, 12 cases canned do, 867 tes lard, 160 other pkgs do, 2,367 brls beef, 10 brls tongues, 5,864 pkgs butter and cheese, 200 bris tallow, 542 bris alcohol, 594,000 Ibs oil-cake, 268,977 Ibs seeds, and 3,245 bris

GRAIN IN STORE. The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the even ing of Saturday last and corresponding dates: Feb. 15, Feb. 8, Feb. 16,

	A Calabata State of the Control	F CO. 10,	2.60. 04	Treat Y
	Wheat-	1879.	1879.	1878.
	White winter	369	369	*** ****
	No. 1 red winter.	11, 140	11, 140	
			144,938	7
	No. 2 red	139, 433		
	No. 1 amber	4,569	4,569	******
	No. 2 amber	22, 353	24, 118	*******
-	No. 3 winter	2,748	5, 205	1,83
	Rejected winter.	1, 199	1, 199	38
	No. 1 spring	11,727	11.727	23, 19
		12, 141	5, 759, 280	803, 98
	No. 2 spring			
	No. 3 spring	862, 986	920, 326	65, 11
	Rejected	208,840	215, 889	11,63
0	No grade		********	34
	No. 1 hard spr'g.	653	653	85, 93
	No. 2 hard spr'g.	315, 850	336, 837	364, 50
5	Mixed	16, 293	16,790	
			10,100	
	Total	7, 463, 635	7, 452, 840	1, 363, 68
)			.,	
- 1	No. 1	10,684	10,684	20, 43
- 1	No. 2		1,624,238	74,60
			123, 753	48, 28
	Rejected	119,592	150, 100	
- 1	No grage	*****	*********	60
. 1	High mixed	871,068	827, 299	380, 48
)	Yellow	4,093	4,093	12,97
ı	New mixed	124,025	· 128, 763	22,70
- 1	New high mixed.		185, 835	25, 88
-1				
	Total	. 040, 166	2,904,665	585, 86
- 1	Oats-			10079
- 1	No. 2	470,644	468, 216	205, 37
- 1		19,747	21,693	7, 24
П	Rejected			46,71
1	No. 2 waite	18,694	18,694	40, 71
- 1	. Total	200 095	509 409	259, 32
- 1	Total	509,085	508, 603	400,04
. 1	Rye-		4 000	01.00
1	No. 1	1.973	1,973	34,06
-1	No. 2	308, 337	202,646	149, 76
- 1	Rejected	10, 434	10,035	2,44
1	No grade	*****	*** *****	77
1	m	P00 544	014 024	102 01
1	Total,	320,744	314,654	187, 04
. 1	Barley-	30 1-10		01 00
1	New No. 1		**********	21,83
-	No. 2	114,751	115, 249	11,81
-	New do	167,814	173, 729	581, 03
-	No. 3	2,710	2,710	2,61
-1	New No. 3	50,729	61,856	22, 23
-	Extra No. 3	19,718	19,718	74, 10
-1			620 025	14, 10.
1	Do new	663, 100	679, 935	20 00
- 1	Feed	11,589	11,589	10, 28

Total. .....1,030,411 1,067,786 723,934 Total of all kinds in store, 12,364,041 bu. These figures show an increase during last week of 10,795 bu wheat, 135,501 bu corn, 482 bu oats, 6,090 bu rye; and a decrease of 37,375 bu barley. Total increase, 115,493 bu. The above noted quantities of hard wheat include 653 bu No. 1 Minnesota, and 200,950 bu No. 2 do.

Also afloat in the barbor at this port; 24,586 bu No. 2 wheat, 72,078 bu No. 8 do, 28,086 bu rejected (124,740 wheat); 133,194 bu high mixed corn. 35,419 bu new do, 3,125 bu new mixed, 355,494 bu No. 2 corn, 12,711 bu rejected (539,943

VHEAT.
receipts and ship-
med yesterday:
Received. Shipped.
84.703 37.414

0.4 %	0 00 101
Chicago 84. 76	3 37.414
Milwankee 29, 420	0 2,430
New York 210,000	0 144,000
Detroit 24,000	0 36,000
Toledo 10,00	
St. Louis 18,000	0 1,000
Baitimore 54,00	0
Philadelphia 17,000	
annum dente	
Total447, 213	273, 154
IN NEW YORK YESTERDA	v.
Feb. 18 -Receipts-Flour, 14 725	bris: wheat.

209,950 bu; corn, 119,308 bu; oats, 22,064 bu; corn-meal, 505 pkgs; rye, 2.050° bu; barley. 3,860 bu; malt, 4,939 bu; pork, 1,365 bris; beef, 1,773 tes; cut-meats, 5,861 pkgs; lard, 4.099 tcs; whisky, 219 brls. . Exports-Fortwenty-four hours-Flour, 12,000

brls; wheat, 144,000 bu; corn, 196,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu. LARD ON THE CONTINENT.

	Feb. 1.	
		Jan, 1
	1879.	1879.
	Tes.	Tes.
Hamburg		7,00
Bremen	15,000	7,00
Antwerp	25 000	10,00
Havre	30,000	25,00
Stettin	10,000	2,50
Rotterdam	600	80

1879. 80,046 350 2,279,024 661,704 411,406 21,249 63,489 9,928 375, 826 22, 715 lo. 3 spring regular. 76, 216 3, 535, 996 Also 21,869 bu corp, 181,670 bu oats, 489,159

No. 1 spring hard.

bu barley, and 136,949 bu rye. GOODS RECEIVED at port of Chicago Feb. 18: Hibbard, Spencer & Co., 4 crates earthenware; Vergho, Rubling & Co., 1 case glassware and 2 cases toys; Charles H. Case, 1 case stationery; Libby, Mc-Neil & Libby, 200 boxes tin plate. Collections,

\$5,594.41. VISIBLE SUPPLY. Mr. A. C. Thomas, of this city, gives the fol-

Location.	Wheat.	Corn.
Chicago	7, 588, 385	3,580,109
Milwaukee	3,535,996	21,860
New York	3, 036, 000	1,476,000
Baltimore	888, 701	749, 274
Padade phia	651, 218	242, 453
Boston	48,018	119,043
Oswego	360,000	325,000
Buffalo	895, 135	472, 242
Detroit	850, 196	956
Toledo	610,000	1,287,000
Montreal	85, 858	118, 252
Toronto	305, 495	*******
Kansas City	321, 733	316, 987
St. Louis	361, 217	1, 653, 619
Indianapolis	6, 403	179,500
Peoria	12,025	316, 133
Duinth	267,000	28,000
Alcany	800	7,900
Afloat in New York	500,000	41111111
Rail shipments	690,000	652,000

Mr. Thomas sends us the following:

My statement of the visible supply of corn Feb.

S was 10, 831, 827 bu, and the statistician of the
New York Produce Exchange gives the supply on
the same date as only 9, 523, 813 bu. Tais discrepancy has been very generally commented upon
by the trade, and I am in receipt of many inquiries
about it. The difference arises from the following
errors in the New York statement:

First—The quantity affoat in Chicago barbor,
539, 943 bu. is omitted.

Second—The Toledo stock is placed at 121,000
bu instead of 1, 211,000 bu, the official figure.

Third—The stocks at Bahmore, Philadelphia,
Duluth, and 84, Louis are given for older dates
than the rest of the statement:

Fourth—The quantity called "rail shipments"
is excessive. Otherwise the New York statement
seems nearly right. Mr. Thomas sends us the following:

seems nearly right. PROVISIONS.
HOG PRODUCTS-Were rather less active, and irregular within not very wide limits. The mar-ket was weak early, operators distrusting the re-port of stocks on hand, but the feeling improved later; Liverpool reported an advance of 3d per 112 lbs in larg, with 1s on pork, while our receipts of The outgo of product is satisfactory in volume to most of those who want to see smaller stocks.

MESS PORK—Declined 71/6/10c per bri, but reacted 121/c. and closed 5c above the latest prices of Monday, with a very good demand late in the session. Sales were reported of 2,750 bris seller March at \$9.55@9.65; 20,000 bris seller April at \$9.70@9.82%; and 1,750 bris seller May at \$9.85 @9.95. Total, 24,500 bris. The market clo firm at \$9.65 for cash or February; \$9.67%@9.70 for March; \$9.82%@9.85 for April; and \$9.97%@10.00 for May. Old pork was quoted at \$8.12% when not repacked.

Prime mess pork was quoted at \$8.50@8.75, and extra prime at \$7.50@7.75. extra prime at \$7.50@7.75.

LAED—Declined 7½@10c per 100 lbs, but reacted, and closed about the same as on Mondav evening. Sales were reported of 50 tcs stot (kettled) at \$6.50; 3,000 tcs seller March at \$6.55%, 6.55; 14,250 tcs seller April at \$6.656 6.75; and 2,750 tcs seller May at \$6.72½@6.85. Total, 20.050 tcs. The market closed firm at \$6.60 for pot or February; \$6.62½@6.65 for March; \$6.72½@6.75 for April; and \$6.82½@6.85 for May.

\$6.72\%@6.75 for April; and \$6.82\%@6.65 for May.

MEATS—Were tame, and easier early in the day, but recovered later, in sympathy with pork and lard. The trading was chiefly in local futures, shipping lots being very quiet. Sales were reported of, 100 boxes shoulders on private terms; 1,000 oxes long and short clears at \$4.85; 25 tes sweet-pickled hams (20 lbs) at 0\frac{1}{2}c; and 3,200,000 lbs short ribs at \$4.62\%@4.70 for March; \$4.77\%@4.80 for April; and \$4.90@4.95 for May. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

Shoul: Short Lates, Short Lates, Short

Shoul- Snort L. & S. Short ders. r.bs. clears. clears Lose, part cared. \$3.47\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$4.52\(\frac{1}{2}\) \$4.70 \$4.80 Boxed. \$2.60 4.77\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.85 4.95 March, boxed. \$3.60 4.77\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.85 4.95 April, boxed. \$3.70 4.87\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.85 5.05 white, 44@5c for good yellow, and 44@4%c for brown.
BEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at \$8, 25@8, 50, for mess, \$9,00@9, 25 for extra mess, and \$17,75@18.00 for hams, with sale of 25 bris and \$17,750 18.00 for hams, with sale of 25 bris hams at \$18.00.

Tallow—Was quiet at 6%@634e for city, and 5% &65c for country.

BREADSTUFFS. FLOUR -Was moderately active and strong in sympathy with wheat. Holders did not generally ask a further advance, but shippers appeared to be limited to lower figures than they would accept, and little was done for export. Sales were report ed of 650 brls winters at \$5.00@5.40; 1,700 bris spring extras. partir at \$5.00@5.25; and 200 bris superdines at \$2.65@2.75. Total, 2550 bris. The following was the nominal range of prices: ... \$5,00 @5,50 ... 4.50 @4.75 ... 3.50 @4.00 

Buckwheat BRAN-Was in better demand, and firm at Monday's advance. Sales were 50 tons at \$9.00 per ton on track.

CORN-MEAL-Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$11.65 per ton on track. SPRING WHEAT-Was steadler during the greater part of the session, with a fair volume of business transacted. The market for futures ranged about ac higher till towards the close, when the news from New York caused a further advance. Liverpool was a shade dearer on lots in store, and firm on cargoes affect, while our receipts were smaller, and the stocks in store here did not exhibit a material increase. The public dispatch from New York made the market there simply fromer, but late private advices noted some excitement, and large sales for future. The demand here seemed to be chiefly local, but it was active, a good deal of long wheat being absorbed without depressing prices. The inquiry seemed to be chiefly predictied upon the benef that the stocks in sight will decrease from tals point, the receipts at primary points being exceeded by the exports from the seaboard with the home consumption. Shippers held off till rather late in the seasion, and No. 3 declined about \$4c\$, closing at 77½c, while No. 2 closed at 92½ fect. lots in 2 till rather late in the seasion, and No. 3 declined about \$4c\$, closing at 77½c, while No. 2 closed at 92½ fect. lots left American to \$34c\$, and late the solid at 92½c, and late the solid at 92½c, and 192½c, closing at 92½c, and \$4c\$, and firmer, but late private advices noted some excite

ed easier, and our receipts were much smalle

the same as on Monday afternoon. The British markets were firm, but quiet, while New York closed easier, and our receipts were much smaller than those of the previous day. The early market was rather tame, and almost limited to trading in May, but the demand improved in sympathy with wheat, and shippers took hold rather freely in the latter part of the session. Cash corn closed at 335 for ordinary receipts, and at about 33½ for receipts dated this week. Selier May opened at 37½657½c, receded to 37½c, advanced to 37½c, and closed at 37½c bid. June soid at 37½637½c, clusing at 37½c bid. June soid at 37½637½c, clusing at 37½c bid. June soid at 37½637½c, chosing at 37½c bid. June soid at 37½637½c, chosing at 33½c oid. Selier the fronth was little better than nominal at 332633½c. Spot sales were reported of 61,600 bu No. 2 and bigh mixed at 33½c; 1,600 bu new mixed mixed at 32½c; 1,600 bu new mixed at 22½c; 1,600 bu new mixed at 22½c; 1,600 bu new mixed at 1,600 bu

Moss pork—Sales 6, 250 bris at \$0, 75@0, 77% for April. Lard—1, 750 tes at \$0, 75 for April and \$4, 82% for May. Short rios—100, 000 bs at \$4, 80 for April and \$4, 85 for May. Wheat—150, 000 bu at 12% \$72% of or March and 63% \$93% of or April. Corn—5, 000 bu at 37% of for May.

Two O'clock Call.

Wheat was assist. Sales 410, 000. bu at 20% of the sales and \$4, 000.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was easier. Sales 410,000 bu at 02%c for March and 95% 20% 3c for April. Corn-55, 000 bu at 37%c for May. Oats-5,000 bu at 25%c for May. Mess pork-8,000 bris at \$1,07% for March, 59.77% 08% 25% for April, and \$7.92% for May. Lard-1,500 to sat \$9.70 ror April. Short ribs-250,000 ms seller April at \$4.80 @4.82%.

LATER.

LATER. LATER.

Wheat was fairly active and a shade easier at the sclose. March sold at 92½ (92½ c. and closed at 92½ (92½ c. and closed at 92½ (93½ c. anging from 90½ (93½ c. April closed at 93½ c. 603½ c. ranging from 90½ (93½ c. anging for March, and 37½ 677 c for May.

Oats sold at 22½ c for April and at 25½ c for May. Mess bork was armer, sales including 4,000 bris at 80.77 (9½ 87½ for April.

Lard was higher. Sales were reported of 4,250 tos at \$6.77½ (6.82½ for April and \$6.87½ (6.90 for May. EAST CALL.

Mess pork closed sleady at \$9.67%@0.70 for March. \$9.22.20.25 for April, and \$9.97%@0.70 for March and \$9.87.20.25 for April, and \$9.97%@9.70 for March and \$9.55 for April.
Lard closed at \$6.07%@c.70 for March, \$6.77%
@6.80 for April, and \$6.87%@6.80 for Mav. Sales were reported of 1,250 tos at \$6.80 seller April.
The barge Nabant has been taken for 48,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 6c, and is now loading.

BROOM-CORN-Was steady, with light sales from store. The receipts are light: Fine green carpet brush, P D ...... Green hari
Red-tupped harl
Fine green, with hari to work it.
Red-tupped do.
Inferior
Crooked 34@34 34@4 24@3 2 @24 1 @2 BUTTER-There was nothing new to note under this head. Trade continues fair, outside and local buyers taking hold with considerable freedom, and prices keep well up. Fine table butter is in rather light supply, and sells quick at previous prices. We quote: 
 We quare:
 249.27

 Good to choice dairy.
 1860.3

 Medium.
 126.15

 Inferior to common.
 52.15

 Roll butter.
 86.15

the demand for goods in this line. There was a Lackawanna, large egg . Lackawanna, small egg. Lackawanna, nut Lackawanna, range ossburg . Plums, damsons, 2 m Green gages and egg. 2 b.... 2.00@2.10 2.10@2.25 1.15@1.20 1.30@1.35 90@1.00 1.15@1.30 rawberries, 2 D.... lactberries, 2 %. pariels are again reduced in price. are quoted 50c lower: lour staves. Bucked pork staves, wm Family whitefish. ½-orl.

Trout. ½-bri.

Mackerel, extra mess. ½-bri.

Select mess. ½-bri.

Select mess. ½-bri.

No. 1 shore. ½-bri.

No. 1 shoy. ½-bri.

No. 2 saore. ½-bri.

No. 2 saore. ½-bri.

No. 2 saore. ½-bri.

No. 2 saore. ½-bri.

No. 2 bay. ½-bri.

No. 1 bay. ½-bri.

No. 1 bay. ½-bri.

No. 1 bay. wits.

No. 1 bay. medium.

Family kits.

George's codfish, extra.

Bank cod. Labrador herring, spitt, bris...... Labrador herring, round, bris..... Labrador herring, round. ½-bris.... 6.00@ 6 3.50 1.10@ 1.15 9@ 10 30@ 35 13.00 6.50 Holland herring.... Smoked halibut.... Scalded herring, 19 box. Dates ... \$ 540

rench prunes, kegs .... Citron .....

10 6 14 746 0 846 44 246 34 346 34 346 34 326 33 546 6 23 6 25 ew York and Michigan eacnes, unpared, quarters. Pitted cherries..... Fiberts
Almonds, Tarragona
Naples walnuts
Britis
Texas pecans
River pecans
Wilmington peanuts
Tennessee peanuts
Virginia peanuts GREEN FRUITS-Were in 

Mendaling, Java ... .28 @29 .24%@26 .17%@18% .15%@16% O. G. Java Choice to fancy Rio . Good to prime. Common to fair . . . . Roasting . . . . . 11 2012

New Orleans prime to choice ... New Orleans fully fair to prime. New Orleans fair .....

New Orleans white, clarified.

Watte hily
Savon imperial.

German mottled.

Sign 5½ 5½

Peach biossom.

HAY—Was quiet and steady. The farmers partly supply the city with loose hay, and the receipts of pressed are largely low in grade. The sales were light:

ter demand from tanners is reported:

Light cured hides, \$\psi\$ \( \mathbb{D} \) \( \mathbb{D} \) \( \mathbb{O} \) \( \mathbb

improving. Orders are coming in from the west, but the Northern trade has hardly The market is steady, the following be Pig lead # B.
Bar lead.
Lead pipe.
Copper bottoms.
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz
Planished, cut to sizes.
Sheet zinc B B
Leas than cask.
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24.
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13...
American planished iron, "A"..... American planished iron, "A" American planished iron, "A" Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28... 1. 90 22.00 11 @ Wire. Nos. 18 to 20. 16@20 OILS—Quotations remained the same as for a number of days previous. Trade was reported fair for the season, and prices ruled steady as given be-\$1.55@1.60.

SALT—Was in light demand and firm. The stock here is considerably smaller than a year ago, and that at manufacturing points is also said to be Fine sait, P brl. ..... price. Sales were reported of 500 bris on issussis of \$1.04 per gallon for highwines. Alcohol for export was nominal at 31c per gallon, delivered in New York.

WOOL—Was selling in small lots from store. The orders come from all directions. The store carried here is light, and the market is seldom affected by Eastern reports:

Washed fleece wool, \$15.00 and \$1.56.00 fleet of \$1.56.00 and \$1.56.00 fleet of \$1.56.00 and LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO. Cattle. . 3.509 . 4,000 Hogs. 16, 334 17, 500

Monday . . . . . . . . . . . 874 6,054 CATTLE—The receipts of cattle were large as a majority of the trade had expected, amounting to only about 4,000 head, and maxing total since Saturday of 7,500 head; against 10,080 head for the same time last week. That fact had a steadying effect upon values, fully Monday's prices being obtainable for all grades, but there was not mucn "snap" to trade, shippers especially taking hold with but little snow of interest. The apathy of that class of buyers was to be expected, reports from the markets below being of a character to check any tendency to activity on the part of ship pers. In a quiet way, however, they picked up a good many cattle, paying full prices. There was an active local demand for butchers' and canners an active local demand for butchers' and canners' stuff, and a fair inquiry for stockers, consequently those descriptions were firm, the supply being moderate. Sales had a range of \$2,002.50 for inferior to \$4.75@5.00 for choice grades. The bulk sold at \$4.00@4.50 for fair to choice shipping steers; at \$2.80@3.25 for butchers' and canners stock; and at \$3.00@3.40 for stockers. The market closed steady.

According to the Montreal Journal of Commercs, the exportation of live stock from that port during 1878 was as follows:

Export Value.

\$2,117,525 QUOTATIONS

Extra Beeves—Graded sieers, weighing
1, 500 lbs and unwards
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed
steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 500 los.
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers,
weighing 1, 150 to 1, 350 lbs.
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh,
weighing 1, 050 to 1, 200 lbs.
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common
steers and common to choice cows,
for city slaughter, weighing 800 to
1, 050 lbs.
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing
700 to 1, 050 lbs.

2, 7503, 65
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers,

\$4.20 4.175 4.15 4.15 4.16 4.05 4.05 4.05 4.05 4.05 4.00 3.95 3.90 3.90 3.90 3.90 3.90 3.90 3.90 3.80 3.00 .254 .257 .302 .375 .290 .255 .241 .214 .219 .241 .235 .213 .331 .195 .302 .218 .194 .195 .162 .190 .160 .167 .180 .146 .180 .171 .179 .238 SHEEP—Were in libera an active demand, and previous figures, or at medium grades, and at extra. The following we SHEEP Price. \$4.80 4.25 4.50 

to do more than sustain Mo
The limited offerings of he
worth their waile for pack
but several of them were it
less, and between them at
thing, whether zood, ba
picked up. Choice heavy
sold rather stronger than
the heavy taken at \$4.1

WATE WATERTOWN, Feb. 18.-653; advance of last wee as quick trade; butchers than take their chance at tle; 350 hve Western Hoosac tunnel were in I choice, \$7.25@7.50; e. BUFFALA, Feb. 18.—C 187; market dult; prices SHEEF AND LAMBS—I through consignments, buyers and sellers apart,

hyers and sellers apart, five cars stock remain in process. House-Receipts to-day, ments, 116 cars; Wester sion; quality fair; sale heavy, \$4.05@4.35; I grades disposed of. KANSA KANSAS CITY, Mo.,
Price Unrent reports r
393; active but lower; f
4.50; native stockers an
wintered and corn-fed Te
Hoos-Receipts, 1, 995;
and lower; fair to choice
light shipping, \$2,25@35. BAST ! East Liberty, Pa., ceipts to-day, 238 head anpply light and little doi 25c off from last week.

Hoos-Receipts to day
\$3,90@4.00; Philadelphi

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. firm; common, \$3.00@37 packing, \$3.10@4.15; receipts, 875; shipments,

The past week differed ticular from the two or t preceded it. Some little mand was observable, and a slight hardening of price case is the change so promattention. For the time in progress, and that is Collections continue sat tendency to advance. last says:

"The movement for ex-tory, and the increase of noticed has been fully a business for markets nea-feature of tols trade, a through the efforts that a The reported shipments 2,965 packages from tall Boston, and BS nackage Since Jan. 1, 1879.... Same time in 1878..... Same time in 1877 .... Same time in 1876 ....

Same time in 1876 .....

The exhibit of increvers satisfactory showly value. The difference it that namber which a list was the oasts of an auc of such statle cottons and the control of the control of the cotton of the cotton

NEW YORK. Feb. 18.—
tinues fairly active, and
in meagre supply that p
in fair request, ont cotto
mend; prints moving
steady; cotton dress w
wear of woolens in ligh
making fair deliveries of BY TEL

The following were Board of Trade:
Liverpool. Feb. 18.—
short rios. 27s; long 27s. Heef-Prime mess traindiamess, 87s. Cheg 23s. Tallow—Prime Pork—Prime mess, E. Hams, long cut, 20-b a Livered by Feb. 18—210s. Wheat—Winter, @8s: white, 8s 90429 Corn, 4s 7d@4s 8d. Pecipts of wheat last th 100,000 American. Liverpool. Feb. 1 dull. Breadstuffs fir dail. Freadstaffs fir spring, 6s 11d@8s; wh @9s 6d. Corn, 4s 7d. London, Feb. 18.—dearer; California whith 7s 5d@8s 8d. Corn. Wheat and corn fir Wheat and corn fir wheat and corn fir coast on sell—wheat Corn.—Less than ten. LIVERFOOL, Feb. 18-1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 66 Grain-Wheat-Win

8s Cd; spring, No. White, No. 1, 9s club, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 1, 4s 8d; No. 2, PROVISIONS-Pork, LIVERPOOL, Feb. 55-16@5%d; sales, 6 export, 500; America BREADSTUFFS—Firm 8s 9d@9s 3d; do c spring red Western, 6s

PROVISIONS-Mess

Wag steers ... 2.00@2.50

LE SALES.

Av. Price.

49. ... 1.177 \$4.10

18. ... 1.083 4:00

17. ... 1.104 4:00

17. ... 1.104 4:00

13. ... 1.132 4:00

35. ... 1.118 3:90

11. ... 1.09 3:80

18. ... 1.0.9 3:80

19. ... 988 3.55

26 sto'k'rs 863 3:45

18. ... 940 3:40

29 sto'k'rs 816 3:10

18 cows 1,053 3:00

29 sto'k'rs 816 3:10

18 cows 1,053 3:00

31 cows 1,053 3:00

32 cows 900 3:00

31 cows 1,053 3:00

32 cows 1,010 3:25

20 cows 1,010 3:25

10 cows 1,011 2:85

10 cows 1,062 2:85

10 cows 1,062 2:85

10 cows 1,063 3:00

32 cows 1,010 3:25

20 cows 1,010 3:25

20 cows 1,010 3:25

21 cows 900 3:00

32 cows 1,022 2:85

16 cows 1,022 2:85

17 cows 943 2:80

12 cows 983 2:85

17 cows 943 2:80

23 920 2:70

15 cows 1,022 2:85

16 cows 1,022 2:85 15 cows...1, 022 16 cows... 921 13......1,012 10 cows... 978 10 cows. 978 2.694 10 cows. 912 2.60 14 cows. 950 2.60 12. 1,047 2.50 11. 963 2.30 21. 812 2.25

to do more than sustain Monday's reduced prices. The limited offerings of heavy bogs made it hardly worth their waile for packers to enter the market, but several of them were in attendance nevertheless, and between them and shippers about everything, whether good, bad, or indifferent, was picked up. Choice heavy grades were scarce, and sold rather stronger than on the day before, the best being taken at \$4.15@4.20. Sales of light were at \$3.70@3.85, and of poor to good heavy at \$3.60@3.90. Skips and scalawag lots were peddled out at \$3.00@3.50. SHEEP-Were in liberal supply, but there wa previous figures, or at \$3,25@3,75 for poor to medium grades, and at \$4,00@5,00 for good to extra. The following were poted. ### SALES.

Price. No.

\$4.80 | 90......

4.25 | 439...... ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Feb. 18. -CATTLE-Demand active St. Lous, Feb. 18.—CATTLE—Demand active; shipping grades a shade lower, and butchers' stock shade higher within the extreme quotations, but this only tempolary; export steers, \$5.00\, 65.35; good to choice heavy, \$4.70\, 65.00; native butchers' steers, \$3.00\, 64.12\, 4; cows and heriers, \$2.75\, 63.87\, 4; feeding steers strong at \$3.50\, 63.90; receipts, 1.000; shipments, 500.

Hoss—Demand active for all grades except packing; roagh, \$3.40\, 3.60; Yorkers to Baltimores, \$3.70\, 85.90; packing, \$3.80\, 63.80; butchers' to fancy heavy, \$4.00\, 64.25; receipts, 2,600; shipments, 3,300.

rancy neavy, 25,0004.25; receipts, 2,600; shipments, 3,300.

Sheef-Strong, scarce, and wauled; common to good, 33,0003, 75; choice to fancy, \$4,0004.37½; export grades, \$4.75@5.00; receipts, 300; shipments, none. WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Feb. 18.—BREF CATTLE—Receipts, 633; advance of last week held to-day, with full as quick trade; butchers more disposed to purchase than take their chance at Brighton; Western cattle; 350 live Western that came through the Hoosac tunnel were in part for shipments; sales choice, \$7.20@7.50; extra. \$0.50@7.00; first quality, \$5.50@6.00; secopd, \$5.00@5.50; third, \$4.00@4.75; Western fat swine, live, 4½c.

Sheep and Lambss—Receipts, 2,790; prices firm for sheep, and, as lambs are in short supply, there was a cadvance for flocks strictly lambs of extra quality; sales in lots \$2.50@3.00 each; extra. \$3.50@5.50, or from 3@55½c per \$5; lambs, \$5.75@6.00. WATERTOWN.

BUFFALO, Feb. 18. - CATTLE-Receipts to-day, BUFFALL, 187; market dult; prices nominal.
SHEEF AND LAMBS-Receipts to-day, 1,200; through consignments, 10 cars; market quiet; buyers and sellers apart, tending down; no sales; Hoss-Receipts to-day, 3, 450; through consignents, 116 cars; Western advices cause a depression; quality fair; sales fair; mixed to good heavy, \$4.05@4.35; pigs, \$4.00@4.05; best grades disposed of.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITI.

Special Dismatch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 18.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports receipts, 426; shipments, 393; active but lower; native shippers, \$3.60%, 4.50; native stockers and feeders, \$3.00%, 3.75; wintered and corn-feed Texas steers, \$2.50%, 3.60. Hoos—Receipts, 1,905; shipments, 1,381; slow and lower, far to choice meeting, \$3.36%, 80; and lower; fair to choice packing, \$3.35@3.60; light shipping, \$2.25@3.30.

EAST LIBERTY. EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 238 head through and 264 local; supply light and little doing; selling slow at 12/4@ 25c off from last week. 20c off from last week.

Hogs—Receipts to day, 2,255 head; Yorkers,

\$3.90@4.00; Phiadelphias, \$4.30@4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 4,600 head; market

fair; \$3.75@5.25 for common to extra.

CINCINNATI. Cincinnati, O., Feb. 18.—Hogs—Steady and firm; common, \$3.00@3.60; light, \$3.65@3.90; packing, \$3.60@4.15; butchers', \$4.15@4.30; receipts, 875; shipments, 490.

#### DRY GOODS. CHICAGO.

The past week differed in no very marked particular from the two or three which immediately preceded it. Some little improvement in the de-mand was observable, and in some lines of goods a slight hardening of prices is noted, but in neithe case is the change so pronounced as to attract much attention. For the time of year a fair business is in progress, and that is about all that is ciaimed. Collections continue satisfactory, and the market maintains a firm tone, with cottons showing a tendency to advance. Of the export movement, the New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday

ist says:

'The movement for export shows quite satisfactory, and the increase over last year previously noticed has been fully sustained. The improved business for markets nearest our own is a pleasing feature of tois trude, and confirms expectations through the efforts that are kept in constant action. The reported shipments for the week comorise 2,965 packages from this port, 132 packages from Boston, and 185 packages from other ports, making in all 3,282 packages for the week, and

NEW YORK.

New York.

New York, Feb. 18.—Cotton goods market continues fairly active, and so manyleading fabrics are in meagre supply that prices are very fair; cheviots in fair request, but cottonades are in irregular demend; prints moving slowly but prices fairly steady; cotton dress goods more active; men's wear of woolens in light demand, but agents are making fair deliveries of light-wear cassimeres and cheviots. Foreign goods sluggish.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. The following were received by the Chicago

Board of Trade: LIVERPOOL. Feb. 18. -Bacon-Cumberlands, 29s: short rios, 27s; long clear, 26s; short clear, Beef-Prime mess, 70s; India mess, 70s; extra India mess, 87s. Cheese—Choice, 49s. Shoulders, 23s. Tallow—Prime city, 36s. Lard, 33s. Pork-Prime mess, Eastern, 52s; Western, 49s. Hams, long cut, 20-5 average, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18-11:30a. m.—Flour, 8s 6d @10s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 6d@9s; spring, 6s10d @8s; white, 8s 9d@9s 2d; club, 8s 11d@9s 4d. Corn. 48 7d@48 8d. Pork, 49s. Lard. 34s. Receipts of wheat last three days, 107,000 centals, 100,000 American. Liverpool. Feb. 18-1:30 p. m.—Weather dull. Breadstuffs firm. Winter, 8s 8d@9s; spring. 6s 11d@8s; white, 8s 9@9s 3d; club, 9s 1d

@98 6d. Corn, 48 7d. Rest unchanged. London, Feb. 18.—Liverpool.—Wheat a shade dearer; California white, 8s 11d@9s 3d; spring, 7s 5d@8s 3d. Corn quiet. Cargoes off coast— Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes on passage— Waeat and corn firm. Number of cargoes off coast on sale—Wheat—Between ten and fifteen. Corn -Less than ten. Weather in England cold.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL. Feb. 18-11:30 a. m. -Flour-No. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 98; No. 2, 8s 6d; spring, No. 1, 8s; No. 2, 6s 10d; white, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 8d; club, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s 11d. Corn—New

Provisions-Pork, 49s. Lard, 34s. Livenpool, Feb. 18.—Cotton—Market dull at 55-16@5/4d; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and

export, 500; American, 5,000.

Breadstuffs-Firm; California white wheat, 8s 9d@9s 3d; do club, 9s 1d@9s 6d; No. 2 spring red Western, 6s 11d@8s; do winter, 8s 8d

GRAIN-New corn, 4s 7d. Provisions-Mess pork, 49s. Prime mess beef. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and tend-

Special Disputch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—GRAIN—Winter wheat in brisk request, chiefly on speculative account, and, though on the earlier dealings showing more or less irregularity, developed much more strength and bushel, leaving off as a rule decidedly firm; cable advices of a more encouraging tenor; spring held more confidently, but very lightly dealt in. Corn fairly active for early delivery, but quoted weaker, on steamer mixed and No. 3 about Western ungraded old at 48@47c. Rye-Held above the views of buyers, and quiet; No. 2 Western afloat quoted at 60c bid; held higher at 62@63c. Oats a shade firmer on restricted offerings; mixed Western, 4,500 bu at 311/2@32c.

Provisions—Hog products more sought, and though early quoted at slow decline, closed strong at an advance; Western mess less active; quoted for February at \$10.25@10.40 for new; March, \$10.40@10.50. Cut meats in moderate request. Bacon firmer, but in less demand, with clear at 5%c. Western steam more active for early delivery at higher prices.

Tallow-Less sought; prime, 69-16@6%c Sugar-Moderate demand for raw at unaltered prices, with Cuba Muscovado quoted at 6%@6%c for fair to good; refining rather more active, but quoted a shade easier.

WHISKY-Wanted at \$1.07; none offering. FREIGHTS-Generally tame; market on a basis of about previous quotations; a further rise in values of wheat and flour under speculative manipulation of winter impeded; through freights enerally firm, but recently a much less active readstuffs movement.

New York, Feb. 18.—Corron—Easy at 75:@ 7%c; futures quiet; February, 9.66c; March, 69c; April, 9.84c; May, 9.96c; June, 10.18c;

July. 10.23c.

FLOUR-Active and a shade higher; receipts, 15.000 brls; super State and Western. \$3.45 (3.65; common to good extra. \$3.80(3.90; good to choice. \$3.95(4.50; white wheat, extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$3.75@5.00; St. Louis, \$3.80@5.75; Minnesota patent process, \$5.50@

\$3.80@5.75; Minnesota patent process, \$5.50@8.25.
Grain—Wheat in fair demand; recelpts, 210,-000 bu; rejected spring, 80@82c; No. 3 spring, 94@95c; No. 2 spring, ungraded red, \$1.00@1.11; No. 3 do, \$1.08½@1.09; No. 2 do, \$1.11½@1.12; No. 1 do, \$1.12%1.12½; ungraded amoer, \$1.10; No. 2 amber, \$1.11@1.11½; ungraded amoer, \$1.10; No. 2 amber, \$1.11@1.11½; ungraded amoer, \$1.09; Wol. 11; No. 2 do, \$1.09½@1.10; No. 1 do saies 44.000 bu at \$1.11½@1.12; extra do, \$1.12½@1.13. Rye quiet, but firm; Western and State, 57½@61½c. Barley—Demand active, Mait dull and nominal. Corn—Market easier; receipts, 119,000 bu; ungraded, 46@47c; No. 3, 42½@40½c; steamer, 44@44½c; No. 2, 45½&40½c; olats quiet; receipts, 32,000 bu; No. 3 white, 32c; No. 2 do, 32½c; mixed Western, 31½&32c; white do, 32@34c.

HAY—Market dull.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

GROCEBIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet but steady; tar tágood refaing, 6½@6½c.

Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady, with a fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged; united, 97½c;

Tair demand.

Petroleum—Dull and unchanged; united, 97%c; refined, \$1.09% bid; cruce, \$1.08%@1.09.

Tallow—Quiet at 0%@6%c.

Resix—Nominally unchanged.

Turpentine—Firm at 30c.

Eggs—Market easter; Western, 19%@20c.

Phovisions—Pork quiet but firm; mess, \$10.50 for new. Beef quet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; long clear middles, 5%e; short do, 5%c. Lard strong and higher; prime steam, \$6.77%@6.90.

. 90. Butter-Firmer; Western, 7@27с. Cheese-Firm; Western, 2@84с. Whisky-Dull and nominal at \$1.07%. PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—FLOUR—Firmer; Minnesota extra family, \$4.37%@5.00; Ohio do, \$4.90 @5, 25; winter wheat, patent, \$6,50@7, 25; spring wheat, patent, \$6,75@7,75. Rye flour, \$2,62% GRAIN-Wheat unsettled; Pennsylvania red, on

track, \$1.08; do amber, on track, \$1.08%; No. 2 Western, Pennsylvania Elevator, \$1.08%. Rye steady; Western, 54@55c. Corn in fair demand; rejected, on track, 42@43c; do steamer, 43@ 43%c; steamer elevator, 43c. Oats active and a shade higher; white Western, 29%@32%c. Provisions—Demand fair and market firm. Beef firm at \$12,50@13.00. Mess pork, extra, \$10,75@11.00; prime, \$10.00@10.25. Hans— smoked, \$8,00@8.50; pickled, \$7.50@8.25. Lard —Western tierce, \$7.00@7.25 -Western tieice, \$7.00@7.25. BUTTER-Market dull; New York State and Brad ford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 20@21c

WHISKY-Market dull; Western, \$1.07. WHISKY—MARKET Gull; Western, \$1.07.

RECEITTS—Flour, 2, \$00 bris; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, \$5,000 bu; oats, 6,500 bu; rye, 2,000 bu. Wool.—Active and firm; Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, 31@ 38e; extra, 33@36e; medium. 35@37e; coarse, 30@31e; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 29@33e; medium. 35@37e; coarse, 30% 31; combing, washed, 35@42e; unwashed; 20@31e; washed; 35@42e; unwashed; 20@ 31; combing, washed, 35@42c; unwashed; 26@28c; Canaca combing, 35@37; fine unwashed, 21@23c; coarse and medium, 22@28c.

BALTIMORE.

Grain-Wheat-No. 2 Pennsylvania red, \$1.10; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and February, \$1.00%; March, \$1.10@1.10%; April, \$1.10%@ 1.11. Corn-Western firm; Western mixed, spo and February, 44%@44%c; March, 44%c; April. 4514@4514c; May, 4614c; steamer, 4114c. Unti steady, more active, and unchanged. Rye quiet, steady, and unchanged. HAY-Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS-Easter; lower. Mess pork, \$8.75@ 10.50. Bulk meats-Loose shoulders, clear-rib sides, and packed unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 444c for old; 5c for new; clear-rib sides, 54@6c. Hams, 84@94c. Lard-Refined, in tierces, 74 @71/2c. BUTTER—Easier; prime to choice Western packed

BUTTER—Easier: prime to choice Western packed and roll unchanged. Eags—Quiet: 16@17c. PETROLEUM—Still dull; crude, 8½@8%c; re-COFFEE-Quiet; Rio cargoes, prime to choice,

inchanged.
Whisky-Duil and unchanged.
Fraights-To Liverpool per steam quiet and RECEIPTS—Flour, 5, 181 bris: wheat, 57, 550 bu; corn, 199, 300 bu; oats, 12, 300 bu; rye, 250 bu. SHIPMENTS—None.

ST. LOUIS. Sr. Louis. Mo., Feb. 18.—Flour.—Higher; steady; XX fall. \$3.90@4.10; XXX do, \$4.25@

4. 40; family, \$4. 60@4.75. GRAIN-Wheat higher; not active; No. 2 red fall, \$1.01% 61.01% cash; \$1.01% 61.02% March; \$1.02%@1.03% April; No. 3 do, 88%@99c. Corn active speculative and shipping demand: a shade easier at the close; No. 2 mixed, 324@324c cash; 32%@33c March: 33%@33%c April; 34%@34%c May. Cats quiet; No. 2, 23%c cash; 24c March, tive higher; active at 44%@54%c. Barley dull and

Hye higher; active at 44% 400 % 2c. Barrey dull and unchanged.

Phoysisons—Pork inactive, and lower at \$9.60.
Lard dull and lower to seil; \$9.45 asked; \$6.37% id.

Bulk meats duil and lower: loose clear ribs, \$4.55% 4.75, the latter free on board. Baconeasier; clear ribs, \$5.26% 5.30.

Receipts—Flour, 4,000 br; wheat, 18,000 br; corn, 34,000 br; oats, 5,000 br; rye, 1,000 br; barley, 1,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 1,000 br; cora, none; oats, none; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 18 .- FLOUR-Higher grades have advanced; XXX, \$4.00@4.75; high grades,

\$5.00@5.87%.
Provisions—Bulk meats quiet and weak; shoulders, loose, 3%c; packed, 3%c; clearrib, 5%@5%c; clear, 5%@5%c. Bacon quiet; market easier; old, 3%c; new, 4%c; clear rib, 6c; packed, 6%c. Hams, sugar-cured, market easier at 8@9%c,

834c. GRAIN-Corn-Market dull at 43@45c. Oats arce and firm at 35@36c. Corn-Meal-Steady, with fair demand at \$2.10 Hwy-Scarce and firm; prime quoted at \$15.00; Wизку-Steady; Western rectified, \$1.05@

BOSTON. BOSTON, Feb. 18. -FLOUR-Good demand at full prices; Western supers, \$3,00@3,25; common extras, \$3.75@4.25; Wisconsin do, \$4.00@4.50; Minnesota do, \$4.25@5.50; winter wheat, Ohio

and Michigan, \$5.00@6.00; St. Louis, \$5.25@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheats, \$6.50@8, 25; winter wheat, \$6.00 GRAIN-Corn-Small stock; mixed and yellow, 49

@51c. Oats firm; No.1 and extra white, 36@38c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c. Rye, 60c.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,300 brls; corn, 50,000 bn; wheat, 28,000 bu.
Shipments—Flour, 200 brls; corn, 47,000 bn.

98c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 92c; February, 92c; March, 92½c; April, 94½c; May, 98c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 78c; No. 4. 73c; rejected, 65c. Corn less firm; No. 2, 34c. Oats firmer; in good demand; No. 2, 22c. Rye firm; No. 1, 45½c. Barley dull and easier; No. 2 spring, fresh, 72c; March. 70½c.

Phovisions—Easier. Mess pork quiet; new, \$9.65. Prime steam lard, \$6.60.

Hoos—Live less firm at \$3.60@3.90. Dressed steady; fair demand at \$4.35@4.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bris; wheat, 29,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 bris; wheat, 2,500 bu.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, Feb. 18. -COTTON-Quiet but steady

FLOUR-Firm and unchanged. Gnain—Wheat active, firm, and higher; red and white, 940@\$1.00 Corn in good demand at 34@ 35c. Oats steady, with a good demand, at 24@27c. Rye fairly active and a shade nigher at 52@53c. Barley quiet but firm; No. 2 fail, \$1.00@1.02. Provisions—Fork quiet but steady at \$10 00. Lard—Demand fair and market firm; steam, \$6.55. Bulk meats quiet but firm; shoulders, \$3.85 casb; \$3.75 selier April: short ribs, \$4.87%, cash; \$5.00 buyer March; \$5.15 suyer April and selier May; short clear, \$5.00 Bacon steady at \$4.25, \$5.50, and \$5.75. NHISKY—Steady and unchanged at \$1.03.
BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.
LINSKED OIL—Steady at 65c.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 18.—Corron—Steady at 94c. FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN-Wheat demand fair, and market firm, red and amber, 98c. Corn firm; white, 35%c; mixed, 34c. Oats firm; white, 26c; mixed, 25c. Rye firm

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at \$10.50. Lard—Steady choice leaf, tierce, 7½c; do, 1668, 8½c. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, 4%65c; clear, 5%65½c for loose. Bacon firm; shoulders, 464½c; clear rib, 5½65½; clear, 5½65½c clear, 5½65¢ cl HAY-Quiet at 8%@10%c.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 18. -GRAIN-The Price Current reports: Wheat—Receipts, 25,405 bu; shipments, 12,620 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, 87%c; February, 88c; No. 3 cash, 85c; February, 84%c; No. 4 cash, 80c. Corn-Receipts, 21,677 bu; shipments, 11,982 bu; higher; No. 2 cash, 26%; February, 27c.

INDIANAPOLIS.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 18.—Hogs—Firm at \$2.75@4.00; receipts, 19.000; shipments 192.
Grain—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 99c@\$1.00. Corn quiet at 321/4@321/2c; May, 34@341/2c. Oats 231/4@24c. Provisions—Shoulders, \$3.60; clear rib, \$4.70 Lard, \$0.75. Hams, \$7.12\(\frac{1}{2}\)@7.25.

TOLEDO. Tolepo, Feb. 18.-GRAIN-Wheat dull; amber Michigan, spot, 99½c; No. 2 red winter, spot, 99½c; March, \$1.00½; April, \$1.02½; May, \$1.04½; Western amber, \$1.02½. Corn dull; No. 2 March, 35½c; April, 37c; May, 38½c. Oats steady; Michigan, 26½c.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Feb. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; sales 16,500 bu No. 1 bard Duluth at \$1.10; 10,000 bu No. 1 Duluth at \$1.08; 1 car white winter at \$1:00; 2 cars red winter at \$1.63\%. Corn firm; asking 42c for No. 2 old. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Bariey neglected.

DETROIT, Feb. 18. -FLOUR-Improving. GRAIN-Wheat-Extra, \$1.00%; No. 1 white, 98c; February, 98c; March, 981/4c; April, \$1.001/4; May. \$1.01%; June, \$1.02%; milling No. Receipts, 23, 278 bu; shipments, 35, 821 bu OSWEGO.

Oswego, Peb.18.—Grain-Wheat steady; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, \$1.10; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.05; No. 2 red Wabash, \$1.10. Oats-Market

PEORIA. PEORIA, Feb. 18. -HIGHWINES-Firm at \$1.03;

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 18. -PETROLEUM-Unhanged; standard white, 110 test, 9c. PITTSBURG. Pa., Feb. 18.-PETROLEUM-Dull; crude. \$1.181 at Parker's for immediate shipment; refined, 9%c, Philadelonia delivery.
Oit City, Ps. Feb. 18.—Parnotaun—Market opened very dull, with sales at 084a: declined to 97%c, at which price it closed; shipments, 34,000 brls, averaging 21,000; transactions, 90,000 brls.

COTTON. NNW ORLEANS, Feb. 18 .- COTTON-Market easier; middings, 9%c; low do, 9c; good ordinary, 8%c; net receipts, 15,097 bales; gross, 17,287; exports to France, 2,337; coastwise, 1,630; sales, 7,700; tests, 70,000 ST. Lovis. Feb. 18.—Cotton—Quiet and lower; middling, 9½c; low middling, 8½c; good ordinaty, 8½c; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 1,900; shipments, 2,100; stock, 30,400.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, Feb. 18. - SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE -Quiet at 27c.

# CURRENT OPINION.

Improve the Quality. Toledo Blade (Rev.). It is thought that the next census will give us sixty-six more Congressmen. It is not more, but better ones that we want.

" Hardly Ever." Albany Journal (Rep.).
Tilden: "I love thee, Pelton, but never-more be pincompoop of mine." Pelton: "What! Never!" Tilden: "Well, hardly ever."

Republicanism in New York.

New York Mail (Rep.).
As "Conklingism" loses its grip, Republicanism in this State shows fresh vitality and vigor, and "harmony" seems to be near at

The New York Town-Meetings. Utica Berald (Rev.).
The returns from the town-meetings held in surrounding counties, Tuesday, do not indicate any decay of the Republican vitality shown in

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.).
Isn't it about time for Mr. Jeff Davis to write another letter, make a secession speech, or do something of that sort? The Grant movement isn't booming as it should, but, if Mr. Davis will come to the front, the old Rads will whoop

The Marshal-Ney Story. Cleveland Herald.
The North-Carolina Marshal Ney is once more

on the carpet. This is well. It shows a healthy

condition of the public mind when the regularly-established mysteries turn up at the proper in-tervals. We may now expect to hear from the man who saw Witkes Booth in the Turkish Anti-Indian.

Portland Oregonian.
They must die. Scarcely a day passes without some of them being picked off; and thus it will continue till they are all gone, or until they are removed from our midst; and, every time one of them bites the dust, every good citizen will say: Amen! So be it! Biess the Lord! Hallelujah!

Plenty Willing to Take His Place. New York Evening Post (Rep.). Minister Welsh complains that he cannot live on his salary. If he is compelled to resign, he may console bimself with the reflection that there is among his countrymen a plenty of statesmen who would be willing to make the statesmen who would be willing to make the experiment of starving in London on \$17,500 a

A Frantic Appeal.

Washington Republican (Rep.).
"Save me from the Penitentiary!" is the cry of Lieutenant-Governor and "Congressman-elect" Hull, of Florida, to his fellow-Democrats in Congress; and Mr. J. Floyd King (significant name), of Louisiana, joins him in the france appeal. In response, the Democratic caucus has decided to repeal all the laws under which these distinguished culprits are liable to punishment.

A Rosy Picture.
Nushcitle American.
The centus of 1890 will show the Southern States filled with prosperous, happy people, hardy, frugal men, sprung from the old South, with thrifty, substantial men of New England and the Northwest and the great central West, MILWAUKEE.

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Milwaukee.

Grain—Firm: opened '4c lower: closed firm:
No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.01; No. 1 Milwaukes,

Tending across the continent, with branches into Mexico, ships from every nation, and especially from South America, at New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Fernandina, Savannah, Charleston, Newbern, Norfolk. It will show a tremendous growth of home manufactures, especially of cotton and woolen goods, and fron and steel fabrics. It will show an amount and variety of agricultural products exhibited by no other similar area in the world, and a people who will wooder that they ever staggered under hard times in 1878, or thought of so foolish and so ruinous a policy as deliberately to cast away the priceless jewel of credit.

The Bourbons

Boston Traveller (Rep.).

It is true to-day as it ever was that the Bourbons forget nothing, and learn nothing. The lesson that the whole party seemed to have learned so well by twenty years of exclusion from power that it repeated it from every rostrum in the land, it has never learned at all. Its lips have learned to say, "The issues of the War are dead"; its heart has never ceased to say, "The results of the War shall be reversed,"

A True Story.

Hartford Courant (Rep.).

A correspondent of the Courant sends the following: "I am reminded by recent political events of the following true story: A good man, known as Uncle Samuel, was discovered having a chicken concealed in his hat. An impertment fellow having required him to account for the possession of the fowl, the good man replied: "Pon my soul. Massa, I dunno how dat chicken come dere. "Spect it must have crawled up my trowser-leg."

Returning to First Principles.

New Fork Tribune.
The Democratic party has returned to first principles. A white man's Government with which comprehends the body of doctrine which t teaches, the creed which it professes, the end for which it struggles and to which it aspires. Reduced to their final analyses, this is the sum and soul of all there is in the talk and work of Thurman, the ablest expounder of Democracy, the recognized leader of its councils, its most perfect type and representative, while he is piloting his party through a capital crisis in its

The Sherman Party.
Philadelphia Itmes (Ind. Dem.).

The Sherman party is on its legs already in Louisiana, and we begin to see a little further into the meaning of the recent Federal appointments in New Orleans. A strong Repubtean Campaign Committee takes the field, and it is composed almost entirely of men appointed to office by Mr. Hayes, who are also men skilled in the art of political manipulation, either by money or patronage. Mr. Sherman looks a long way ahead, but he knows what he is doing, and when the officehoiders are all harmonized in his interest, other candidates for the Republican nomination in 1880 will have work to beat him.

A Little Blood-Letting.

Cin\_innati Enquirer (Bourbon).

Zack Chandler is one of the representative men of the Republican party, or, rather, to be more accurate, of the stalwart portion of it. fils return to the Senate is one of the signs of the times. Before the late War between the States he opposed the sending by Republican States of delegates to the Peace Compromise Congress, declaring that in his opinion without a little blood-letting this Union would not be worth a curse. He seems to think just such "stiffed-back" men like bimself are now again needed at the front. He said so in his speech, the other day, accepting the nomination for Senator. The sectional pot must be kent boiling, or there is danger of the Republican party yielding to the progressive sentiment of the country, and incontinently yielding up the gnost. Resumption of specie-payments and resumption of sectional animosities are the two sumption of sectional animosities are the two leading planks in the resumed Senator's plat-

Carpenter as Defined by His Organ.

Generally voting with Conkling, Logan, Chandler, and that class of Republicans, who not only have learned nothing in the past ten vears, but have shown a Bourbonic incapacity to ever learn anything, many feared that Mr. Carpenter would betray a like infirmity on his return to public life. But not so. His every utterance has been statesmanlike, and indicates a desire to deal with the current questions of the day, rather than with those of fifteen years ago; his attitude evidences a willingness to deal with important public questions upon their

named who by the accident of position have been made to play a part in great events to which they were in fact not equal. As Senator Carpenter is a broader and abier man than any of those named, it is proper that he should emancipate named, it is proper that he should emancipate himself from the supposed following of such men, and be guarded by his own judgment and sense or duty. The improvement and purification of the public service is not peculiar to our time of country; but the late Governor-General of Canada, in an address showing extensive thought and discrimination upon the subject, declared the purification of the public service a problem of the highest importance to the people of Canada. In the home Government, in France, Germany, and even Russia, and all in France, Germany, and even Russia, and all countries where a reasonable pretense to deceeve of administration exists, there are constant struggles for better methods. But in this country, where exists a civil service perhaps as abominable as can be found in Christendom encept Russia, the Conklings, Blaines, Logans, and the stalwarts generally deride and scoff at any proposed reformation, not because they believe, as they say, that it is impracticable, but because it suits their purposes best as it gs. The public mind is thoroughly awakened to this subject, and agitation will follow till corrupt and stupid Congressmen abandon the use of public trusts. and axitation will follow the corrupt and stupid Congressmen abandon the use of public trusts as personal perquisites. Senator Carpenter possesses sagacity enough to discern the fact and reasonableness of this demand.

The bloody shirt is a garment that men, little and big, have displayed for many years past to further their own ambition, while nominally protecting the person. The attick was puried at

protecting the negro. The article was buried at Chemnati in 1876, and is occasionally exhumed by an orator in dire distress, for the purpose of bridging a stream. Happily Mr. Carpenter is right and is accord with his party on both these protections with the purpose of the pur questions, while the remainder of the Wisconsin questions, while the remainder of the Wisconsin delegation are on the other side. He need have no fears of the displeasure of his constituents so long as he faithfully adheres to these positions. And if he will be patient until the election of a new Congress he will find himself surrounded with members more in accord with him on these Republican orthociples, and espe fally more from the State of Wisconsin, where the machine has already received a black eye, which is likely to retain its sable hue for some time to couse.

OUR FACES. The human face is not only "the index of the soul." Every bodily sensation leaves its in-dellible impress upon our features. Every human face, if studied attentively, reveals the physical and mental history of its possessor. On the crowded street of the city, what volumes of these histories are open to all who would drawn as tightly as the mouths of his money-bags; the debauchee with his sensual, semi-animal face; the young man with the future fair and broad before him, every line of his countenance revealing energy and ambition; the mander's face origin with innocent fove and hope,—each of these face-histories is as legible as the printed page before you. But there are other faces in which we may read sad histories,—faces of work-weary women to whom living has become an irksome burden. The fatal alphabet of disease is written upon every line alphabet of disease is written upon every line of their countenances. Why will these women suffer from those painful diseases and weak-nesses peculiar to the sex, losing besides the charm and beauty of a bright, beautiful face, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sure and effectual remedy! Ladies who have used it pronounce it to be woman's eiter of health. Sold by druggists.

Eighty Per Cent Saved. The Eric Railroad claims to be saving in its oiling expenses 80 per cent by using paraffine on passenger-car journals.

TEAS.

Our steadily increasing Tea Trade enables us to give the best Tea sold for the price in the city.

HONG KONG TEA CO. 110 & 112 Madison-st.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT

PHARMACEUTICAL.

diners. Company as the property of the propert

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION. ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Diarines Stomach, Bruptions, Bad Tas'e in the Mout itation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the eys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, a HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

gorates the Stomach, stimulates the torpid Liver, wels, and Kidneys to healthy action in cleansing the odd of all impurities, and in impurities, and in the liver will be considered to the constant of the co hesitating of its valuable remedial properties PRICE-31 PER BOTTLE, OR 6 FOR \$5.

H.T.HELMBOLD PROPRIETOR, TEMPLE OF PHARMACY, CHESTNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA. free whisky and tobacco is the brief formula IF Sold Everywhere. New York, Agents. DR. J. WILBUR Magnetic Physician,

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PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

DEFOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

DEFOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.

PRILADELPHIA, Jan. 23, 1879.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until noon. Wednesday, March 5, 1879. for furnishing the United States Quartermaster's Department with the following articles:

To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Deport Philadelphia, Pa.:

500 Dress Caps, artillery: I,500 Dress Caps. infantry; 10,000 Cap Letters; 10,000 Cap Letters; 10,000 Cap Cap Crossed Sabres; 8,000 Cap Crossed Riffes; 20,000 Cap Letters; 10,000 cap Sabres; 8,000 Cap Crossed Riffes; 20,000 vards 6-4 Sky-Slue Kersey, heavy quality: 20,000 yards 6-4 Dark Blue Fiannel; 5,000 Cap Crossed Riffes; 50 Dress Caps. Infantry; 20,000 Cap Crossed Riffes; 50 Sets Stencil Plates, complete: 30,000 yards 6-4 Dark Blue Fiannel; 5,000 Cap Crossed Riffes; 50 Sets Stencil Plates, complete: 30,000 yards 6-4 Dark Blue Fiannel.

All articles to be subject to a rigid inspection, and bidders are informed that a full compliance with specifications will be insisted upon, and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

"Preference will be given to articles of domestic."

ll bids.

'Preference will be given to articles of domestic reduction and manufacture, conditions of price and all bids.

"Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific Coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there."—Revised Statutes, §5.7 the public service there. "—Revised Statutes, §5.7 the public service there."—Revised Statutes, §5.7 the public service there. "—Revised Statutes, §5.7 the public service and in what dates and in what quantities they can make deliveries of the articles they propose to furnish at the Philadelphis or San Francisco Depois. For copies of printed instructions to bidders and other information apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned. By order of the quartermaster-General. D. H. EUCKER, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

with important public questions upon their merits, and not upon the basis of petty and person ambition.

It is gratifying to know that Mr. Carpenter will cut loose from the following of the men places a this city as may be required, the following amounts of bacon and unswoked clear sides, to be from medium sized hogs, the bacon to be thoroughly cured and smoked and well dried, viz:

147. 300 pounds bacon, clear sides, in new gunnies.
41, 500 pounds bacon, clear sides, in small strong new therees, full head lined.
17, 200 pounds unsmoked clear sides, thoroughly cured, in hew sunnies. 17. 200 round; unsmoked clear sides, thoroughly cured, in new guantes.

4, 500 pounds unsmoked clear sides, thoroughly cured, in small strong new tlerces, full head lined.

Bids will be received for the whole or any part of the amounts staced, which are to be increased or decreased as may be required at the time of opening.

Bidders will state how soon they will be able to deliver the quantities they offer.

Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions, and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

Bidak proposals or further information will be furnished on application at this offer.

M. P. SMALL, Major and C. S.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY & NORTHERN RAILWAY.

St. Louis, Feb. 15, 1879,
Scaled Priposals will be received at the office of S.
T. Emerson, Chief Engineer, St. Louis, up to March
J. 1879, for the graduatioe, masonry, bridging, and
tresting of the remaining portion of the Council Bluffs
& St. Louis Railway, from near Maryville, Mo., to
Council Bluffs, owa. Plans, profice, and specifications to be seen at the office.
B. W. LEWIS. Jr., President.

FINANCIAL

# VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., NEW YORK.

Buy and sell on Commission for eash or on margin all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange. Allow interest on deposits subject to check at sight, and make advances on suproved collatersis. Govern-ment, state, City, and County Bonds for sale and im-mediate delivery.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1878.
Notice is hereby given to all nersons who may have claims against the German National Banker Guicayo that the same must be presented to James M. Flower, teceiver, at Chicago, Hinois, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will adisallowed.

Comptroller of the Currency.

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10

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has been found the most valuable, safe, simple, and efficient known treatment for the cure of disease. In our descriptive Pamphlet we review the manifold benefits to be derived from Pulvermacher's Appliances, and bring forward testimony in their favor from the most

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condition? Are you timid, nervous, and forgetful, and your mind continually dwelling on the subject? Have you Lost Confidence in Yourself and energy for business pursuits? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: dreams, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness restless nights, broken sleep, nightmare, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, pimples

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and blotches on the face and back, and other

middle-aged, and even the old, who suffer from nervous and physical debility. There are also thousands of females

Broken Down in Health

and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect, prolong their sufferings. Why, then, further neglect a subject so productive of health and future happiness when there is at hand a means of cure? Why not throw off the yoke

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Pullman Hotel Cara are run through, between Chi-cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a.m.. No other road runs Pullman or any other ferm of hotel cars west of Chicago. Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.
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Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 123 Kandolph-st. Ransas City & Denver Fast Rx... \*12:30 p m \* 3:35 p m St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... \*9:00 a m \* 7:55 p to Mobile & New Oriesans Express ... \$9:00 a m \* 7:55 p to St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... \$9:00 p m \* 7:50 a m Peoria, Burlington (Fast Express ... \$9:00 a m \* 3:35 p m K Keoku Express ... \$9:00 a m \* 3:35 p m Chleago & Paducah R. R. Ex ... \$9:00 a m \* 3:45 p m Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex ... \$2:80 p m \* 3:45 p m Joliet & Dwight Accommodation \* 5:00 p m \* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWAY

Union Depot. corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, 83 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. Leave. | Arrive. Milwaukee Express...

Visconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, and Menasha through Day
Express...

Madisoa, Prairie du Chien & 5:00 pm 20:43 am
Milwaukee Fast 178 n al )...

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express...

† 9:00 pm 2 7:00 am

1 7:05 a m

1 7:45 pm

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

St. Louis Express. | 8:30 a m | 6:45 p m
St. Louis Fast Line. | 8:50 p m | 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express. | 8:50 p m | 6:30 a m
Ocairo & Texas Express. | 8:50 p m | 6:30 a m
Springfield Express. | 8:50 p m | 6:30 a m
Springfield Night Express. | 8:50 p m | 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk. | 8:50 p m | 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Sloux City Express. | 8:50 p m | 6:35 a m
Oubuque & Sloux City Express. | 8:50 p m | 6:35 a m
Gliman Passenger. | 9:30 p m | 6:35 a m
Gliman Passenger. | 9:30 p m | 6:35 a m

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173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Cetywayo a Facile Monarch, Who Promises Without Performing.

How He Adopted the War-Tactics of Civilization.

and Rejected Civilization Itself.

New York Herald.

The recent terrible catastrophe to the British arms on the Turels River has aroused a public interest in Zululand which will be maintained atil the termination of what now promises to be the most serious of England's m ath Africa. Comparatively little is known in America of Zululand proper, though that large portion of the Zulu nation settled 'within the boundaries of the Colony of Natal has for many fort on the part of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. From the resided above twenty years as a missionary in Natal, and from many printed sources of in-

The British colony of South Africa now consists of Cape Colony proper, with its dependencies of Kaffraria, Basatoland, Fingoland, riquoland, and the Transvaal, the latter havbeen annexed in 1877, and the settlement of Walfish Bay, on the Atlantic coast, far to the northward, the annexation of which was conummated by a proclamation of Queen Victoria ast month (January, 1879). Kaffraria still enjoys a nominal independence, though large por-tions of it, which were the scene of the war of the past year, have lately been annexed, and it an open secret that the vast region of huana Land, north of the diamond region, will shortly be absorbed by the voracious Gov-ernment of Cape Town. Eastward from Cape Colony, and separated from it by independent province of Kaf-lies the Crown Colony of Natal, ronting on the Indian Ocean, and bounded on e northeast by Zuluiand, the present scene of the northeast by Zululand, the present scele of hostility. Natal is vigorously independent of Cape Colony, from which it was separated in 1856, when a constitutional charter was granted, which was essentially modified in 1875. At that time there were not a thousand white settlers in Natal, and the native inhabitants—the fine race called Zulus or Amazulus—were also few in

ZULU EMIGRATION TO NATAL.

Zululand proper was then, as now, a vast region stretching along the Indian Ocean, separated from Natal by the Tugela River (the scene of the recent disaster), bounded on the northewest by the Transwal Republic and on the northeast by the Portuguese Colony of Delagoa Bay. The northern portion of Zululand was inhabited by a race known as the Amaswazis, of kindred origin and language, but owing only a feeble allegiance to the Zulu King. Since 1850 there has been a steady stream of Zulu emigration southward scross the Tugela River into Natal, and the Zulu population of that colony has increased from less than 50,000 in 1850 to 290,000 at the last census, taken in 1877. Probably they now number above 300,000. The white population of Natal comprises but 22,654 persons of European descent, many of them Dutch boers, more or less disaffected to the British Government. Natal is almost the solitary instance of a colony established by Great Britain without cost to the Imperial Treasury. In its early days it had a loan of £10,000, which has long since been repaid. It has an estimated early days it had a loan of £10,000, which has long since been repaid. It has an estimated area of 18,750 square miles, with a scaboard of 150 miles. It comprises seven counties and nine unorganized districts. There are but two considerable towns, D'Urban (or Durban), on Port Natal Bay, and Pietermaritzburg, the Capital, some sixty miles northwest. The only railroad in the colony is one which was contracted by the Natal Government in 1875, to connect the Capital with the scaport. It is to be completed in 1880, and is now in operation some twenty miles. There are four monthly steamers connecting with Europe,—one line of three steamers via with Europe,—one line of three steamers via Cape Town, the other of a single steamer via the Suez Canal. The principal article of export from Natal is wool, of which nearly 9,000.000 pounds were exported in 1877, being more than fouble the amount in 1870. Next in importance are raw hides, sugar, and cotton.

The Government of Natal is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. The present Governor is Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer, appointed in 1875. The religious interests of the colony are supervised by two Anglican Bishops, one of them the celebrated Dr. J. W. Colenso, being the Crown Bishop of Natal, the other, Dr. Maccrorie, being Bishop of Pietermoritzburg, by appointment of the late Bishop of Cape Town (Dr. Grav), who assumed to be Metropolitan of South Airica, and, as such, to depose Dr. Colenso for hereay manifested in his Iamous book on the Pentateuch. The intelligent Zulu, commonly called "William," who enjoys the credit of having "converted Bishop Colenso from Christianity," is still living, but relapsed into barbarism several years ago.

Zulu caffres and their country.

Zululand proper, the vast region under the Government of Cetywayo (prouounced Ketshwayo), is inhibited by some 300,000 natives, who are admitted to be the finest and most powerful race of South Airies. Their country is a fine upland region, of uncertain extent, the northern boundaries having never been determined. The territory on the Blood River, or Transvaal border, was for many years in dispute between the Zulu King and the lately annexed, Transvaal kepublic. This quarrel was the profitmate cause of the present hostilities. Some years ago Cetywayo offered to cede the territory in dispute, not to the Boers of the Transvaal, but to the English of Natal; but his offer was not then accepted. The war between Cetywayo and the Boers having resulted in the annexation of the Transvaal to Cate Colony on the plea that the little republic was unable to defend itself and preserve the peace, the rights of the Boers were, of course, transferred de facto to the Golonial Government, and the boundary quarrel was referred to a commission, which quite recently decided in favor of the Zulus. That decision, however, as will be seen, was accompanied by other terms in the nature of an ultimatum, which led to the present war. The Zulus are popularly said to be "a branch of the great Caffre nation"; but in this statement there is much confusion of terms. The word Caffre is not properly a term of nationality, but an Arabic word signifying "infidel." There are Caffres and a Caffreland on the borders of Afghanistan. The term was adopted by the Boers of South Africa to designate all ZULU CAFFRES AND THEIR COUNTRY. del." There are Caffres and a Caffreland on the borders of Afghanistan. The term was adopted by the Boers of South Africa to designate all the warlike races on their northeast frontiers. The Caffres call themselves by various tripal names, such as Galkas, Galekas, Fingos, and Pondos, the latter being the most generic term for the people of the region known as Caffraria.

CETYWAYO ENGLAND'S SON.

CETWAYO ENGLAND'S SON.

King Umpandi, or Panda, the father of Cetywayo, died six or eight years ago. The events attending the succession of the present monarch are officially narrated as follows by Sir Heary Bulwer in his ultimatum of last December:

"After the death of Panda the sons of the late King and the head men of the Zuiu nation assembled and sent messengers to the Governor of Natal, saying that the nation found itself wandering because of the death of its King. There was no King, they said, and the messengers brought from the nation four oxen representing the "head of the King" to the Government of Natal. They further asked that Mr. Shepstone, who had been present at the nomination of Cetywayo, might go and establish what was wanted, and at the same time breathe the spirit by which the nation should be governed. They said, moreover, it was the will of the nation that the new King should be the son of the British Government. The Government of Natal had no wish to mix itself up with these arrangements of the Zulu people; but eventually it consented, and sent Mr. Shepstone of Natal had no wish to mix itself up with these arrangements of the Zulu people; but eventually it consented, and sent Mr. Shepstone to take part in the installation. It was the wish of Cetywayo that this should be done? It was the wish of the whole Zulu nation. In consenting to this the British Government had no sellish object of any kind. It did not seek to obtain a single foot of land for itself, nor any advantage, nor any privilege whatsoever. It wanted nothing for itself, and it demanded nothing for itself. Its only motive in complying with the wish of the Zulu bation, and in taking part in the coronation of

quently, on the day of the installation, laws were formally preclaimed by Mr. BRITAIN'S ATTEMPT AT CIVILIZATION.

BRITAIN'S ATTEMPT AT CIVILIZATION.

"It was proclaimed:

"(1.) That the indiscriminate shedding of blood should cease in the land.

"(2.) That no Zulu should be condemned without open trial and the public examination of witnesses, for and against, and that he should have a right of appeal to the King.

"(3.) That no Zulu's life should be taken without the previous knowledge and consent of the King, after such trial had taken place, and the right of appeal had been allowed to be exercised.

ercised.

"(4.) That for minor crimes, the loss of property, all or a portion, should be substituted for the punishment of death.

"Now, these laws were formally proclaimed by Mr. Shenstone, who represented the British

w Mr. Shepstone, who represented the Britis overnment in Natal, and proclaimed with the Government in Natal, and proclaimed with the formal assent of Cetywayo, of the chief men of the nation, and of the nation there assembled. It was not done as a mere idle ceremony or form, without any meaning or intention. It was not done in secret, but in public. It was not done in a solitude, but at the Royal kraal, in the presence and hearing of the King, the Chiefs, and the assembled people. They were laws for the good government of the Zulu people. The subject of them had been carefully and deliberately discussed beforehand between the British representatives and Cetywayo and his councilors and agreed upon, and then afterward, in

representatives and certways and his conditions and agreed upon, and then afterward, in the hearing and presence of the people, the laws had been solemnly affirmed. These laws for the wellbeing of the Zuiu people were the conditions required by the British Government in return for the countenance and support given by it to the new Zulu King by the presence of the representative, and by his taking part in the representative, and by his taking part in the ng's coronation; and, once spoken as the re, they cannot be broken without com JOHN BULL'S CONDITIONS VIOLATED.

"The British Government now asks. How has it been in this matter! Have the promises then made been kept! Have the laws which were then proclaimed been observed! Let the Zulu King answer! Let the chief men of the nation answer! Let the whole Zulu people answer! The British Government cannot, then, allow that the words which were once spoken on its part beauld be sentity words, or that the promises the mouthpiece and the guarantee to the whole Zulu nation, should be treated as if they were mere idleness and empty sound. But for five years they have been so treated, and now it can be no longer so. The promises have not been kept; and how is it possible they can be kept so long as the present system of government is maintained by the King? The present system maintained by the King? The present system of government is destroying the country. All the young men, all the abiebodied men in the country are taken as soldiers. They are taken from their homes at an age when they are becoming useful to their parents, and are kept for several years in the compulsory service of the King. They are not allowed to marry as the men of other tribes around them, as in Natal, as among the Amaswazi, as among the Amaponda. They cannot marry when they desire to do so, but they must await the permission of the King, and they are kept often for years without the permission to do so They are not allowed to lapor for themselves, or to plant, or to reap, or to live for themselves, or to plant, or to reap, or to live quiet and in peace with their families and elatives. They are constantly summoned up the King's kraals as if for war, although there is no enemy to fight with; and thus the come to fight among themselves, and blood is st 1, and there is distress and mourning in the st 1, and there is distress and mourning in the land. Or they are sent out in parties to surround the kraals of persons who have given offense to the King or who are accused by private enemies, and who then, without trial and without a word, are killed, their kraals laid desolate, and their families and all that they have carried off or destroyed."

DEMANDS FOR IMMEDIATE REFORM. This forcible statement of the grievances felt by the Colonial Government was followed by a demand for Cetywayo to abolish his present military system, and adopt such military regulations as may be decided upon by the Great Council of the Zulus on consultation with the representatives of the British Government. The present Zulu army must be disbanded and the men allowed to return to their homes. Every man must be free to marry without the King's permission, now often refused. No Zulu can hereafter be punished without a regular trial before the "Indunas," or magistrates. A British Resident must be admitted at the Zulu Capital to watch over the fulfillment of these conditions, and "be the eyes, and ears, and mouth of the British Givernment toward, the Zulu King the British Government toward the Zulu King and the Great Council of the Nation." Mission aries must again be permitted to settle in Zulu-land under the protection of the British Resi-dent, and no native must be molested for listen-

CAUSE OF THE PRESENT WAR. Along with this ultimatum the award of Sir Bartle Frere on the boundary question with the Transvaal was sent to Cetywayo. By its terms it restores to the Zulus their natural boundary line of the Blood and Popgolo Rivers. The immediate causes of the complications between the British Government and the Zulus are two-fold,—the redress demanded for overt nostile acts committed against Natal, and the change in the method of the Zulu Government demanded in the above terms. Regarding the first mentioned point in July, 1878, the colony was invaded by an armed force of Zulus, acting under the orders of two of the sons of the favorite officer of an armed force of Zulus, acting under the orders of two of the sons of the favorite officer of State of the Zulu King, Cetywayo. It advanced some miles into the colony, and then surrounded a native village where two refugee women had found shelter, forcibly setzed them, and under circumstances of the utmost brutality—so bratal that they can only be mentioned generally—dragged them across the Buffalo, the boundary river, and murdered them on Zulu territory in cold blood. Such an act could, of course, not be passed over in silence, striking, as it did, at the very groundwork of British power in South Africa. It was evidently impossible to admit a precedent which, if it meant power in South Airica. It was evidently impos-sible to admit a precedent which, if it meant anything, meant that the natives who claimed the protection of British soil against the tyranny of their own Cniefs might be forcibly reclaimed by them. Once admitted that the Zuiu King might follow any of his runaway subjects into British tarritary, the lives of almost the orbid British territory, the lives of almost the whole of the 300,000 natives living in Natal would logically be at his mercy, consisting, as they do, principally of refugee individuals and tribes. The Government, consequently, took the only course open to them,—they demanded the sur render of the two leaders of the invading force Cetywayo replied by calling out his army, and at the same time offering to pay a fine, thus

CETYWAYO'S ARMY AND ITS DISCIPLINE.

CETYWAYO'S ARMY AND ITS DISCIPLING.
In regard to the forces which the Zuin King
may put into the field the most authoritative information now accessible is a handy little
pamphiet compiled and issued in November last
by order of Lord Chelmsford for the information of those under his command, which enable us to obtain a very accurate idea of the force at the disposal of Cetywayo. They may be said to comprise the whole male strength of the Zulu nation. At intervals of from two to five years ail the lads who have during that time attained the age of 14 or 15 years are formed into a regiment, which after a year's probation is a regi-ment, which after a year's probation is sent to a military kraal. When the regiment is a strong one—that is, when live years have elapsed since the last levy—they form a corps by themselves; when it is a weak one it is amalgamated with when it is a weak one it is amalgamated with one of the old existing regiments; thus, although some corps are composed entirely of men about the same age, o.hers contain a mixture of old and young. At present there are, in all, fourteen corps or regiments. They vary in strength, from the Udukuza corps, which consists but of one regiment numbering 500 men, to the Und, which contains five regiments and numbers 9,900 men. The total strength of the flighting force of men under 60 years of age is out down at 40,400. Of these 22,500 are between 20 and 30 years of age, 10,000 between 30 and 40, 3,400 between 40 and 50, and 4,500 between 50 and 60 years old. How grievously this military service must bear upon the people, and how great must be the eneck given to the increase of population may be judged by the fact that the King does not allow his soldiers to marry until leave is given to the whole regiment to do so, and this is not generally granted until the age of the men average 40 years. According to this there are 32,500 unmarried men in Zululand, all under the age of 40, and only 7,900 married men, all between the ages of 40 and 60. As leave is given to regiments which have specially distinguished themseives in war to marry under the usual age the system in force tends to make the whole of the active men of the native eger for war, and renders them exone of the old existing regiments; thus, al

tends to make the whole of the active men of the nation eger for war, and renders them ex-tremely dangerous and quarrelsome neighbors. It is this fact which has rendered the war an absolute necessity. Dom Pedro's Gift-A Magnificent Block fo

the Washington Monument. the Washington Monument.

Washington (D. C.) P. st.

There is now lying at Pier No. 41 East River,
New York, a massive block of stone, which is a
gift from the Euperor of Brazil to the National
Washington Monument Committee at Washington. The stone is addressed to the Brazilian
Legation at the Capital, in care of the Brazilian
Consul-General at New York. It arrived by
one of the Roach steamers, late in December,
and is now awaiting transportation to this city,
while search is being made for some salling-vessel or canalboat strong enough to carry it when
river navigation opens. The block is about fire
feet square, and is socurely packed in a stont oaken casing. It weighs 18,000 pounds,—a weight which none of the steamers plying between New York and Washington can bear apon its decks, and hence the necessity of sending the Emperor's gift by canalboat or sailing-vessel. The stena is said to be magnificently carved, and bears an sapropriate inscription as coming from Dom Pedro to the Monument Committee as his offering "in perpenating the memory of the illustrious of the American Republic, for whom his Majesty cherished the warmest admiration." The block of stone is very valuable, and the Consul-General and his subordinates have been instructed by their Government to observe the greatest care in its transfer to this city. While in this country the Emperor made a trip to Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon, and with his own hands planted a sycamore tree by the side of the tomb, over which he also scattered flowers. attered flowers.

### WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

ertainments at the White Hou Presidential Reception, Who Were There and What Was Worn-A State-Dinner with Its Life-Saving Station-A Ball at the British Legation-Entertainment of the Sons of New Hampshire\_The Huntsmen's Quadrille—Reception at Ben But-ler's—Dining and Wining—The Evening Parties of the Past Week—Exercises by the Literary Clubs—A Fancy Ball in Embryo-Weddings to Come-The Winding-Up of the Season.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.—The Executiv fansion has been, during the week just closed, the scene of two elegant entertainments, which far surpassed any given in those blessed ante bellum days about which "Society" loves to prattle, and exceeded anything the ages called chivalrous ever witnessed in the Old World. The first one, on Tuesday evening, was THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION,

which was a successful repetition of what ha een so often witnessed since President George Washington inaugurated in New York this eople. It was a stormy night, which prevented a crowd, and the elegant apartments of the White House, brilliantly lighted, were comfortably filled. Mr. Webb Hayes presented the visitors, as they came filing along, to his father, the President, while Col. Casey, a few feet beyond, made the presentations to Mrs. Hayes. The President is not very demonstrative in his greetings, unless he recognizes the person presented as an old acquaintance; but

MRS. HAYES HAS A WORD FOR EVERY ONE, and strangers are invariably charmed by her frank, cordial manner. It was noticed, too, that nearly every lady who was introduced to her paused, after passing along, to notice more par-ticularly "what she wore." Well, it was a dark wine-colored silk dress, cut high in the neck with long sleeves, and quite a train,-a single rose being the only ornament in her plainly-ar-

Passing on, the visitors found themselves in the famous East Room, which is regarded as THE HANDSOMEST ROOM ON THE CONTINENT. It is eighty feet long by forty-five feet wide, and the frescoed ceiling is twenty-two feel above the rich carpet. Portraits of the Presidents by your Chicago artist, Healey, adorn the walls, with buge mirrors, which reflect the light of hundreds of gas-burners in crystal chande liers. A framework of spectators encircles the room, and there was a dense mass in the centre leaving an oval-shaped promenade space be tween, around which circled a kaleidoscopic procession, moving in time with the music of the Marine Band, stationed in an adjacent corridor. There was beauty triumphing in the consciousness of admiration, and there were secondary stars pining at being outshone. There were gallant

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY. some of whom had stood shoulder-to-shoulde in hard-fought struggles or bloody decks; while others "never set a squadron in the field," but were resplendent in their gorgeous staff-uniforms. There were Senatorial graybeards, and scores of Congressmen in the prime of life, with a few younger gallants, fretting at every smile cast by the fair sex on others, and which their vanity, if no warmer passion, would have

SOME OF THE LADIES' TOILETTES were very beautiful, while others were of alpaca, or some similar material, clumsily made. Lady Thornton, who is recognized as the leader of "Society," wore a ball-dress of light-blue broade and silk, with exquisite laces, Madame Hegerman (formerly Mrs. Moulton, the cantatrice), wore a lemon-colored silk dress, with an overskirt of striped gauze of the same shade. Mrs. Swann, of Maryland (whose first husband was Senator Thompson, of New Jersey), wore a ball-dress of pink silk, elaborately trimmed with the same material. Mrs. Nason (the daughter of Martin I. Townsend), wore a dress of creamcolored silk, trimmed with brocade of the same color, and decked with bows of bright scarlet ribbon, Mrs. Arthurson, of Chicago, wore wine-colored silk, trimmed with lace. But I will not prolong a catalogue of mantua-making which might be extended over columns. The Executive Mansion was again the scene of a brilliant entertainment on Thursday evening when the President gave

THE FIRST STATE-DINNER. Thirty-six guests assembled in the "Blue-Parlor," where they were welcomed by the President and Mrs. Haves. Each one had on entering received a card, on which the positions all were to occupy as table were printed; and there was, consequently, no difficulty in choosing partners when the Marine Band in the antechamber struck up the march which called the party to the table. "Society" requires that the tion, at his right hand; while the bostess, with her escort, remains until all of the others have gone, then brings up the rear. But Mrs. Haves, led the way, escorted by Vice-President Wheeler,

and the other guests followed. THE BANQUET-HALL at the White-House is in the southwestern cor ner, and is not very cheerful in appearance. The table is broad and long, holding thirty-eight. A plateau, or mirror set in a tramework of gilt metal, occupies the centre of the table, and on it are several ornamental pieces of silverware, with bouquets of flowers, so low that the guests can look over them and see what is going on across the table. The President sits in the middle, on the right side of the table, and Mrs. Hayes sits epposite to him, on the oher side. The bill-of-lare was a most elaborate production, requiring two hours to go through with the various courses, from the soup to the small cups of black coffee. The varied sizes of wine-glasses which have under previous Administrations encircled each plate were not to be seen, and it are several ornamental pieces of silverware,

WATER WAS THE ONLY BEVERAGE. This was acceptable to the temperancemen present, but it is said that others looked as though a glass of champagne or of burgundy would have added to the attractions of the repast. Senator Edmunds, however, is reported to have gailantly remarked: "I didn't know that a diverse could be made to delightful with to have gailantly remarked: "I didn't know that a dinner could be made so delightful without wine. In fact, I never knew before that water was so good at table." It was noticeable, however, that not a guest refused the well-compounded Roman punch, which was served, about the middle of the repast, in orange-skins, and which were increased realed. and which were jocosely called

of the entertainment. But Mrs. Hayes and ber friend, Mrs. Stauley Matthews, persistently, vet good-naturedly, adhere to their home-views on temperance. Their husbunds may not object to taking a glass of wine elsewhere, but they will not have any intoxicating beverages on their own tables.

After dinner, the guests strolled through the conservatory, which was lighted up, and then—after les adieux—nearly all of the went to

A BALL AT THE BRITISH LEGATION. This spacious edifice was plauned in London, and is admirably calculated for grand entertainments. Carriages drive beneath an amble portico, so that guests can alight without being exposed to the weather; and the coup d'œil, on entering the portal on Thursday night, was superb. A broad staircase, which rises from the middle of the main hall and branches off to the right and left, was lived with potted agales. middle of the main hall and branches off to the right and left, was lined with potted szaleas, while beneath the life-size portrait of Queen Victoria on the landing was a bed of red azal. 48. An idea of the extent of the house may be formed from the fact that, on an occasion like this, when some 400 guests are present, the bed-chambers do not have to be converted into dressing-rooms. The library was used by the ladies, and the office by the gentlemen, as dressing-rooms; and, as these apartments are on the lower floor, no guest went up-stairs. Another hoticeable fact was, that the spaceous drawing-rooms, the ball-room, and the dining-room were brilliantly illuminated with wax-candies, which cast a mellow light, far superior to

THE DRESSES OF THE LADIES

dies, which cast a mellow light, far supe

Thornton wore a ball-dress of white silk, trimmed with scarlet velvet, cut high in the neck, with long sleeves, a sweeping train, and a profusion of duchesse lace. The Misses Thornton and Miss Boyle, who is their guest, wore white silk, with gauze overdresses, trimmed with flowers. Mme. Outrey, the wife of the French Minister, wore a court-dress of garnet velvet over a white satin petricoat, trimmed with point lace. Mrs. Sanator-elect Carpenter velvet over a white satin petricoat, trimmed with point lace. Mrs. Senator-elect Carpenter and daughter wore dresses of white silk trimmed with lace. Mrs. Senator Cameron wore a lavender-color silk dress, trimmed with crimson velvet and lace. Mrs. Senator Davis wore a quiet colored yet a gray genteel dress. Mrs. quiet-colored yet very genteel dress. Mrs. Representative Kimmeil, of Maryland, wore a cream-colored silk dress, exquisitely trimmed with ruby velvet and Valenciennes lace. But it would be impossible to describe even the most striking toilettes, or the good cheer with which the tables were loaded, with an abundance of champagne and shore. champagne and sherry.
The next evening—Fridav—

was well represented at the hospitable mansion of ax-Mayor M. G. Emery, a son of New Hampshirs. The diplomats danced the same night at the Itavan Legation, when the hostess, the Baroness Banc (who was Miss Terry, of New York), wore a dress of heavy white satin, with the front embroidered with white and steel bugles, and a train and sleeves of old point lace. Among her old New York friends who had come on to enjoy the occasion was Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, who wore a cream-colored satin dress, the entire front of which was embroidered in gay colors, while the sleeves and neck trimming were of old point lace. Another New York lady, Miss Wolfe, wore a crimson veivet bracade, which gave effect to her rare laces and sparkling diamonds. Mine. Zamacona, the wile of the Mexican Minister, wore a crimson veivet dress, profusely embroidered with garnets and trummed with with lace. THE GRANITE STATE velvet dress, profusely embroidered with gar-nets and trimmed with wnite lace. At the assembly of the Army and Navy Club, Mrs. Audenreid received the guests, and every one had a spiendid time, although THE HUNTSMEN'S QUADRILLE

was not danced, as had been expected. It had been rehearsed at Gen. Beaie's Tuesdav-evening reception, but the young people found it intricate, and feared that they might not succeed in getting safely through its mazes. That same executed the Chapter of Washington belie who tricate, and leared that they might not succeed in getting safely through its mazes. That same evening Mrs. Charlton (a Washington belle who married a young English diplomat) invited a dozen of her friends to visit the theatre with her, and, after the performance, to sup at the residence of her father, Mr. Archie Campbell, formerly of the Department of State. THE AFTERNOON RECEPTIONS

of the past week have been brilliant and nume of the past week have been brilliant and numer-ous. Prominent among them was one at the castle-like residence of Gen. Butler, on Capitol Hill,—the first entertainment there since the death of Mrs. Butler, three years since. The General's niece, Miss Heard, who presides over his household when his daughter, Mrs. Ames, is not here, received the many guests, assisted by a daugater of Senor Zamacona, the Mexican Minister, and Miss Carpenter. There was danc-ing, an eujoyable lunch, and a fine display of dress toilettes.

THE WEEK'S DINNER-PARTIES have kept the cooks and waiters busy. The champion dinner-giver of the season is Senato Blaine, who has the piquant chat of Gail framil Blaine, who has the piquant that of Gall Hamiton to ecliven his repasts, and who is himself a most entertaining host. Secretary Sherman dined and wined the leading diplomats on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday a distinguished company surrounded the table of Mrs. Redfern. Senators Morrill, Thurman, and Bayard, who live in their own houses, have had dinner parties during the week; and Mr. Sam Ward—Concle Sam of every one, and King of the Lobby—has had two spreads at Welcker's restaurant. AS FOR THE EVENING-RECEPTIONS,

they have been given by the score. Those which have been the most talked about were by Gen Signal-Service Myers, in the Knap House; Ger Beale—who owns cattle and sheep in California by the thousands—in the time-nonored Decatur House; Senator Stanley Matthews, whose matronly wife was aided in receiving by her charming daughter; Senator Blaine, at whose house the Stalwart Republicans clustered like bees around a hive; George W. Riggs, the banker, who patterns his hospitality after the solid men of London, and gives his guests old port at his refreshment-tables; Paymaster-General Cutter of the Navy, whose pariors were graced by the old salts and young middies; Gov. McCormick, who has returned from Paris cale-who owns cattle and sheep in California Gov. McCormick, who has returned from Paris covered with zlory; Commodore Wniting, who occupies Admiral Goldsborouzh's old home; and lawyer Webb, who invited his brother-membere of the Bar to meet the newly-appointed Judge Hagner.

THE LITERARY CLUBS hold their own amid the whirl of gayety. Librarian Spoiford, who furnishes the pabulum for Congressional orators, read a paper, on Friday evening, before the Unity Club, on "Ceremonials." Dr. Doring, the Representative from the Essex District of Massachusetts, read a paper, at Horatio King's literary retuilon, on "Life in a New-England Village." Mrs. Cary Long read a paper on "Caucer," at Mrs. Dahllast Saturday reception, which was high applimented. The Literary Society will no meet again until Washington's birthday, the 22d, when Mrs. Lander, the tragedienne, Chief-Justice Drake of the Court of Claims, and Col. Clark will read papers appropriate to the

PREPARATIONS FOR A FANCY BALL. which is to be kept very secret, are now stirring the heart of "society." A hall in a part of the city which is terra-incognita has been quietly engaged, the musicians and the caterer are sworn to secrecy, and the programmes have been ordered from Philadelphia. Meanwhile been ordered from Philadelphia. Meanwhile extensive antiquarian researches have been made to secure appropriate costumes, and Spofford, the crudite Librarian of Congress, has bad his time fully occupied in hunting up prints of historical dresses. No city has so many Chinese, Japanese, and Indian costumes as Washington, and the ball will be a brilliant affair, even should the correspondents generally not be able to announce in advance who is to be there, and what they will wear.

Meanwhile we are to hear Meanwhile we are to hear

THE MERRY, MERRY, MARRIAGE-BELLS. Henry D. Cooke's daughter, Miss Kittle, will be married on Wednesday night to Johnnie Ma-gruder, who—aithough a F. F. V.—went into a machine-shop at Georgetown, learned how to build and to run a steam-engine, then went into a Colorado mine as a working engineer. and now is a wealthy mine-owner. She has been a regular Lady Bountiful, and, although she might at one time been Mrs. Col. Fred Grant, yet, after her father's bank went down in the Northern Pactic Railroad crash, she devoted becaust to work or more. Another notable wedding will be that of Another notable wedding will be that of Lieut. Greene, of the army, a great-grandson of Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of the Revolution, to Miss Belle Chevallie. The Lieutenant was or-dered to Russia to report on the war waged against Turkey, and the Senate yesterday voted

him permission to accept from the Czar two decorations given him for bravery in action. NEXT WEEK'S AMUSEMENTS will be numerous, including the famous Charity Ball, an amateur cruise in H. M. Ship Pinafore, a farewell German by the Bachelors' Club, and three of Col. Mapleson's operatic performance

at Baltimore, with special trains. It will be a gay and festive week; but will soon be followed by Ash-Wednesday, with Lenten penitence. World's Fair at New York in 1889. On the last day of April next New York will formally give notice to the world that she " preempts" the year 1889 for the purpose of hold empts" the year 1889 for the purpose of holding a great World's Fair. The day named is the ninetieth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the Republic, and it is the centenary of that event which is to be commemorated by the exhibition ten years after. An influential committee has been formed to conduct the arrangements, and it is contemplated to make the affair national. The Executive Committee, of which Judge Henry Hilton is President, comprises the follow-Henry Hilton is President, comprises the follow

Charles L. Tiffany, of Tiffany & Co. John G. Stewart, President United States Trus John G. Stewart, President United States Trust Company.

Abram S. Hewitt, of Cooper, Hewitt & Co. Daniel F. Appleton. of Robbins & Appleton. David Dows. of David Dows & Co. Orestes Cleveland, President Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J. Horace Forter, of Puliman Palace-Car Company, Henry W. Alexander, of Alexander & Green. Fletcaer Harper, of Harper Brothers.

Thomas C. Acton. United States Assay Office. Richard M. Hoe, of R. Hoe & Co. Jackson S., Scaultz, of Schultz, Southwick & Co.

Norvin Green, President Western Union Tele rraph Company.
William B. Dinsmore, President Adams Expres Dennis C. Wilcox, President Meriden Britannia Benjamin B. Sherman, President Merchants Samuel B. H. Vance, of Mitchell, Vance & Co. Samuel D. Babcock, President Champer of Com

Turkish Proverbs Never a sigh falls to the ground. God makes the blind bird's nest. A smile answers every tear. Where there is a soul there is a hope Alms are a silent prayer, The heart is a child that wants what it sees. CURRENT GOSSIP.

JAYLY THE TROUBADOUR. O king of the fiddle, Wilhelmj, If truly you love me, just tellmj; Just answer my sigh By the glance of your eye-honest and don't try to sellm)

With rapture your music did thrillmj, With pleasure supreme did it film;
And, if I could believe
That you meant to deceive, Wilhelmj, I think it would killmi.

THE LINN-STREET RIGH-SCHOOL

"Dar's gwine ter be a pow'ful sarchin' 'quiry 'naugerated roun' heah," said Mr. Copernicus last Monday morning, as he pulled off his gloves and rapped on the desk for books. "I'm makin' some remarks, young uns, and I want yer to hol' de flaps o' yeahs in perpindiculous persi-shon. Stop dat snickerin', Ben Blackinbox, les'n I put a box, 'id five handles 'long side o dat souse meat on de side o' yer head. Now, 'cordin' to all de information which I has obtained fum de preacher and one o' de dekune dar was a boy, dat 'longs to dis school, dat went to de chu'ch yistiddy, and 'stead o' listning to de preachin', as de offspring ob 'spectable parrents had orto to do, he 'ploved his time in fixin' a pia on de bench in front ob him, so dat de pint would no!' itself up straight, and wait for de report ob de committ". An' Mr. Morefuss, de preaches, say dat jes as he got in de middle ob de first hytane, a lat woman come in in a considerabul 'oba hurry an' drapped 'grestl' on de pin; an' he sa's dat she seemed to sorter rise up like a steatsboat 'splosion had tik place under de bench, as' made sev'ral laudsble remarks not 'zactiy in 'cordance wid de s'roundings, an' which 'casioned considerabul ob an upsturbance Howsumever, onder all de circumstances ob de affair, de ungodly words ob de sister was passed ober, and de Deekin spoke to madis mawnin' 'bout it, an' to de chu'ch yistiddy, and 'stead o' listning to de Deekin spoke to mudis mawnin' bout it, an' lowed as how I'd better pass a resolution apputin' myself an investigatin' committee, wid power to sen for pussons an' papers, an' enieavor, as far as in my power lav, to discover d ump o' sin dat was de 'casion of all de trouble. De committy is now organized, an' de investiga-"Bill Bosin, whar was you yestiddy?"

"Yes, you."
"I—I was out ter Cumminsville, fishin' in de "I—I was out ter Cumminsville, fishin' in oa canal, and nebber caught nuffin but a little mud-turkle, 'dout any tail." And Bill began to leak out of the eyes.

"Dat'll do; yer needn't commence to git up 'er wet spell here in harvest time. Turn dat book right side up, an' set down on dat nail keg outer de wav. Stan' up, Jim Johnsang; whar was vou yestiddy the "I went out to de base ball, an' peeped froo de cracks in de fence. I wara't at de chu'ch 'tail." "All right," said Mr. Copernicus, and he

"All right," said Mr. Copernicus, and ne smiled just the least bit. "Whar was you, Tom Lukens? You was at chu'ch?" "No. sir'ee, 'twasn't me put no pin on 'er seat, t'lkin prove by Johnie Simson dat me an' bim went out ter Mr. Stone's orchard an' an' him went out ter Mr. Stone's orchard an' got some apples; didn't we, Johnnie?"

"Yes, we did, an' ol' Stone like to got us an' licked us, an' we hid frum him in the gallberry patch, an' staid till mos' night."

"Dat'll do, boys, dat'll do. Here, Joe Johnsing, run dis sprout in de hot ashes and kinder temper it, till I get off my coat an' prepar' to rectify some ob de morils ob dis heah gang. I kinder cotch up wid you, boys. I jes' made up dat tale 'bout de woman an' de pin, an' I found out all' bout war ye was yestiddy. Bill was out all 'bout war ye was vestiddy. Bill was

out all 'bout war ye was yestiddy. Bill was out to Cumminsville, tishing in de canal on de Lord's day, an' never cotch nuthum' but a little turkle; Jim Jonsing he went to a base-ball, an' Tommy Lukens an' Johney Jimison was helpin' devsefs to Mr. Stone's apples, an' like to got cotch. All right, boys, de testimony is all in. an' de verdic's made up. We will now proceed to pass de sentence on outraged law." And in about a minute a sound like fire-crackers on the Fourth of July was heard in the temple of knowledge, and a weeping and a howling like a knowledge, and a weeping and a howling like a menagerie and a thunderstorm went out on the surrounding atm.sphere, until old Aunt Dinah, who lives over the way, leaved on her scrub-bing-brush and remarked, "Brudder Copernicus 'tirely too sevigerous when he gets started."

That trim, gentle-looking, drab-colored bird. rroneously called turtle-dove by dwellers in the United States, and generally deemed so utterly innocent and pure that to kill it for the table or any other use is branded as heinous in the extreme, is not so innocent after all. Its moan sad-sounding voice is a mockery and a cheat. Its soft, dark eyes are a sham; its sober Quaker garb is calculated to deceive; its timid move been insuited or injured by one of its kind the dove becomes as cruel and outrageously heartless as any murderer can be. Some years ago witnessed a fight between two female moaning less as any murderer can be. Some vears ago I witnessed a fight between two female moaning doves which, for utter barbarousness, could not be exceeded. I was angling in a brook for sun-perch, half prone on a grassy bank lost in a brown study, with a cigar between my lips, when I happened to see a dove alight on a gnarled bough of a plane-tree a few yards distant. Immediately it began to coo in that dolefully-plaintive strain so well known to every lover of Nature, and was soon joined by a male, who perched himself within a foot or two of her. I espied their uest, not yet finished, in the fork of an ironwood near by. The birds made very expressive signs to each other with their heads by a series of bows and sidewise motions, of which I understood enough to know that some inruder was near,—perhaps they meant me. The fish were not biting any too well, but the shade was pleasant and the grass fragrant, the sound of the water very soothing, and the flow of the wind steady and cooling, so I did not care to move just to humor the whim of a pair of billing doves. It proved, however, after all, that I was not the cause of alarm. Another female dove presently dropped like a hawk from a dark, dense mass of leaves above. Ano her female dove presently dropped like a hawk from a dark, dense mass of leaves above the pair, and struck the first on the back with beak and wings. A fight ensued, witnessed with calim interest by myself and the male dove. At first the combatants struggled desperately

At first the combatants struggled desperately together on the bough, flercely beating each one with their wings, and plucking out the feathers from breast and neck, all the time uttering low querulous, notes, differing from any thing I had ever before heard. Pretty soon they both fell off the bough, and came whirling down upon the ground, where they continued the bettle with contents. the battle with constantly increasing fury, their eyes fairly flashing fire, and cutting and thrust-ing with their beaks like swordsmen. Blood began to show itself about their heads, and in places their necks were quite bare of feathers. When at last one of them became so exhausted When at last one of them became so exhausted that further struggle was impossible, the other proceeded to take its stand upon its helpless opponent, and would have quickly made an end of it had I not interfered. The vanquished bird was minus an eye, and was unable to fly for some minutes. The secret of the battle was jeolousy. The male sat by and watched in a nonchalant way until it was all over, when he very lovingly strutted up to the victorious dove and began cooling in a low, spothing tone. From that day to this I have repudiated the figure "innocent as a dove."

THE PLANETS IN FEBRUARY.

Venus, in her new role of evening-star, will be the most interesting planet for observation durng the month, much to the disgust of some others, who would like to be noticed. On the 5th of D-cember, as our Celestial correspondent telegraphed at the time, she was in superior conjunction with the sun, when she passed to his larboard side, and caught on, so to speak, for a promenade along the milky boulevard. They separated soon after this, but what the rouble was we have not been able to ascercan, and Venus is now traveling rapidly across lots, bearing, apparently, toward Osakosa. Some astronomers will tell you that Jupiter is too near the sun to be visible during the month, but this is all in your eve. The real trouble with Jupiter is, he has a boil on the end of his nose as high as a goosse-ground worker to be a some as high as a goosse-ground worker. as big as a goose-egg, and wants to keep shady until it blows over. No one but a stony-hearted villain will find fault with him for doing so. Saturn is now receding from us at the rate of a million miles a minute, and, when we consider the high price of rents, we don't blame him. He will probably never be seen in this section again. again.

Mars is now morning-star, and is too proud to

live. He rises about 4 o'clock in the morning, takes a drink out of the black bottle in the curboard, kindles the fire, and—takes another Uranus comes into opposition with the sun on

Uranus comes into opposition with the sun on the 20th, which is considered quite presumptuous on his part. We wish thim every success, however, and will do all we can to bels him break up the monopoly. It is his intention to attend strictly to business during the day, but almost any night he can be found near kno Leonis, where his sweetheart lives.

During the month a gradual shifting of the stars towards the west will be noticed. They have concluded that Mr. Greeley's advice is sound.

will be about 45 deg, high, with a flask in his coat-tail pocket, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Castor and Pollux, in Gemini gracious, will be near the meridian of the great circle, passing north and south through the zenith, with their wheels locked, and both running under the

which which is a second of the close of the month, will be about 25 deg. below zero; and Spica, the brilliant star in Virgo, like Pollux, Aldebaran, Rigel in Orion, and the Potter Committee, will be difficult to distinguish with the naked eye.

BULLDOZING A BEE-HUNTER.

"Charles McGuire," began his Honor, as he ooked over the desk at a slim-waisted man who had evidently met a polar wave and been worsted, "the policeman tells me that he found you valking up and down the street, beating an old tin pan and shouting at the top of your voice. Did Senator Sharon make his great wealth by indulging in such practices? Do we remember Homer and Milton because they disturbed the

Homer and Milton because they disturbed the peace? Look me in the eye, prisoner at the bar, and beware how you answer."

"You see, I heard a swarm of bees passing over, and I wanted them to settle on my fence," gently replied the man.

"Bees! Bees in the month of February! Bees swarming such weather as this?" exclaimed the Court, as he grew pale around the month.

"Can't a bee come out in winter if he wants to?" argued the prisoner, warming up to his de-

to?" argued the prisoner, warming up to his defense.

"He can, but he don't," said his Honor.
"Every bee in the land is now in a dormant state, and will be for weeks to come."

"But I heard bees in the air. I know what I hear as well as the next man."

"Charles McGuire, you had a bee in your bonnet, or a flea in your ear. What ailed you was too much whisky."

"May-bee that was it," thoughtfully observed Bijah.

served Bijah.

The Court gave him one lingering, trembling look, calculated to bring on congestion of the lungs within twenty minutes, and turned to the

"This is your first time here, and I can overlook your offense. Let me tell you, however,
that any further bee-hunting in Detroit in the
winter will put you along with people who don't
smell honey from one year to another."

"But if I see bees to morrow —"

"But you won'! If you a lill send you no

"But you won't. If you do I'll send you up for thirty days." "But suppose a bumble-bee should come ——"
"If you say bee to me again I'll send you up

ow."
The prisoner hated to give up so, but he finaly made his way out, muttering: "To bee or
ot to bee a bumble-bee."

FAME AWAITS HIM.
Sun Jose (Cal.) Herald.
Many persons are evidently born to fill exalted sitions, the buds of genius showing themseives almost as soon as the chosen one is out of his nurse's arms. Many of our most eminent statesmen gave evidence in their youth of the ossession of superior taients, which eventually laced them upon the very pinnacle of fame. A before him, and if he is not one day ranked high among the noble army of newspaper paragraphers, this deponent has utterly failed to read the signs aright. He came bounding into the house the other day, and, approaching his mother,

"Ma, will candy rot folkses teeth?"
"Yes, Willie, it will indeed, and I do not want you to eat any of the injurious stuff."

The embryo laugh-builder was silent for quite a while, evidently rehearsing in his mind the continuance of the conversation, and getting his queries in a shape that would enable him to steer clear of all pitfalls. Finally, be continued. inued:
"Will it rot girls' teeth, too?"
"Certainly, my dear."
Another silence, and more mental figuring, and then he asked:

and then he asked:

"Ms, Rotterdam isn't a bad word, is it?"

"Oh, no, Willie, that is the name of a foreign city. You will find it in your geography."

"Well, you wouldn't lick a feller for talking about it, would you?"

about it, would you?"

"Most certainly not."

"Houest Injun you wouldn't?" and his face
bore an expression of deep earnestness.

"Of course not; why do you ask such ques-"Well, Mary Dawson is coming over here to tell on me. She had a whole two-bits' worth of candy and wouldn't give me a bite, so I told her to jist eat it herself an' I hoped it would Rot-terdam teeth out." He escaped chastisement,

try and eat your broth." Arthur-" I can't." Mother-" Nonsense. One can do anything one wants to do." Arthur-" Weil, then, I don't want to."

Baby was playing with the scissors, and his mother, perceiving this, snatched them away, erving: "Do you know that if you play with those scissors and stick them into yourself you'll be killed and die, and be dead, and mamma'll have no more little boy?" "Yes'm."
"And do you know that when any one dies it's for a long time?" "Yes'm, for all one's life."

Once upon a time, when a young and unex-perienced lawyer was conducting the defense of a murderer in a manner which cast a gloom over a murderer in a manner which cast a gloom over the opponents to capital punishment, when he had concluded his speech the Judge said to the prisoner in the usual form: "Accused, do you desire to add anything to that which has been said in your defense?" Berryer, who was present, whispered very audibly: "Advise him to cast his lawyer upon the mercy of the Court."

A poor devil is met on the boulevard, in very thin overcoat ornamented with a tremend-ous hole on each side. "I say," says a friend, with complacent compassion; "you ought to freeze to death in a coat like that." "Not a all," replies the other, with a cheerful shiver; "this coat's all right. The cold just comes in at one hole and goes out at the other, and I never feel it." "Quoi; jamais?" "Non; jamais." "Quoi—jamais!" "Eh bieu; presque jamais."

AN AGREEABLE COMPANION. A good story is told of ex-Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, who is a good talker and likes to do most of the talking himself. Recently, in making the journey from Cincinnati to Lexington, he shared his seat in the car with a bright eyed, pleasant-faced gentieman. The Governor after a few commonplace remarks, to which his companion smiled and nodded assent, branched into a description of the scenes that he had witnessed in different parts of the country, grew eloquent over the War, described with glowing speech the horse-races he had witnessed, talked learnedly of breeding, and told thrilling stories of his battles with the Indians in the Northwest. The hours slipped rapidly away, and when the train was nearing Lexington the two exchanged cards and parted with a cordial shake of the hands. The Governor drove to an inn, and to a number of friends he remarked that the ride had never seemed so short before. "Then you must have had pleasant company aboard." "You are right. I met a gentleman of unusual intelligence. We conversed all the way over. I never was brought in contact with a more agreeable man." "Indeed! Who was he!" asked his friends. "Wait a minute; I have his card," and the Governor felt in his pockets, and produced the bit of pasteooard. "His name is King." "Not Bob King!" shouted a dozen in one breath. "Yes, gentlemen, Robert King; that is the way the card reads," was the proud reply. A roar of laughter followed. "Why, Governor, Bob King is as deaf as a post; he was born deaf and dumb!" nessed in different parts of the country, grew

QUIPS. Boston Commercial Bulletin.
The cheapest light—Phosphere-cent. A bill-head-The bust of Shakspeare. H. M. S. Pinafore seems to be apron ounced

Wicked young men style scarlet stockings fire-hose." More weather .- N. Y. Com. Adv. Mutton for dipper again!

The first fire-alarm is said to have been when Cain struck A bel. Drawers of checks and drawers of cigars are known by their stubs. A married man sometimes finds himself to be an Apr. fool soon after the wedding March.

Breakfast is the sole repast of many English-nen. N. B.—"Sole" is the name of a fish. A soap-factory in Cambridge was damaged by the wind last week. It was a case of winds or

When the Coroner cannot find his writing materials, why then he holds a Coroner's ink are concluded that Mr. Greeley's advice is are concluded that Mr. Greeley's advice is Rearing Black Bass." We never knew that black bass stood up on their hind legs, although we have seen representations on theatries of "Black Bess" going through that

Miss Kellogg, having decided to retire from the opera field, will devote the rest of her life to last appearances.

"Anonymous articles will receive no atten-tion," the editor remarked when a baby was left on his front-door step.

Poverty brings some strange pledges to the pawnbrokers. A poor carpenter "snoved up" a window the other day.

It is extremely annoying to get into the wrong pew at church, but just think how Jonah must have felt in the whale's pew. Custom-House decision in regard to coasters—When sieds arrive at the foot of a hill, they shall be entitled to a draw-back.

There is a journeyman-printer up-stairs in the composing-room who says he ought to have a benefit as one of the old stay jours.

It is estimated that the four principal gales of the autumn and winter will have done \$4,000,-000 damage, and Gail Hamilton yet to be heard "Things are looking livelier in business circles," said the reporter as he pushed his way through a ring about a dog-fight in Post-Office

When Katherine's husband was arrested for correcting that lady with a strap, he said it was a pity that a man should be pulled for strapping his skate.

The party who wrote to a Boston crockery-dealer for "one of their cus spit doors," had a correct idea of the use, if not of the orthogra-phy, of the article.

Painting horse-shoes is now a fashionable female amusement; and an acquaintance of ours is endeavoring to have his mother-in-law take lessons in painting mule-shoes—on the

What is the difference between a man upsetting his sleigh on the Back Bay, and commencing to build in the same locality! In one case he "spiles" his drive, and in the other drives

With dentists charging \$5 an hour, and plumbers \$4.50 a day, W. H. Vanderbilt is about the only person in this country that can aford to have a tooth filled and a water-pipe mended at

#### CABLE CELEBRATION.

Silver Jubilee of Submarine Telegraphy.

New York Heraid. Feb. 13.
On the 10th of March part Mr. Cyrus W. Field will give a grand dinner party in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the formation of the company, by New York merchants, to establish telegraphic communication across the At-lantic Ocean. Invitations for this most interesting jubilee, handsomely engraved on beautiful cards, have been sent to distinguished peo ple in all parts of the world. The festival will take place at Mr. Field's residence, Gramercy Park.

We are so familiar with the use of the tele graph across the ocean that we are apt to forget how recent a thing it is, and that the originators how recent a thing it is, and that the originators of the great enterprise are still among us. It is only a quarter of a century since the project was first conceived. The 10th of March, 1854, is the date of its birth, and so of the birth of deep sea telegraphy. On that day was signed the agreement to organize the "New York, Newfoundland & London Telegraph Company" (if certain privileges could be obtained from Newfoundland), the object of which was stated in the very first sentence of its charter to be "to establish a line of telegraphic communication between America and Europe by way of Newfoundland." The Company was formed in a private house,—that of Mr. Cyrus W. Field,—and composed of but five individuals: Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Cyrus W. Field, Marshall O. Roberts, and Chandler White. Mr. David Dudley Field was present as the legal adviser of the Company, and went with his brother and Mr. White to St. Johns to obtain the charter. Mr. White tiel soon after, and was succeeded by Mr. Wilson G. Hunt. These five gentlemen are all still living to see the great results of the experiment thea first made to carry the telegraph across the corean. Small attempts had been made in of the great enterprise are still among "Well, you wouldn't lick a feller for talking about it, would you?"
"Most certainly not."
"Houest Injun you wouldn't?" and his face bore an expression of deep earnestness.
"Of course not; why do you ask such questions?"
"Well, Mary Dawson is coming over here to tell on me. She had a whole two-bits' worth of candy and wouldn't give me a bite, so I told her to jist eat it herself an' I boped it would Rotterlam teeth out." He escaped chastisement, but the moral le son read to him will serve as a guidepose turough all his future life.

PARIS NEWSPAPER WIT.

New York World.

Mother to her child—" Now, then, Arthur, do try and eat your broth." Arthur—" I can't."

I can't."

To see the great results of the experiment then first made to carry the telegraph across the coean. Small attempts had been made in Europe to transmit messages under water,—first made to carry the telegraph across the coean. Small attempts had been made in Europe to transmit messages under water,—first made to carry the telegraph across the coean. Small attempts had been made in Europe to transmit messages under water,—first made to carry the telegraph across the coean. Small attempts had been made in Europe to transmit messages under water,—first made to carry the telegraph across the coean. Small attempts had been made in Europe to transmit messages under water,—first made to carry the telegraph across the coean. Small attempts had been made in Europe to transmit messages under water,—first made to carry the telegraph across the coean. Small attempts had been made in Europe to transmit messages under water,—first made to carry the telegraph across the coean. Small attempts had been made in Europe to transmit messages under water,—first made to carry the telegraph across the coean. Small attempts had been made in Europe to transmit messages under water,—first made to carry the telegraph across the River Rhine, but half a mile wide, and next across the River Rhine, but half a mile wide, and next across the River Rhine, but half a mile wide, and ne

the first to propose to span-the ocean. As soon as the line had been completed to Newfoundland Mr. Cyrus W. Field went to London, and there, in 1856, organized the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

Its first attempt was made in 1857, but the ships had sailed but a little over 300 miles from the coast of Ireland when the cable broke and the expedition returned. The next year (1858) the attempt was renewed in a different manner. The American and English ships-of-war, the Niagara and Agamemuon, sailed for the middle of the Atlantic, where they were to join cables, and sail east and west to carry the two ends of their respective shores. But before they reached mid-ocean a storm arose, and the Agamemmon had a narrow escape from foundering; and when at last the cable was joined it was broken several times in the attempt to lay it, broken several times in the attempt to lay it and the expedition returned to England almost

and when at last the cable was joined it was broken several times in the attempt to lay it, and the expedition returned to England almost in despair.

One more effort, however, was made that summer, and with success. The cable was stretched from shore to shore, and messages passed between Europe and America. But communication continued only three weeks, nor was it re-established till eight years later (in 1866), after two new cables had been manufactured (one of which, after being paid out 1,200 miles in 1865, was broken in mid-occ an and fisned up the year after and carried to the shores of Newfoundland), mainly by the exertions of the same indefatigable sparit which had originated the project and urged it forward in spite of all obstacles for twelve years.

But the success of that first Atlantic telegraph in 1858, brief though it was, had gemons rated the possibility of crossing the ocean, and so led the way for all after triamphs in deep-sea telegraphy. It had proved that a cable over 2,000 miles long could be laid in water two miles deep. After that nothing seems impossible. Cables were laid in the Mediterranean, in the Red Sea and the Persian Guift, and thence across the Arabian Sea to India, and across the Bay of Bengal to Burmah, and down the Malayan Peninsula to Penang and Singapore, and up the eastern coast of Asia to China, and across to Japan, while southward lines were carried to Japan, while southward lines were carried to Japan, while southward lines were laid to Cuba and the other West India Islands, and down the coast of South America to Brazil and the Argentine Confederation.

Thus, within a quarter of a century, submarine telegraphs have been carried across almost all the seas and oceans of the globe (except the broad Pacific, which yet remains to be conquered), bringing into close communication all parts at the civilized world. Many who bore an hosorable part in these great achievements have passed away. Their memory is cherished by their survivors, who find many strring recollections recalle

main upon the stage.

Selling Chinese Women.

The Chinese are, as is well known, in the habit of selling their women in their own country, and they continue the pleasant custom, though not openly, after immigration to our shores. Women are so plentiful in the Celestial Empire as to be constant in average. openly, after immigration to our shores. Women are so pientiful in the Celestial Empire as to be constantly in excess of the demand; the market is, therefore, regularly glutted, and the ordinary article brings nothing; indeed, cannot in many instances be given away. The contrary is true here, because John, on quitting his native land, leaves his saffron sister behind as a needless incumbrance; but he often regrets it after artival, owing to their feminine scarcity, and the consequent demand at very fair prices. Ah Chew, a commercial Mongolian in San Francisco, is anxious to get rid of his wife,—the reason he assigns in his inability to keep an unproductive luxury on hand,—and declares that he will sell her for \$350 to anybody, unless some of her relatives promptly furnish that amount. A Chinese woman will not command such a figure for any honest purpose, and the unfortunate creature, fearing the fate she is threatened with, has appealed to an American family to buy her, promising to rander domestic service for the advance. It is said that the Chinese sell their wives in every town and city on the Pacific Slope (their own race being the purchasers) where they have gained a foothold as soon as they grow tired of them or want to raise money. In some cases it is reported that they hypotnecate their women, paving a certain rate per day for the accommodation, and the lender keeping the petiticasted collateral until redeemed. Only the young and comparatively good-looking can be pawned, as the capitalists know that no other kind will be ransomed. Many of the California newspapers are justly clamoring for the abolition of this Chinese slave trade. VOLUME X AUCTION !

The Gre

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122 & 124

WHICH WILL To-Day at UES DAILY. CHICAGO WEEK

CHICAGO WEEK

Leading Features of the Among the contents of TRIBUNZ for Feb. 19 are the EDITORIAL.—Rates of Inteference Between Alien C zens—Defeat of the Fosta Bragilian Calamity—Some

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WASHINGTON—Threatene
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pean Grain-Trade—Etc.,
THE CANAL-ENLARGE!
Cost of This Truly Nation
the Hon. A. J. Galloway
STATE AFFAIRS—Proce
Legislature.
CANADA—Opening of Pas
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POTTERY—Examination of the Committees—The Flore Returning Boards Fully V AFFLICTED BRAZIL—Haple Swept Away—Drough Starving Peasants Eating Unburied Bodies Torns Animals—Thousands of ting in Open Trenches—B SUGAR—Its Production for Stalks—The Cane-Growe Held at St. Louis—Pro Probability that a New tions Is About to Be Esta RALIROAD AND WARE

RAILROAD AND WAR Union Depot in the We THE FIELD AND STAB tization of Horses in Te-Pleuro-Pneumonia. CATTLE-PLAGUE-Pleu and England-No Dise

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THE HOME—Bennie's De
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OURSELVES—Chicago's
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FINANCIAL—Chicago's

COMMERCIAL—Chicago, York, Milwaukes, Tole duce Markets; Chicago, St. Louis, Watertown. Buffalo, Baltimore, and Markets. The terms of THE WEE lows (postpaid): One co of four, \$5; club of ten,

Bonds of the l Railroad

Under the Pian of Reorga wee of the Court, the I should be allowed to partie Pian, by the concersion of was left to the discretion of tee. More than three yearight was given, and mo Bondholders having conver-mittee, desirous of closin notice that the right of con Preferred Stock will termi 1879.

Dec. 18, 1878. Chair MANANNE, OPTIC

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